

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

JOURNAL.

VOLUME LVI. NUMBER 22.
WHOLE NUMBER 2893.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

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WEST POINT CADETSHIP VACANCIES.

The War Department under date of Jan. 21, 1919, publishes the list of cadetships at the U.S. Military Academy to be filled in 1919, for which candidates are yet to be appointed, upon nomination by the respective Senators and Representatives in Congress. The entrance examination is to be held beginning on March 18, 1919, for admission to the Academy on June 13, 1919. An asterisk (*) indicates two cadetships.

The law requires that each person appointed to the Military Academy shall be an actual resident of the state, district or territory from which he purports to be appointed. Appointees must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years at the date of admission. Application for information as to the entrance requirements should be addressed to The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.; application for appointment should be addressed to the proper Senator or Representative in Congress:

Alabama—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Districts.
Alaska—Delegate Wickersham.
Arizona—Representative Hayden.
Arkansas—1st, 2d*, 3d, 4th, 5th* and 6th Districts.
California—Senator Phelan and 4th, 5th*, 8th and 10th* Districts.
Colorado—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Districts.
Connecticut—Senator McLean*; 2d, 3d and 5th* Districts.
Delaware—Senator Saulsbury and Representative Polk*.
District of Columbia—Commissioners.
Florida—Senator Trammell*; 3d District.
Georgia—Senator Hardwick; 1st, 2d, 6th*, 8th, 9th*, 10th and 11th Districts.
Hawaii—Delegate Kalaniano'le.*
Illinois—Senator Lewis; 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th*, 13th, 15th and 24th* Districts.
Indiana—2d and 9th Districts.
Iowa—3d*, 9th and 11th Districts.
Kansas—2d, 3d, 4th and 6th Districts.
Kentucky—1st, 7th*, 10th* and 11th* Districts.
Louisiana—1st and 5th Districts.
Maine—3d District.
Maryland—Senator Smith; 5th* District.
Massachusetts—1st, 4th*, 7th, 9th and 16th Districts.
Michigan—1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 9th and 11th Districts.
Minnesota—2d, 4th, 5th and 9th Districts.
Mississippi—1st, 2d* and 7th Districts.
Missouri—Senator Spencer*; 1st*, 2d, 6th, 13th, 15th and 16th Districts.
Montana—Representative Evans.
Nebraska—Senator Norris; 1st, 5th and 6th Districts.
Nevada—Representative Roberts.
New Jersey—Senator Baird; 6th*, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Districts.
New Mexico—Senator Fall.
New York—Senator Wadsworth*; 4th*, 6th, 11th*, 13th, 14th*, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st*, 22d*, 23d, 25th*, 31st*, 34th, 35th, 38th, 40th, 41st, 30th, 42d and 43d Districts.
North Carolina—2d and 3d* Districts.
North Dakota—Senator McCumber.
Ohio—1st, 2d, 3d, 6th*, 11th, 12th, 14th*, 16th and 21st* Districts.
Oklahoma—3d*, 6th, 7th* and 8th Districts.
Oregon—1st, 2d and 3d* Districts.
Pennsylvania—Senator Penrose; 5th*, 10th*, 12th*, 15th, 16th*, 18th, 19th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th and 31st Districts, and two Congressmen at large.
Rhode Island—2d* and 3d Districts.
South Carolina—Senator Smith*; 1st*, 2d and 6th Districts.
South Dakota—2d and 3d Districts.
Tennessee—Senator Shields and Senator McKellar; 1st, 8th and 9th Districts.
Texas—2d*, 3d*, 4th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th and 16th* Districts.
Utah—Senator King; 1st* District.
Vermont—1st* District.
Virginia—3d, 4th*, 5th and 9th Districts.
Washington—2d and 3d* Districts.
West Virginia—Senator Sutherland; 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th Districts.
Wisconsin—1st, 2d, 3d, 6th and 10th Districts.

CANDIDATES FOR U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination that is to be held beginning on March 18, 1919, were appointed during the week ending Jan. 22:

Alabama—John P. Kennedy, jr., Centerville; William H. Hogan, first alternate, Lewisburg; Fred M. O'Barr, second alternate, 2317 Second Avenue, Birmingham.
California—James D. Smith, Temple Bar Bldg., Fresno; Paul E. Glenn, 2106 Twentieth street, Bakersfield; Leo A. Paul, first alternate, Bakersfield.
Idaho—Clyde E. Coakley, Weiser; Rosal H. Hyde, first alternate, Downey; Earl C. Bowman, second alternate, Idaho Falls.
Illinois—David Wilson, jr., 207 Cochran street, Blue Island; Joseph A. Cella, 2059 Warren avenue, Chicago; Arthur Kinberg, 4720 North Troy street, Chicago; Rudolph Milton, first alternate, 4720 North Troy street, Chicago; Otto Sampson, second alternate, 3427 North Ballou street, Chicago.

Kansas—Raymond E. Bibee, Leavenworth; Joseph W. Boone, first alternate, Lansing.
Kentucky—Edward P. Barbour, Mayville; Frank M. Bush, second alternate, Bloomfield; George Fox, 240 East Second street, Covington.
Louisiana—John W. Ramey, Lafayette; Edward L. Butler, St. Francisville; Alfred V. Pavy, Opelousas; Lester Cousins, first alternate, Lake Charles; Paul C. Reed, Villa Platte.
Maryland—Lawrence S. Barroll, Chestertown.
Massachusetts—Miles Reber, c/o Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Fitchburg; Edward W. Feeley, 13 Mystic street, Charlestown, Boston.
Michigan—Charles V. Berry, Kalamazoo; Ralph Gallagher, second alternate, Fowler; Effie Meneroy, Coleman; Russell E. Bates, Grayling; Stuart B. Gibson, 240 McLean avenue, Detroit; Frank R. Meyer, jr., first alternate, 258 Commonwealth avenue, Detroit; William P. Henderson, second alternate, 1038 West Grand boulevard, Detroit.
Minnesota—Benton Stearns, 1105 London road, Duluth; Chester A. Cooney, Princeton; William H. Kelly, first alternate, 1626 Hillside avenue, Minneapolis; Bulet P. Smith, 2 Groveland terrace, Minneapolis; Paul Murphy, first alternate, Anoga; Harry H. Jaffa, second alternate, 704 North Dupont street, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—Benjamin F. Middleton, Satartia; Oliver L. Miller, McComb.
Missouri—Frederick W. Smith, first alternate, 322 Lynch place, Moberly.
Montana—Miles J. O'Connor, Livingston.
Nebraska—William H. Boyers, Peru.
New Hampshire—Charles E. Collins, Nashua; Oscar L. Mason, first alternate, Marlborough; John E. Morrill, second alternate, 78 Lake street, Nashua.
New Jersey—Ralph H. Adamson, competitive, 602 Billings avenue, Paulsboro; George V. Henderson, jr., first alternate, 1109 Third avenue, Asbury Park; Raymond F. Johnson, 413 Brinley avenue, Bradley Beach; Lawrence V. Castner, first alternate, 215 Baldwin street, New Brunswick.
North Carolina—Samuel W. Maxwell, 401 North Graham street, Charlotte; Edgar Lee Love, first alternate, R.F.D. No. 1, Charlotte; Walter E. Mitchell, Hickory; Stewart Whitener, first alternate, Hickory; Richard C. Boyd, second alternate, Hickory.
North Dakota—Henry H. Kobba, first alternate, Mandan.
Ohio—James I. Maloney, 521 East Church street, Marion.
Pennsylvania—Robert W. Morey, second alternate, 5306 Howe street, Pittsburgh; Guy H. Stubbs, Peach Bottom; Clyde M. Swarr, first alternate, Landisville; John A. McCosper, second alternate, Fairmount; Earl S. Gruver, 1326 Spring Garden street, Easton; Ernest F. Stolpe, 114 West Westmoreland street, Philadelphia.
South Carolina—James S. Jefferies, 220 North Church street, Spartanburg; Robert C. Thompson, first alternate, 232 Garden street, Laurens.
Tennessee—Jesse D. Farmer, Cookeville.
Texas—Edward S. Maney, first alternate, Pearisall; Garrett B. Drummond, 971 West Sixth avenue, Corsicana; Natin G. White, first alternate, Queen City; Eugene L. Harrison, second alternate, San Augustine; Henry Young, Hillsboro; Frederick R. Wilkes, first alternate, Hubbard; Hoyet A. Armstrong, second alternate, Hillsboro; Hardee M. Albert, first alternate, Taylor; Thomas C. Foley, 4102 Caroline street, Houston.
Utah—Fred R. Keeler, 939 East Seventeenth street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Leslie P. Holcomb, Burlington.
Virginia—William J. Morton, jr., 407 North Washington street, Alexandria; Daniel L. Thrasher, 740 Duke street, Norfolk; Kenneth H. Gayle, first alternate, 416 Beechwood place, Norfolk; William T. Nee, second alternate, 902 Reservoir avenue, Norfolk.
Washington—Claude E. Moore, 25 West Roy street, Seattle; Raymond H. Ensign, first alternate, 115 Olympic place, Seattle.
West Virginia—Paul R. Wellman, Moundsville; Howard W. Serig, first alternate, 67 Ohio street, Wheeling; Charles DeW. Parkins, second alternate, 99 Poplar avenue, Edgewood, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—George E. McClure, 604 West Third street, Beaver Dam; Harry M. Reeves, 618 Broadway, Columbus; Alfred Johnson, jr., Waupaca.
Wyoming—Edwin F. Mollring, Newcastle; William H. Cash, first alternate, Newcastle; Charles W. Gettys, second alternate, Sheridan.

PRaise FOR 37TH AND 91ST DIVISIONS, U.S.A.

Letters from French commanding generals in commendation of the bravery and efficiency of the 37th and 91st Divisions, U.S.A., in battle, of which we have just received copies, speak for themselves.

The 37th Division at last accounts was under command of Major Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, and is composed of Ohio troops, and the 91st Division, composed of troops from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming and Utah, was under command of Major Gen. William H. Johnston.

ORDER 57, HQRS. 30TH FRENCH ARMY CORPS.

FRANCE, NOV. 9, 1918.

Upon the occasion of the relief of the 37th Division from duty with the 30th Corps d'Armee, the commanding general of this corps takes pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the energy, the bravery and the offensive spirit which the division showed during the difficult fighting which took place between Oct. 31 and Nov. 4, 1918.

After having overcome the enemy's resistance the division

made a vigorous pursuit; then, after having been the first division to force a passage of the Escant (Scheldt) River, established bridgeheads on the right bank of the river, which it held in spite of repeated counterattacks launched by the enemy.

The commanding general of the Corps d'Armee congratulates the 37th D.I.U.S. warmly on its brilliant conduct.

The General in command of the 30th Corps:

H. PENET.

G.O. 31, DEC. 11, 1918, 6TH FRENCH ARMY.

When addressing myself to the divisions of the United States of America which covered themselves with glory in the offensive of Chateau-Thierry, I said that the order given by the chief was always executed, whatever might be the difficulties to be overcome and the sacrifices to be made.

I found the same spirit of duty and of discipline freely given, which makes valiant soldiers and victorious armies, in the 37th and 91st Divisions, U.S. Army.

The enemy were to hold "until death" upon the heights between the Lys and Escant. The American troops of these divisions, acting in concert with French divisions of the group of armies of Flanders, hurled him back Oct. 31, 1918, and, after severe combats, drove him over the Escant.

Then, during an operation of war of unheard of audacity, American units crossed the flooded Escant under the fire of the enemy and maintained themselves on the opposite bank against counterattacks.

Glory to such troops and to their chiefs! They have valiantly contributed to the liberation of a part of the Belgian territory and to the final victory. Their great nation can be proud of them.

The General commanding the Army:

(Signed) DEGOUTTE.

FROM THE 27TH DIVISION, U.S.A.

An officer of the 27th Division, U.S.A., writing to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from France, under date of Dec. 25 last, says: "We have often wondered why so little notice was taken by American newspapers of the doings of the 27th Division until the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL first published news about the command; since which time we have been getting recognition we deserve. Even the War Department was apparently ignorant about the 27th Division, for in the accounts of weekly statements given out at Washington there was an entire absence of news of the 27th. Perhaps this was because we were with the British army all the time and went right ahead with our work and were consequently in no direct touch with the headquarters of the A.E.F."

"However, it may be interesting to the folks in the States to know that we were in excellent hands under General Plumer, of the British 2d Army in Flanders, and later under General Byng, of the 3d Army, and General Rawlinson, of the 4th Army in France. We have all congratulated ourselves many times at the good fortune which sent us to serve with the British army, as all of us continued in our original positions with the 27th Division. No one was 'canned' to be sent back to the United States, which is what has happened to many officers of excellent reputation in many units of the A.E.F. in other sectors, undoubtedly for good and sufficient reasons. When I say that even General O'Ryan was satisfied with the performance of the division, you can realize that it must have filled the bill to the letter, as you are well aware that the General is never sparing in his criticism at any and all times where such is deserved, and will not tolerate a slacker or an incompetent officer or man."

"You asked me sometime since what kind of work an assistant chief of staff has to do. In a general way, I can tell you that he is a jack-of-all-trades. For example, Lieut. Col. Edward Olmsted, who is an assistant chief of staff, after completing the second course at the Army General Staff College at Langres, rejoined the 27th Division and was assigned as assistant chief of staff G-1 (chief of the first section, General Staff, charged with administrative details). All the services of the division are under that jurisdiction and the following is a list of administrative details which the staff has to deal with: Adjutant, baths, billets, burials, chaplains, engineers, French mission, gas, headquarters troop, inspector, judge advocate, Knights of Columbus, motor transport, ordnance, police, postal, quartermaster, Red Cross, rents, requisitions and claims, salvage, signals, sanitary service, trains, veterinarians, Y.M.C.A. In a way the job corresponds to that of housekeeper, on a large scale, as it involves the co-ordination of all these services which are concerned with the very existence of the command in its daily life, so to speak, including supply of all kinds, transportation and welfare generally."

"We all feel that we have been making history and

(Continued on page 772.)

OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911. WITH APPENDIX D, DATED SEPTEMBER 15, 1917, FOR USE WITH U.S. RIFLE, MODEL 1917 (ENFIELD) AND WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES, INCLUDING NO. 23, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

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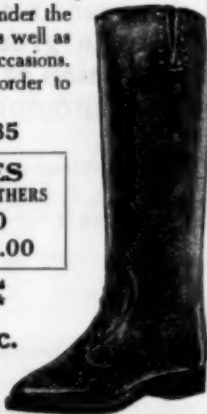
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ARMY SUPPLY CO., SALISBURY, N. C.

FROM THE 27TH DIVISION.
 (Continued from page 770.)

are proud to have had a hand in this big job. The efforts of General O'Ryan for the past several years in developing the efficiency of the National Guard, N.Y., have been productive to a degree, and have demonstrated beyond the least doubt the importance of a continuity of command for training, administration and discipline. The 27th Division has been a division longer than any other with the same commander, staff and component units who know each other and have worked together for years. The matter of local pride is a big factor toward esprit and morale. We do not believe that any other division organized hastily even with excellent officer and soldier personnel could function as well as one organized as was the 27th Division. If this were not a fact why were such numerous changes made in officers of other divisions?

"The headquarters of the 27th Division is at present in a little village at Montfort, which is about twelve miles from Le Mans, quite a large city. Our units are scattered about in other villages over an area of one hundred square miles, and the 52d Field Artillery Brigade is similarly quartered with headquarters at Mont Surs, about fifty miles to the west in the area about Laval. We expect the 369th (colored) Infantry, Colonel Hayward, to be in our region shortly. This regiment was formerly the 15th Infantry, of the N.Y. National Guard, and has distinguished itself in battle. We have been ordered to pack up to proceed to an embarkation port whence we soon hope to be once again in dear old New York.

"The 102d Field Signal Battalion, I might state, is among the units that should be mentioned for its splendid work. It has taken part in the following engagements: East Poperinghe line, July 9-Aug. 20; Vierstraat Ridge, Belgium, Mt. Kimmel, Aug. 31-Sept. 2; the Knoll-Gillemont farm, Sept. 27; Hindenburg line, vicinity of Bony, Sept. 29-30; La Selle river, vicinity of St. Souplet, Oct. 17; Jone de Mer Ridge-Arbie Guernon, Oct. 18; St. Maurice river, vicinity of Catillon, Oct. 19-20; Dickebusch sector, Aug. 30-Sept. 3.

CAVALRY HORSE ENDURANCE TESTS.

W. R. Brown, of Berlin, N.H., who is president of the Arabian Horse Club of America, discusses in a recent issue of the Rider and Driver the question of a reasonable endurance test for young and mature horses under Cavalry conditions, noting a number of interesting records of tests of endurance in the past. In a letter to the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**, Mr. Brown gives additional data as to tests by our own Army. He says:

"As you no doubt know, America has the largest supply of horses of any country in the world, but is the poorest supplied with desirable Cavalry mounts, and there is much interest in a movement now afoot among returned Army officers to see that this condition is bettered in the future. The writer wishes to be advised by those acquainted with long distance riding, in and outside the Army, as to what constitutes a satisfactory test for young horses to prove them of sufficient soundness, speed and endurance to qualify for Cavalry mounts after they reach maturity. Also test for mature horses to parallel the most severe exercise they would be called upon to undergo in actual war conditions.

"Many rides of excellence were made by individual horsemen in the United States in the days when the Army was engaged in keeping the Indians on their reservations in the trans-Missouri country. Col. Richard

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

February 1, 1919.

Serial Number 2893.

Office, 20 Vesey Street, New York city.

Subscription, \$6.00 a year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year for individual subscriptions is offered to those who are or who have been in the National or State Services, their families and immediate connection.

Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

L. Dodge tells of an express rider in Texas who carried mail from El Paso to Chihuahua, a distance of 300 miles, with a weight of 200 pounds, taking a week to go and a week to return and using the same pony continuously for six months. As the country was infested by Apache Indians the man had to ride by night and hide by day, doing 100 miles at a stretch and resting his pony four days between trips. In 1879 several single couriers of Gen. Wesley Merritt's command rode from Thornburg's rat hole to join the main column, 170 miles, in a little less than twenty-four hours, or at the rate of seven miles per hour.

"There are some wonderful feats of endurance by men and horses recorded in the War Department, considering that the more members engaged the slower the pace. Capt. A. E. Wood of the 4th Cavalry rode with eight men 140 miles in thirty-one hours in pursuit of a deserter at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, in September, 1880, or at the rate of four and a half miles per hour. Neither horses nor men were specially selected. The report says that they rode continuously at a walk and a trot. Four men of Co. H, 1st Cavalry, in 1880 carried dispatches from Fort Harney to Fort Warner, 140 miles, in twenty-two hours over a bad road, or at the rate of 6.4 miles. The horses were in good condition at the end of the ride, and after one day's rest made the return trip at sixty miles a day."

FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE OFFICERS' SCHOOL.

With Army officers of various ranks in attendance from posts and camps as far west as Eagle Pass, Texas, and as far north as San Antonio, the 1st Cavalry Brigade Officers' School opened at Fort Brown, Texas, on Jan. 6. The school, which is to continue for eight weeks, gives instruction in machine gun warfare, automatic arms, topography, liaison and demolition. The school was opened under orders issued by Brig. Gen. Farrand Sayre, U.S.A., commander of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, and of the Brownsville district. More than forty officers of the 14th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston; 3d Infantry, Eagle Pass; 37th Infantry, Laredo; 4th Cavalry, Fort Ringgold, and other points; and 16th Cavalry, Brownsville, and other points, had arrived by the time school opened. The student personnel consists of selected officers of the 1st Cavalry Brigade and of additional officers directed by various commanding officers to attend the school. The director of the school is Major Earl B. Wilson, 16th Cav., post commander at Fort Brown; Lieut. John O. Lawrence, 16th Cav., is the senior instructor, and Lieut. William M. Chase, Cav., is secretary. The instructors in machine gun and automatic arms are Lieuts. J. J. D. Marcellus, Crawford C. Madeira, William T. Meyers and James S. Harrison, all of the 16th Cavalry. Topography instruction is under the direction of Harry C. Boden; liaison under Lieut. Harry R. Kilbourne, and demolition under Lieut. Arthur H. Kinsley, all of 16th Cavalry.

General Sayre delivered an admirable address of welcome, in which he spoke of the lessons of the war and their indication of the need of preparedness. "Everywhere," he said, "we hear people say 'there will never be another war.' They have said the same thing at the conclusion of all wars. As soon as hostilities cease we disband our armies and the training of our soldiers is, for the most part, lost and forgotten. The most important element of preparedness possible for us is to keep a small corps of officers constantly studying the art of war and prepared to organize and train new armies when the need of armies becomes apparent. You gentlemen who are expected to remain in the Army must take up this work. 'After a victory tighten your saddle girths' was the maxim of Ieyasu, the Japanese general and emperor who brought all Japan under one government and laid the foundation of Japan's greatness. The end of the war is the best time to study war." Of the new developments of the war he believed the most important was the machine gun. He added: "No line officer can now afford to remain ignorant of the machine gun. If he is not to be directly on duty with them he will find them in war co-operating with him or opposed to him or both. In any case the more he knows about them the better. In this school we propose to give you the most up-to-date idea and methods in regard to the employment of machine guns, but we will not confine our course to instruction in one branch of the art of war. We propose to give you instruction in the automatic rifle, topography, liaison and demolition as well. We believe that this course will merit your best efforts and hope that at its close you will all receive certificates of which you will have reason to be proud."

OFFICERS' PAY HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

The British press is agitating the question of granting adequate pay to the British officer. Noting that while the officer's pay remains almost on the level at which it was fixed a century ago, while the purchasing power of a sovereign is only one-fourth as much as it was then, the London Daily Mail says: "The British officer, whether of the Navy or the Army, finds himself and his family month by month in a more and more precarious position. For the British officer there have been no 'war bonuses'—no readjustments of his miserable pay to meet novel conditions. He has had to face death and wounds in the field or on the sea, and penury or worse in his home. The War Office and Admiralty have shown no energy in watching over his welfare, while the Treasury has been ready to seize every pretext for mulcting him. It is an extraordinary state of affairs in which—to give an example—a major receives the princely sum of £385 after eleven years of service—while it is known that youthful, unskilled labor in certain industries is far more highly remunerated. Such conditions prevent poor men of talent from serving the



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nation in the commissioned ranks, and they are therefore thought undemocratic and wrong."

Commenting on this an officer of our own Service writes: "The English officers are in a fair way to have their pay put on a fair basis. The English system of pay was based on the assumption of commissions being restricted to the gentry with independent personal income. If the rise in prices has been severe on them, how severe must it be on officers of the American Service, who depend entirely on their pay for a livelihood. The Army has had no raise since 1908. Since that time ordinary laborers have had a raise in wages of from fifty per cent. to 250 per cent. according to classes. Prices of all commodities have advanced seventy-five per cent. since 1913 per the United States reports. My pay as a temporary lieutenant colonel in 1918 is less in purchasing power than as a captain in 1913. A measure in Congress to advance officers' pay is strongly to be urged both as a matter of justice to the individuals, and in the interests of the Service in making a democratic commissioned personnel possible with a high standard of merit and ability. Officers must be trained in time of peace. Men of high capacity will always come forward in time of war, but they will not go through the drudgery of routine peace training and schools unless they are paid approximately what their abilities would command in civil life. One of the vital lessons of the last four years has been the supreme importance to a nation of a body of highly trained professional officers."

SELECTION OF NON-COM. OFFICERS.

Major George F. Arps, U.S.A., writes very convincingly and to the point in an article on "Science as Applied to the Selection of Non-commissioned Officers" in the January number of the Infantry Journal. He says in part: "Upon the hundreds and tens of hundreds of the non-commissioned officers of a modern army devolves the concrete task of actually building an army—constructing it, and this is eminently true in the development of our Army, in which the element of time appeared as the one factor most likely to tell against us. In this extremity the fateful words 'too late' fell just short of realization, as much through the 'limelightless' labor of our hard-working sergeants as perhaps any other one factor. In a very true sense an army is constructed by its non-commissioned officers, especially the top and senior duty sergeants, who, as possibly no one will deny, constitute the foundation of the Service. These are the men who drill and slave and mould the recruits into disciplined soldiers. (In an ant colony the 'sergeants' are easily detected.) The quality of the sergeant determines in a great measure the morale, the stamina, the discipline of an army. He must have, above all else, intelligence, grit, determination, vigor, health,

punch and character. If he has all this plus imagination and a burning idealism, tinged with the glow of righteousness, he will get what is called morale and discipline across to the raw recruit. In so far as the above qualities are lacking in non-commissioned officers do we find the army structure to that extent inert, without punch. Generals, colonels and majors, for the most part, reach the privates—the bedrock of the Army—only through a series of subordinates, so that the most effective and telling ideas of a more superior officer are at least partially dissipated, lost and often aborted ere they reach the all-important but inconspicuous private.

"The experiences of the present war teach clearly that there is no standard method of warfare, that the standard of one year becomes obsolete the next. There must, however, amidst this rapid development and change, be some sort of standard of shaping and building a soldier. Who, then, must have this standard in mind? Who is it that must have intelligence enough, plasticity and nimbleness of mind enough, to understand that a given standard is likely to change and that new situations and new demands require new standards? Commissioned officers, to be sure, but, in the final analysis, it is the sergeant who puts a given standard into effect by shaping the raw recruit up to the standard. Stupidity will not answer here, only very superior and superior brains will do the business. This takes on an extremely assuring aspect when it is realized that from one-fourth to one-fifth of all the brains now passing through our receiving depots are superior and very superior in quality. It is plainly up to the proper appointing officers to select these minds and permit them to operate. There are enough to fill every commissioned and non-commissioned office in our huge Army. And yet comments on the part of returning officers and laymen regarding the intelligence of certain of our non-commissioned officers in foreign service border close on the tragic. Fortunately men of vision and in authority are using very scientific means in selecting our brainiest men for all positions of leadership, non-commissioned as well as commissioned."

U.S. SUBMARINE CHASERS IN BATTLE.

Submarine chasers of the United States Navy, under command of Capt. Charles P. Nelson and Lieutenant Commander Bastedo, U.S.N., played a very important part in the destruction of the Austrian naval base at Durazzo, Oct. 2, 1918, in co-operation with Italian and British forces. The submarine chasers concerned had the honor of being engaged in the largest naval operation which fell to the lot of United States warships. How handsomely they acquitted themselves is told in detail in reports just received by the Navy Department, from which we make the following extracts.

The British force commander in a dispatch forwarded through the British Admiralty to Admiral Sims said:

I am most grateful for the valuable service rendered by twelve submarine chasers under Captain Nelson and Lieutenant Commander Bastedo, U.S.N., which I took the liberty of employing in an operation against Durazzo on Oct. 2. They screened heavy ships during the bombardments under enemy fire; also apparently destroyed definitely one submarine which torpedoed H.M.S. Weymouth, and damaged and probably destroyed another submarine. During the return voyage they assisted in screening H.M.S. Weymouth, and in escorting an enemy hospital ship which was being brought in for examination. Their conduct throughout was beyond praise. They all returned safely without casualties. They thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

A dispatch to Admiral Sims from Rome stated:

Italian Naval General Staff expresses highest appreciation of useful and efficient work performed by United States chasers in protecting major naval vessels during action against Durazzo; also vivid admiration of their brilliant and clever operations which resulted in sinking two enemy submarines.

It was on Saturday, Sept. 28, that the commander at Corfu received a dispatch from Brindisi asking if twelve American submarine chasers could be ready to leave the next day "for special service." They were told to have aboard stores for four days, and were informed that further definite orders would be sent Sunday afternoon. The American reply to this hurry call was one word: "Yes." The next morning Captain Nelson wired Brindisi that he was ready and waiting orders. The chasers arrived at Brindisi Monday morning and were given the general plan for the attack on Durazzo and the part they were to take in the operation.

They sailed from Brindisi Oct. 2 at 1:30 a.m. in four units:

Unit B—S.C. 215, 128, 129.

Unit D—S.C. 225, 327.

Unit G—S.C. 9, 179, 338.

Unit H—S.C. 337, 130, 324.

The S.C. 244 when getting underway fouled her propeller and was unable to leave port.

Captain Nelson, in his report, tells how the several units screened the Italian and British bombardment forces and remained with them until the bombardment ceased and escorted the British warship Weymouth and the captured hospital ship Baron Call to Brindisi. Unit B attacked and sank two submarines. Chaser 130 of Unit H sank a mine and warned four British destroyers of the presence of a second one. Chaser 129 of Unit B, while her engines were disabled, sank a submarine by depth bombs dropped in his course.

The second submarine was sunk by Chasers 215 and 128 by gunfire and depth charges. No. 215, in the second shot at the submarine from her three-inch gun at about 700 yards, shattered her periscope. The 215 dropped six depth charges from her stern and fired "Y" gun charges. All charges were set at fifty feet and functioned properly.

As to the attack on the naval base at Durazzo, Captain Nelson says:

The operation was a strategic success as the combined attack of ships and aircraft silenced the shore batteries, blew up the ammunition dump and worked great havoc to the town, the docks and boom defenses, thereby seriously interfering with the usefulness of Durazzo as a military base for some time to come. The ships which were lying in the harbor were either sunk or badly crippled. The torpedoes which were discharged against the dock and shipping from the British destroyers, and by the Italian motorcraft which dashed into the harbor, in all probability did great damage to their objectives. There were no casualties to the personnel or material of the chasers.

In conclusion, I wish to speak in the highest terms of the snappy manner in which all the submarine chasers carried out their duties. The spirit and initiative shown by both officers and men I consider highly commendable, the more especially as it was their first experience under fire. Their attention to signals and detail instructions, many of which had to be given verbally at the very last moment before starting from Brindisi, was most noticeable without a single exception, and I feel the performance of the chasers shows that they can be of great use to the main fleet in any operations that may be contemplated, especially those that necessitate operations in shoal water.

I wish especially to commend the efficient manner in which the chasers of Unit B, under direct command of Lieut. Comdr.



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Paul H. Bastedo, U.S.N., accomplished their mission. I want to especially mention the fact that two submarines out of three were destroyed by this unit; one of them by two chasers of the unit, and the second by one which had broken down and acting by herself. The manner in which these attacks were conducted was highly satisfactory, and had another unit been operating in company with Unit B, I feel certain that the third submarine would also have been accounted for. A careful study of the manner in delivering the attacks in both cases shows quick judgment and equally accurate execution, which resulted in probably avoiding further damage to the main body.

The manner in which the S.C. 129, acting singly, and in a crippled condition completed her successful attack, I consider as worthy of especial mention as showing excellent judgment and prompt action.

I wish to commend Ensign Henry R. Dann, U.S.N.R.F., temporarily in command of S.C. 130, of Unit H, for his prompt action and sound judgment in destroying by gun fire the first mine which he sighted and by placing his vessel close to the second mine sighted, and thereby causing four British destroyers, approaching at thirty knots, to sheer off and clear the second mine. He realized that a warning had to be given immediately and the time was so short with their rapid approach that signal could not be made.

I wish to commend John Fabris, machinist's mate, first class, U.S.N.R.F., attached to S.C. 179, of Unit G, who held in place with his hand the broken trip rod igniter spring on center engine throughout the whole engagement, and thus enabled the vessel to maintain her speed and position.

Being on S.C. 95, of Unit G, I was impressed with the cool and efficient manner in which the officers and men of Unit G performed their duties, in view of the fact that this unit was constantly close under the guns of the Italian and British bombardment squadrons, which were firing over them.

The following are the officers of the submarine chasers that took part in the Durazzo operation:

UNIT "B."

Lieut. Comdr. P. H. Bastedo, U.S.N., U.S.S.C. 215; Lieut. (j.g.) T. Wildon A. Ott, U.S.N., and Ensign Harold B. Thomas, U.S.N.R.F.

S.C. 128—Ensigns Hillary R. Chambers, jr., and Harold A. Ball, U.S.N.R.F.

S.C. 129—Ensigns Maclear Jacoby and Bert F. Hiscock, U.S.N.R.F.

UNIT "G."

Capt. Charles P. Nelson, U.S.N.
S.C. 95—Lieut. (M.C.) Leon Clemmer, U.S.N.; Ensigns George J. Leevy, jr., and Shirley D. Murphy, U.S.N.R.F.

S.C. 179—Ensigns Erskine Hazard and Eugene T. Moore, U.S.N.R.F.

S.C. 338—Ensigns John M. Beverly and Thomas T. Bissel, U.S.N.R.F.

UNIT "H."

S.C. 130—Ensigns Henry R. Dann and Otis T. Russell, U.S.N.R.F.

S.C. 337—Ensigns Andrew J. Kelley and Columbus D. Smith, U.S.N.R.F.

S.C. 324—Lieut. (j.g.) Clifford W. Eshem and Ensign Charles E. Collins, U.S.N.R.F.

UNIT "D."

S.C. 225—Lieuts. (j.g.) Elmer J. McCluen and Joseph L. Day, U.S.N.

S.C. 327—Ensigns Walter P. Groszmann and John B. Stanchfield, jr., U.S.N.R.F.

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our participation in the Argonne and St. Mihiel drives. We were with the English near Hazebruck when the Chateau-Thierry drive started, so we missed that."

EXHIBITION OF ENGINEER MATERIAL

In the office of the Chief of Engineers at Washington there has been collected for demonstration purposes some of the material the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has produced during the war, and where this material is too large to admit of demonstration in an ordinary office structure photographs are shown. The collection has been visited by the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, whose members doubtless went back to the Capitol very deeply impressed with the accomplishments of the Engineers as shown in this interesting grouping of war devices. From the special trench shovel that evacuates both gas and water, to the great standard gauge locomotives which were sent to France so complete that within a few hours after being set on the rails by the landing cranes they were ready for business, the exhibit is nothing less than amazing. The Army overseas could hardly have made history as it did but for the work of the Engineers at the front and the tremendous efforts of the Engineer Office in Washington.

The track material produced would give railroad enthusiasts days of delight. In locomotives and cars the exhibit is wonderfully complete. The locomotives for abroad were loaded aboard ship packed in baled hay. Aside from smokestacks and cabs, they were not dismantled, so that in getting them ready for duty there was a saving of about fifteen days.

The Forestry Section demonstrates that the 20th Engineers and auxiliary units can give our lumber producers a few lessons. Owing to coal shortage in France it was necessary to burn wood, so the Forestry unit with the A.E.F. in one month stacked up sixty miles of cord wood, or 80,000 cords; also got out six and six-tenths miles of timber, stacked twelve feet long and ten feet high, containing 50,000,000 board feet of sawed timber.

Pontoon bridge building is shown in a series of photographs which disclose the new arrangement evolved during the war, giving remarkable buoyancy, demonstrated by holding up a wagon carrying fourteen tons of gravel and twenty men. Portable steel bridges compare, one judges from the photographs, with the best known stationary types.

In designing searchlights the Engineers also attained the "peak of portability," a thirty-six-inch barrel light mounted on a trailer chassis weighing only 1,200 pounds; a sixty-inch, mounted on the same trailer chassis, weighed 1,800 pounds. The latest development, however, is a sixty-inch open type searchlight weighing only 900 pounds including the trailer; and in efficiency it is far ahead of any searchlight known. The sound and flash ranging devices comprise the aerial, surface and subterranean. The aerial nine-foot American paraboloid to locate aircraft, mounted on a trailer truck, weighs 1,300 pounds and is produced at a cost of \$900. The French machine, a one-meter size, weighs 7,000 pounds and cost \$1,500. Surface ranging devices are shown, employed in locating enemy guns by recording the difference in time required for sound to move from its source to specially constructed electric receiver situated at predetermined points. The flash ranging set, a specially constructed telescope which is trained upon any visible target. Electric signals from observers are carried to the operator, who sits before a map and by triangulation and the signals from the observers is able to find the exact location of the enemy batteries. The subterranean set is merely two geophones attached to a stethoscope, by which the operator locates mining, tapping or any ground noise. The military mapping section shows new developments, one of the more interesting being the contour maps which give a very accurate idea of the earth surface by a simple use of the air brush indicating all depressions and rises. In the accessories section there is a wealth of small material, including Engineers' acetylene tent outfits, flare lamps, trench shovels and the like.

The organization and enlistment exhibit displays many enlightening charts. One showing relative increase in strength of the arms of the Service illustrates that the Engineers from March, 1917, to November, 1918, increased 132 times. The enlisted personnel provides this interesting table:

	A.E.F.	U.S.
Engineers' (Supplies)	77,600	13,600
Construction	7,700	2,200
Standard Gauge Railways	48,400	6,000
Light Railways	10,700	800
Roads and Highways	7,000	100
Forestry	12,700	300
Electrical, Mechanical, Water Supply, Mining, Quarry	7,800	500
Mapping, Surveying, Printing, Sound and Flash Ranging, Searchlight	4,800	2,400
Service Battalions	50,100	2,200
Miscellaneous and Replacements	21,000	30,300

BRITISH PRAISE FOR AMERICAN NAVY.

"The American squadrons and flotillas which for more than a year have been giving their assistance in the war and have been closely associated with the British navy," says the Army and Navy Gazette of "London," "have left for home. Their last duty was to supply an escort to the President of the United States on his arrival at Brest. That in its way was an historic event, but it will hardly blur the recollection of earlier service while yet hostilities were proceeding. The battleship squadron attached to the Grand Fleet in the North Sea had not, it is true, the opportunity of combat, but they witnessed the surrender of the German ships, an event which is not likely to grow dim in their memory or to lose in its impressiveness when they tell the story to their countrymen. The destroyers and other craft which had their base at Queenstown had more active work to do, and their performance of arduous duty has been worthy of the most unimpaired praise. They will not forget their pleasant and cordial relations with Admiral Baily and the British seamen under his command, any more than those who have made life-long friendships when, as Admiral Beatty happily phrased it, they were 'comrades of the mist.' The harmonious co-operation of the British and American seamen is of the most fortunate augury for the future relations of the two English-speaking countries. Engaged in a common purpose, the seamen have learnt to appreciate one another in a manner which no other kind of association could have brought about. There is every reason to believe that the spirit

BOGUS "HEROES."

In an editorial headed "Bogus Heroes," the Stars and Stripes has this to say about a certain class of American soldier who seeks credit at home for valor overseas to which he is not justly entitled and who "takes a chance" that he will not have his false claims disproved: "There have been a lot of bogus heroes in America since the Army began dispatching men back to the States for sickness, wounds, training and other reasons. Every soldier who has gone back has been a hero until proved otherwise, and the temptation not to prove themselves otherwise has been too much for some. There is the case of the Air Service mechanic who went back with heart trouble. His home town newspaper printed his 'diary' which recounted several stirring fights over the German lines, all imaginary. The nearest he had been to the front was Issoudun. There is the case of the sergeant who lectured on the battle of Cantigny for the Fourth Liberty Loan (and sold a lot of bonds, too), until he was found to have spent all his stay in France, barring traveling time, at Le Mans. And there is the case, just to show how hard it was not to be a hero, of the major who returned and, merely obeying military regulations, refused to be interviewed. As far as he had got toward gunfire and danger was a training school at Langres. 'Modestly declines to speak of his part in Chateau-Thierry fighting,' was the second line of the heading over the story about him in the next morning's paper. The fault was the newspaper's, not the major's. To date, in the eyes of the people back home, every soldier who has been in Europe has undergone the horrors of the front. Private Johnnie Jones of the S.O.S.,

whose greatest hardship in this war was taps at 9.30, was pictured in his home journal and captioned, 'John Jones, of this city, now battling for freedom in the trenches.' It is going to be hard to convince the home folks that of the 2,000,000 Americans in France half of them, through no fault of their own, of course, never got under fire. But once the idea is around, and once we get back with our first-hand knowledge of affairs over here, the bogus hero is going to have a pretty thorny trail."

THE 78TH DIVISION.

A correspondent sends an extract of a letter describing the experiences of the 78th Division, written by Pvt. Thomas F. Kane of Co. B, 303d F.S.B., in a letter to his parents at Holyoke, Mass. He says: "Our division is not taking any part in the occupation of German territory. We were relieved just on the eve the armistice was signed after taking part in the last big drive which started on Halloween. The drive continued three or four days, and we succeeded in driving the Germans back a distance of thirty-five or forty kilometers from west of Grandpre to in front of Sedan and Metziers, where we were relieved by the Rainbow Division, who got all the credit in the newspapers. We also captured Grandpre after some hard fighting, despite reports otherwise. It was our men who took it, and the glory is all theirs. They surely deserve it. The 78th, or Lightning Division, from Camp Dix, as you already know, is composed of men from New Jersey and New York state. Perhaps you have seen it mentioned in the papers about

of comradeship thus created will increase and extend as time goes on."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Source Book of Military Law and War-Time Legislation; prepared by the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training, Col. John H. Wigmore, supervising editor (West Publishing Co.: St. Paul, Minn.). This book is meant to supply, together with the Manual for Courts-Martial, material for the course in military law and war-time legislation as planned by the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training in the approved program for law schools having units of the S.A.T.C. Courses on these subjects are prescribed. The work is the result of the attempt by one member of the committee to ensure that students and instructors should find available a collection of select sources, there being no other suitable volume in print so far as is known. Colonel Wigmore says: "The facts are that this is a nation in arms; that the war laws have changed parts of both the military law and the civil law; that every department of the Government and every civil interest comes into contact with this war law in both aspects and that therefore no intelligent lawyer can wish to remain uninformed as to any important part of it."

Map Reading for Aviators, by C. E. Benson, instructor in Cornell University School of Military Aeronautics (Edwin N. Appleton, Inc.: New York).

Passed as Censored, by Capt. Bertram M. Bernheim, M.C., U.S.A. (J. B. Lippincott Co.: Philadelphia). The author was a member of the Johns Hopkins Hospital unit and his duty was chiefly in Paris hospitals. The book is a collection of letters written to relatives and friends from France at various times during 1917-18.

Hunting the German Shark, by Herman Whitaker (The Century Co.: New York). The book is dedicated to Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., and his command. The author spent several months with a battleship squadron of the Grand Fleet. He gives the plan on which the United States began naval operations abroad, and then describes the various branches of the Service, including destroyers, converted yachts, mine-sweepers, hydro-airplanes, blimps and other craft, water and aerial, used to search out and destroy the enemy submarines.

Accidents and Emergencies, by Charles W. Dulles, M.D. (P. Blakiston's Son & Co.: Philadelphia). This is a manual of the treatment of surgical and medical emergencies that may be used in the absence of a physician.

The A-B-C of Aviation, by Capt. Victor W. Page (The Norman W. Henley Publishing Co.: New York). A practical treatise outlining the elements of aeronautical engineering, with reference to the theory of flight.

Clear the Decks, by "Commander" (J. B. Lippincott Co.: Philadelphia). The publishers explain that the author is "a well-known commander in the Navy, whose name we are not at liberty to give." The tale is fiction, but gives a vivid picture of American naval life during the war, the central figure joining the Service as a seaman, and during the comparatively brief period of the United States Navy's participation in the struggle reaching the grade of admiral. Truly, rapid promotion.

Administration, by Lieuts. Stephen E. Connor, Frank X. Perron and Frederick West (Edwin N. Appleton, Inc.: New York). The authors are described on the title page as "battalion personnel adjutants and paper-work instructors, Central Officers' Training School, Camp Lee, Va." The publication is authorized by The Adjutant General of the Army. It is up to date and practical, and will be useful to those in the Service whose duties include paper work.

The Shipbuilding Industry, by Roy Wilmarth Kelly and Frederick J. Allen (Houghton Mifflin Co.: New York). The book deals with the revival of the shipbuilding industry in the United States following the entry of this country into the war in 1917. The demand for the revival of the American merchant marine, how the work of shipbuilding was pushed throughout the country and what was accomplished, is told in detail. There are many excellent illustrations.

Introductory Meteorology, prepared and issued under the auspices of the Division of Geology and Geography, National Research Council (Yale University Press: New Haven, Conn.). Meteorology was included in the course of study outlined by the committee on education and special training of the War Department for Students' Army Training units. The plan involves an intensive study of the elements of the subject in order to familiarize prospective Army officers with its chief conclusions and methods. To meet this requirement this book was prepared with a view to its use in connection with a text-book on Military Geology.

Military Geology and Topography, prepared and issued under the auspices of the National Research Council, Division of Geology and Geography, acting as the Department of Research of the Council of National Defense. (Yale University Press: New Haven, Conn.) The committee on education and special training of the War Department included military geology in the list of subjects recommended for study in all institutions which enrolled Army units, hence the preparation of this excellent book.

The Geography of Europe, a preparation of some aspects of European geography for the use of members of the Students' Army Training Corps; edited by Ellsworth Huntington and Herbert E. Gregory. (Yale University Press: New Haven, Conn.) This work also was prepared in accordance with the plan of the committee on education and special training of the War Department in arranging the curriculum for the Students' Army Training Corps. The book is largely the result of contributions from a group of men in active Government service.

"Thomas," by H. B. Creswell (Robert M. McBride and Co.: New York), is a mildly diverting British tale of a vacation spent in a motor car by the titular hero, the style of humor being very reminiscent of "Three Men in a Boat."

British-American Discords and Concords: A Record of Three Centuries, compiled by the History Circle (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York).

Religion and the War: A Series of Essays on the War and Reconstruction, by E. Hershey Sneath. (Yale University Press: New Haven, Conn.)

Morale and Its Enemies, by William Ernest Hocking. (Yale University Press: New Haven, Conn.) This work is an attempt to help—the soldier first and then the civilian—in the task of understanding one's own



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mind under special stress of war. The author spent the summer of 1917 in Europe with troops of the Allies. His book does not aim to discuss the issues of the war, but deals with the psychology of war-making.

Woodrow Wilson: An Interpretation, by A. Maurice Low (Little, Brown and Co.: Boston). A discussion of the moral aspects of the peace problem, and of retributive justice as an indispensable element, by James M. Beck (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York).

A Captive on a German Raider, by F. G. Traves (Robert M. McBride and Co.: New York). The author and his wife were passengers on a Japanese merchant ship which was captured by a German raider in the Indian ocean. The raider, while passing through the Skagerrack on her way to Kiel, went aground and all the captives were taken off by a Danish warship and landed safely in Denmark.

Map of Main Prison Camps in Germany and Austria, by Mrs. Pope-Hennessy (Brentano's: New York). This map, as its name indicates, shows the principal prison camps in the two countries named.

Military English: Official Correspondence, Orders, Messages and Reports for Use in Courses Allied to Instruction in Military Science and Tactics, by Lieut. Percy W. Long, U.S.A., and Frank W. C. Hersey, lieu-

tenant in the Harvard R.O.T.C. (The Macmillan Co.: New York). The purpose of the book is to serve to teach the soldier student or prospective officer how to write the correspondence, orders, messages and reports which will be required of him and which he will be called on to understand even if he does not write them.

America at the Front, by Fullerton L. Waldo (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The author was on the war front in 1915 and 1917 and in 1918 crossed France from the mountains to the sea, studying the adaptation of the American soldier to his new environment.

Behind the Wheel of a War Ambulance, by Robert Whitney Imbrie (Robert M. McBride and Co.: New York). As a driver in the American Ambulance Service on the battle fronts in France and in the Balkans the author saw much service. The account of his picturesque experiences is told in an entertaining and graphic manner.

Foch the Man: A Life of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Armies, by Clara E. Laughlin, with an appreciation by Lieut. Col. Eduard Requin of the French High Commission to the United States (Fleming H. Revell Co.: New York). Miss Laughlin's book contains interesting information about the man upon

(Continued on page 776.)

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Continued from page 775.

whom the eyes of the civilized world were focused during the latter period of the war following the retirement of Marshal Joffre, and who is still, of course, so much in the public eye.

The Flying Book, by W. L. Wade (Longmans, Green and Co.: New York). The value of the airplane in warfare, commercial aeronautics, the design and construction of the airplane, the construction of aero engines, a description of the various types of airplanes with illustrations of each, are discussed in various chapters.

The Doctor in War, by Woods Hutchinson, M.D. (Houghton Mifflin Co.: New York). Dr. Hutchinson visited the hospitals and training camps in England and hospitals, dressing stations and aid posts camps in France and Italy, where he had an excellent opportunity to see what medical science was doing for wounded men. He declares that this is the first war where the doctor has been given a free hand, and that he has responded by almost wiping out disease.

Aerobatics, by H. Barber (Robert M. McBride and Co.: New York). The author says the book is an attempt to explain in simple form and for the benefit of novices the general rules calculated to turn a new pupil into an expert pilot in the shortest possible time and with the greatest degree of safety to himself and his airplane. He asserts that under present conditions the average young man can learn to handle an airplane and put it through all the known tricks of looping, nose-dive spins, side-slip, etc., after a period of instruction of approximately not more than twenty to thirty hours of actual flying, although he does not include formation flying, aerial fighting and cross-country flying within that time.

Three Hundred and Twenty-five Group Contests for the Army, Navy and Schools, by Edward J. Cronie (The Macmillan Co.: New York). The author is an instructor in physical education in the University of Pennsylvania. He explains that his book is "the outgrowth of over twenty years' experience in teaching group games and contests in the Young Men's Christian Association and college, and in gymnastic classes in the University of Pennsylvania." The title of his book is misleading, in that it declares the volume contains "325 group contests," etc. The fact is it contains twenty-three chapters on such contests as file relay races, hopping relay races, progressive relay races, run and throw ball, progression or building up of the single stick movements, etc. Each paragraph, if but a line, in each of the twenty-three chapters, is numbered consecutively until they total 325. In this way the author arrives at his title.

Modern and Contemporary European History, by J. Salwyn Schapiro (Houghton Mifflin Co.: New York). The author gives a short history of the achievements of the century, from the battle of Waterloo to the summer of 1918, describing the evolution of the peoples and nations of Europe during that time.

BAGGAGE SERVICE FOR THE A.E.F.

Owing to the enormous quantity of personal baggage of officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force in France that will have to be returned to the United States the office of the chief quartermaster, A.E.F., has created a baggage service as a part of the Q.M.C. Salvage Division following the issuing of an order directing the organization of such a service from headquarters, Services of Supply, A.E.F., on Dec. 5, 1918. We have received from Brig. Gen. J. M. Carson, deputy chief quartermaster, A.E.F., an outline of the purposes of this Baggage Service which will be of interest to both officers and men of the A.E.F. now in France and to all who have returned to this country leaving any part of their personal outfits abroad. To illustrate the task the Baggage Service has in front of it we will mention the fact that there were 27,000 pieces of officers' baggage and 250,000 barrack bags in storage at the baggage depot at Givres in the latter part of December, 1918, while the Stars and Stripes of Dec. 27 reports every large hotel in Paris and at many other American centers is jammed with officers' baggage. In addition to this one American express company has more than 10,000 pieces of such baggage stored in France, and an English forwarding concern has 18,000 pieces in storage. General Carson points out that since the arrival of the A.E.F. overseas there has been a lack of proper handling of the baggage situation and the establishment of this new service should practically eliminate all the confusion and trouble hitherto existing.

Briefly, the organization of the Baggage Service is as follows: (1) A central baggage office at A.P.O. No. 713, to which all communications relative to baggage must be sent. (2) A baggage depot in the United States, established as a shipping point and storage place for baggage returned to the U.S.A. (3) Baggage officers established at base ports for expediting the landing of baggage. At present, due to the rapid shifting of troops, the returning overseas of certain units, and the general lack of facilities existing hitherto, the baggage problem is a very complex one. The new Baggage Service promises well to solve this problem, but the heartiest co-operation of all individuals and organizations is necessary for the proper handling of the question. The functions of the service will be: (1) To search for and locate all baggage in the A.E.F. (2) To direct the collection, shipping, storage and disposition of all baggage. (3) To make such arrangements with private agents who have in storage baggage belonging to the A.E.F., as may be necessary for effecting proper disposition of such baggage.

It is to be borne in mind by members of the A.E.F. that the lost baggage is distinct from this office, but co-operates with it. The L.B.B. continues to operate insofar as baggage lost in transit, by rail or water is concerned. Various and sundry methods of storage have existed before this new Baggage Service was formed. Considerable baggage is stored at A.P.O. No. 713. Some divisions have distinct dumps, other baggage is stored at base ports or with private agents. The Baggage Service, A.P.O. No. 713, with a central records office will have the effect of centralizing the system and will make arrangements for all baggage to accompany their troops, or to be properly forwarded. It is earnestly urged that all members of the A.E.F., who have any doubt as to the whereabouts of their baggage, shall communicate with the Baggage Service, A.P.O. No. 713, and give: (a) Their name, rank, original and present organization. (b) Complete and accurate description of articles. (c) When and where last seen or heard of.

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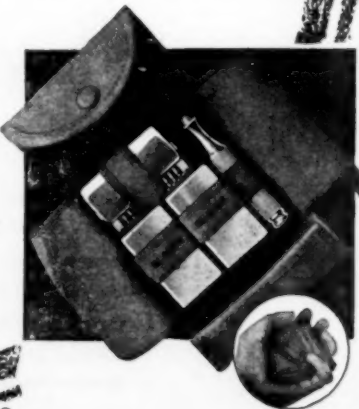
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Established 1863.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

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SET OUR COMPASS AND POINT OUR COURSE.

Secretary Baker's refusal to consider the subject of universal military training as a part of the military policy of the United States has, at least, the merit of consistency. He has taken the ground from the beginning that during a time of war it was inexpedient to adopt such a course as this, stating his belief to that effect in his annual report for 1917 and also repeating it whenever he has been asked for an opinion on this matter. But he never before discussed the Army's opinion as to universal training with so much frankness as when in the company of General March he appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 16 to explain to the members the provisions of the Army Reorganization bill. Mr. Baker then made, in reference to this general subject, the curious statement, "Reverting again to the question of the adoption of universal military training I might say, since I have been Secretary of War the department has not been prepared to express any opinion on the subject." Yet in his annual report for the fiscal year 1917 Mr. Baker wrote: "The subject of universal military training continues to be discussed in the country. The department has not sought and does not now seek legislation on the subject, chiefly for the reason that the formulation of a permanent military policy will inevitably be affected by the arrangements consequent upon the termination of the present war." We should say this was an expression of opinion on the subject of universal military training, but we will let that pass. The more immediate point at issue is, Mr. Baker frankly admitted that "so far as I know the General Staff has always been in favor of universal training. Indeed, I might say there is a very strong sentiment among the officers of the Army for universal training. I have felt there are no political complications in the questions presented; the Army, so far as I know, has no political relations of any sort and the problem is purely one of national expediency. I have not made any recommendations to Congress on universal service. The General Staff has studied several plans, and these plans are still in my desk. I have not approved them. Nor is it my intention to recommend any at the present time, and certainly not until after the peace conference has concluded its labors. . . . Indeed, I would rather not furnish any plan looking to universal training at this time."

Thus we know through a simple and direct statement that Secretary Baker is committed to a policy of inaction in so far as universal military training is concerned until the peace conference at Paris has finished its deliberations. As to what will happen then in respect to this military proposition we can make no surmise from Mr. Baker's words. When he had uttered the remark that the plans for universal training submitted by the General Staff were still in his desk, one of the committee members interrupted him by saying, "We want to get them out of your desk." That sententious phrase might well be taken, by all of those friends of universal military training out of the Service who believe that it is the corner-stone of a proper military policy, as a slogan under which to carry on the work of getting the plans before the public.

As it stands the issue is now joined between Mr. Baker on one side and the Army and the people of the United States on the other as to whether we shall have

universal military training or not. It is idle to blink the fact that this puts the responsibility up to the people in any such controversy since the Army is powerless in the matter. The public knows, from Mr. Baker himself, that "there is a very strong sentiment among the officers of the Army for universal training." So if the public desires this principle adopted it may proceed with the work of having its desire gratified with the assurance that the best professional military opinion is back of it. We are not so certain that the public does want universal training now, since the newspapers of the country generally reflect very little sentiment in its favor. But we are certain that the only way in which the Secretary of War can be made to change his attitude on the advisability of the United States adopting a policy of universal military training is by the force of public opinion.

It is plain that the best instrumentality for reawakening general interest in this subject is educational propaganda. If we are, in Jefferson's phrase, to set our compass and point our course toward the landmark of universal military training it would be wise for all civilian advocates of the plan to begin their work by re-studying the whole subject of military training in the light of the lessons of the European war. The hackneyed phrases of "preparedness" would better be discarded and the warfare on land studied anew to determine the military lessons of the war as they apply to the making of an Army such as we believe the United States must have. Civilian writers and speakers on universal military training would better consult our own professional Army officers for knowledge of the subject than to keep to the old course of rewriting and re-echoing quasi-military phrases that will no longer bear close scrutiny after our practical experiences in land warfare in the last four years. If these writers and speakers must take a foreign military system for their ideal we would respectfully suggest that they abandon the Swiss army system as their model and study that of France more closely. Civilian advocates of the Swiss system fail to appreciate the very important fact that it never has been put to the test of war, whereas the French system, which is pertinent to this discussion since it is based on the obligation of service to one's country, has been through four years of the most exhausting warfare known to modern civilization and has emerged from that ordeal victorious and greater numerically than when mobilization was first ordered in August, 1914.

Another valuable asset for the cause of educational propaganda that civilian advocates of universal military training could use to excellent advantage would be the many officers of the Army who came from civil life, won their commissions in the training camps and have returned to their former civilian occupations. We believe that most of them would gladly lend their aid to this cause. And their written or spoken words not alone would carry the weight of authority, but would awaken sympathetic respect for the cause they advocated. We have referred to the point that our civilian advocates of universal training have always referred to some foreign system as their ideal. We would again respectfully suggest to such missionaries that they endeavor to determine what is the system advocated by the officers of our own Army and let that be their ideal rather than some foreign system.

It is significant, in this relation, that after less than six months' experience with the Students' Army Training Corps at Columbia University the faculty of that institution has adopted the Army system of examining applicants for admission to the student body. If the educational authorities of the largest university in the United States thus openly acknowledge the superiority of this single Army practice, and one in their special pedagogical field, it can be taken as a sound demonstration of our point that the professional opinion and knowledge of the officers of the U.S. Army is the best source of reference for civilian advocates of universal military training. And if the principle of universal military training is to be established in the United States it can only be done by a great combined effort of its civilian advocates that is based on modern military lessons. For it must not be forgotten that we have in this country now nearly 2,000,000 men who know what military life is and can be neither interested nor persuaded by the warmed-over arguments of "preparedness" articles and speeches of the 1916 model.

BATTLE CASUALTY REPORTS COMPLETED.

Cable advices from General Pershing indicate that the long and tedious check of battle casualty reports has at length been completed by the Central Records Office in France. Individual additions resulting from the identification of missing men or from the triple check of all organization and hospital records, instituted by the direction of the Secretary of War, may of course be expected, and will be promptly reported—as will deaths from illness or accident. In general, however, the lists of those who died in action or received serious injuries, as reported to the families of officers and soldiers, and to the press, stands complete.

In the meantime the War Department is engaged upon a check of the original records sent for the purpose from France, in order to report both to the families and to the public, as a matter of record and appreciation, the men who have received (and recovered from) relatively slight injuries on the field of battle. As a further means

of keeping the families and friends of our soldiers informed as to their welfare, General Pershing has issued instructions requiring each soldier to send to his next of kin in the United States a card showing the date, the soldier's station, his organization and the state of his health. Special cards are being printed for this purpose and will shortly be on their way across the Atlantic.

There is now on its way by courier a list of men who before the signing of the armistice were wounded in action and are still in hospitals in France or England. This list will be of service in enabling The Adjutant General to furnish prompt and definite information as to the welfare of men regarding whom inquiries may be made by relatives and friends in this country. The report of Jan. 9 shows a total of 105,753 men in hospitals in France of which 72,642 were cases of disease and 33,111 cases of wounds or other injuries. The deaths for the previous week amounted to 561, of whom 280 died of disease and 281 of wounds received in action before Nov. 11, 1918. The total number of hospital cases in France is steadily decreasing, there being a drop of more than 15,000 cases between the figures given above and those of the week previous.

NUCLEUS OF A FINE ENGINEER SCHOOL.

The U.S. Engineers in the Army of the future will have cause to look back on one of the incidents of the war emergency with the utmost appreciation. That is the expression of a hope which, we believe, will be realized on the splendid foundations already erected for this new school for Army Engineers at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. This temporary establishment, making use of the cantonment equipment, now has attending it seventy-two young officers, who are completing the course they should have had at West Point. The war caused their graduation from the Military Academy at the end of two instead of four years. So here at Camp Humphreys they are realizing a training the emergency had necessarily denied them.

Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, who conceived the idea of this temporary school, has given a great deal of time and thought to it and has been able to secure an equipment such as possibly no other engineer school in the world enjoys at this time. All the material evolved by the Corps of Engineers during the war, all the new inventions, the improvements that the broadened sphere of Engineer service opened up throughout the conflict overseas, is now at the disposal of these young officer students. Congress has already been informed of some of the ambitious things done and the more ambitious things planned should this school be made permanent, and it may be said that Congress, as represented in its Military Affairs Committee, is very well disposed toward the ideas and ideals set up for the school. At Camp A. A. Humphreys, given the necessary plant, there should arise the greatest Army Engineer school in the world, a school of and by the Engineers, and founded upon the purpose of making it, in equipment and curriculum, progressively foremost, and as complete as it is possible for the master minds interested in its installation to make it.

It has already started out on a plan to give its students everything that practice and theory can supply. A system of instruction has been adopted which may be likened to what, in popular education, is known as the object lesson. But there is this difference: At Camp A. A. Humphreys the student is not first book-taught and then allowed to apply in practice his book learning. He is given first the practical object lesson and then goes to his books to learn the "whys and wherefores" and the laws for the things he has seen objectively demonstrated. It might be termed teaching a student backward, and it is when compared with the usual method. But it has this benefit: The student has seen the problem first, visualized it, and has it before him forever after when learning the laws relating to that problem. Thus he will see a bridge, learn of its construction, weigh the differences in its component parts, note the effect of loads. That object lesson generates a succession of questions, "Why is this stringer heavier than that?" "Why does the strain come here?" and the like. And when studying the laws of force he can never get away from the actual demonstration of that force, for it is photographically, one might say, impressed upon his mind.

Officers who have acquainted themselves with this preliminary experiment at Camp A. A. Humphreys are enthusiastic over it. They realize that here is the opportunity to do the biggest thing of the kind at the psychological moment—just after a great war. One cannot come into contact with this purpose without becoming an enthusiast. If Congress could be induced to take the object lesson of the school itself there would be no doubt that at Camp A. A. Humphreys, and from this splendid nucleus, the greatest Army Engineer school the world has ever known will arise on this temporary foundation.

CIVILIAN FLYING RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

The Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautic Cognizance has removed restrictions of civilian flying and will grant permits to all qualified civilians who apply under the President's proclamation of Feb. 28, 1918. Applications from civilian pilots should be addressed to the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautic Cognizance, Building D, Sixth and B streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., Lieut. L. G. Haugen, A.S.A., secretary.

NAVY'S WORK FOR MERCHANT MARINE.

At the American Merchant Marine Conference held in Washington on Jan. 22-23 the Navy came in for much wholesome praise for its work during the war. On Jan. 23 Comdr. Charles Belknap, U.S.N., addressed the conference and told interestingly, without any attempt to draw forth applause, what the Navy had done for the merchant marine during the war and how it "put the Army across." The figures Commander Belknap gave were impressive in their bigness. Among other details he enumerated these: The Navy during the war put 384 crews of armed guards on merchant vessels, trained the crews, supplied the guns and mounts and installed the magazines for ammunition. The Navy operated forty-four transports, carrying overseas a total of 854,496 men without the loss of a single life, and American cruisers conveyed all these transports. This work was begun on June 1, 1917, and the last east-bound trip was made, sailing on Nov. 15. It entailed all necessary repairs and unforeseen delays, and yet the average round trip consumed only forty days, this average being raised somewhat by the fact that the great *Leviathan* when landing at Liverpool was land-locked for thirty days waiting a favorable tide to get to the open sea. Navy cruisers conveyed 2,197 cargo vessels from April, 1917, to the signing of the armistice; the Navy also repaired, operated and supplied the personnel for 376 cargo vessels carrying supplies and stores to the Army abroad, and it maintained steamship offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston to handle this traffic. The *Leviathan*, said Commander Belknap, put in repair and speeded up by the Navy to a point the German engineers could not attain, carried 93,599 troops on her ten trips, and in one trip set the world record for troop transport, carrying 10,860 American soldiers.

GEN. BARRY'S FAREWELL TO CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

In relinquishing command of the Central Department on Jan. 13, 1919, in order to proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., to command the Eastern Department, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., in G.O.I., dated Chicago, Jan. 13, said in part: "The Central Department, which I have commanded practically since May 28, 1916, comprises an area of 935,000 square miles, a population of 36,936,000, and which includes six National Army camps (one of which—Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.—I organized and commanded with the 86th Division), 14 posts, 295 schools, aviation fields and other military stations. I would be neglectful of a duty and denying myself a pleasure if I failed to extend my personal thanks and appreciation to the officers, enlisted men and employees throughout the department, and the patriotic population within the department for the unusual and devoted services which all have rendered in the great war and crisis which have recently confronted us. The singleness of purpose and unity of effort displayed by the forces of every creed, race and nationality aided the American and Allied forces on the other side materially in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. The women and children throughout the department worked no less faithfully than the men, and are entitled to share in the credit for the success which has crowned the American and Allied arms. So long as American womanhood is what she demonstrated herself to be during the war, American manhood must be what he showed himself to be on the battlefields of France."

ARMY DENTAL SURGEONS URGED TO "CARRY ON."

"Carry On" is the title of an editorial in the January number of the *Journal of the Association of Military Dental Surgeons of the United States*. It says, in part: "Six months ago, four months ago, yes, two months ago it was easy to carry on. The man in the street was carrying on, the girl in the factory was doing her bit. Everyone's shoulder was to the wheel. The entire nation was at war, but the moment the armistice was signed there was a terrible let-down. This is just as everyone expected, and in many of the departments of production what everyone thought wise. But here again our corps is and should be an exception to that rule. While everyone appreciates the fact that it will be possible to relieve from active duty many of the dental surgeons now in the Service it must also be borne in mind that they cannot be relieved from active duty until the Army is demobilized, and they can only be relieved from active duty in the same ratio and in proportion that the drafted men are relieved from active duty. As the size of the Army is gradually reduced it, of course, will be possible to proportionately reduce the size of the Dental Corps. But until that is possible every man on active duty must carry on to the full extent, to the very last day of active duty, otherwise he is untrue to the trust of the commission with which his Government has honored him."

FOOD STORES ON HAND JAN. 1.

Food stores for the Army on hand in the United States, its possessions, France and in transit to France on Jan. 1, 1919, were valued at \$300,000,000. At the time of the signing of the armistice approximately 10,000,000 pounds of food were being consumed by our troops in France each day and there were on hand in France at that time 1,000,000,000 pounds of food in reserve. All this food had been transported on an average of 5,000 miles. It is estimated by the Subsistence Division that 3,000,000,000 meals were served to the Army during the nineteen months of warfare with Germany.

RETENTION OF MEN WHILE SEEKING WORK.

That every enlisted man in the Army, who is subject to discharge, can remain in the Service until he can secure civil employment is the unusual military privilege granted by the War Department. This is made known by the publication of Circular No. 34, under date of Jan. 23, which reads: "In connection with Circular No. 23, War Dept., 1919, commanding officers will take steps to insure that every enlisted man in their command understands thoroughly that the War Department does not desire to discharge any soldier who cannot secure civil employment. It will be made clear to every soldier that in place of being discharged as he would be normally under orders for demobilization, he may remain in the military service upon his own written request until such time as he can secure employment. The fact that he requests to remain in the Army temporarily, does not in any way operate to compel him to remain in the Service for a long period of time against his will. Any man who would normally have been discharged had

he not expressed his desire in writing to remain in the Service, may thereafter be discharged from the Service at his own request, whenever he thinks he may secure employment. All men who are retained temporarily under this authority will be attached to the most convenient unit and where their services will be most useful."

ATTEMPTING TO SECURE BOOTS.

"The following is the history of an effort of a constructing quartermaster to secure boots through regular channels," writes a major of the Quartermaster Corps: "Saturday, Dec. 21, we made out an order on a commercial house for boots. This was disapproved by the Constructing Q.M.'s office for the reason that they claimed we could get them from the Property Office. We then wrote another order on the Camp Q.M. for these boots. Saturday being a short day the order did not go to the Property Officer until Monday the 23d. At this time he was not in his office. It was taken back there on the 26th, the day after Christmas. He stated he could not approve the order as it was not under his supervision. It came back to the office. Next morning (the 27th) Mr. X personally took this order over to find out why he could not approve it. The Property Officer said he must take it to the Camp Q.M.'s office (our old office) and they would approve it. After Mr. X got this information he brought the order back to the office and turned it over to one of the small trucks. On the 28th, early, they went over to get the boots and they found that the warehouse was closed for inventory and did not reopen until Jan. 2. We then found that they had no boots. We immediately proceeded again to purchase them from the commercial house, and now we have the boots."

CANADIAN COMMENT VIA BERMUDA.

An officer of our Navy who has been at Bermuda recently reports that there is just indignation among Americans there at a dispatch that appeared in the *Bermuda Colonist* and *Daily News* of Jan. 13. It is dated Toronto, Jan. 10, and says that a local official at a luncheon given in honor of Major Gen. G. M. Gory, "blamed President Wilson for the signing of the armistice with Germany instead of the securing of a military victory by the Allies." The dispatch quotes him as saying: "Any trouble we have had may be attributed to the premature butting-in of this civilian who gave the Germans the chance that they snapped at to secure armistice terms when Haig and Foch declared that they had them beaten. Had it not been for this it would have been a clean straight knockout blow." Touching on the Bolshevik movement, he said: "All this would have been avoided if our friend in the United States had just declined to use his typewriter for a short time." Our correspondent adds that this was regarded as most unseemly criticism of the Chief Executive of an Allied nation. Its author, he adds, is apparently "a swivel chair hero. What did he care if the Allies lost another 100,000 men?"

FOURRAGÈRE PROHIBITED IN MARINE CORPS.

Marine Corps Orders No. 6, Jan. 27, 1919, prohibit the wearing of the fourragère by officers and men of the Marine Corps. This order was issued on Jan. 27 after the failure of the men to comply with a memorandum issued by Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett on Jan. 18, prohibiting the wearing of the French decoration. Marine Corps Orders No. 6 was issued after an investigation showed that no organization in the U.S. Marines had been authorized to wear the fourragère, although these decorations have been worn by many men returning from overseas duty. Although individual citations have been made naming Marine Corps organizations, no unit has yet been the recipient of enough official citations to permit it to wear the fourragère of any of the three orders, Croix de Guerre, Médaille Militaire, or Legion d'Honneur. The wearing of the cord was brought to the attention of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., on Jan. 25, as noted on another page, and he stated that as the wearers of the cords were Marines it was a matter that should go before the Marine Corps. How promptly action was taken by General Barnett is apparent—only Sunday, Jan. 26, intervening before the prohibitory order was issued.

TO CONTINUE CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Instead of discontinuing all the officers' training schools which were established during the war, the War Department has determined to maintain at least one, that for Artillery officers at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. It was at first planned to have all training camps closed early in March, at which time all student officers were to have been graduated, but under the new plan, Camp Zachary Taylor will be considered as a permanent establishment for the training of Army officers. Camp Zachary Taylor will be turned into a School of Fire for Field Artillery, although its curriculum will not be the same as that of the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla. For the present, it will be used largely as a place of training for Reserve officers who have elected to remain in the Regular Army, and whose applications have been acted favorably upon. Hereafter only commissioned officers will be sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, as the last of the men training for commissions after entering from civil life will have completed their course of instruction before March 1.

QUARTERMASTER STORE IN WASHINGTON.

Two million and a half steel helmets form the principal stock in trade of the Government store, opened in Washington some time ago to sell military supplies to officers, enlisted men, and civilians employed in the War Department at greatly reduced rates. The helmets, which are of the British type, are being offered at \$2.10 each and are the only part of the stock that will be sold to the general public. The store, run by the depot quartermaster, is under the direction of Capt. D. M. Houghton. It is situated at 1128 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C. The stock on hand includes practically everything carried by Army quartermasters, and a good many other articles generally in stock only at officers' stores, including high grade boots, shoes and watches. Officers and enlisted men may procure a detailed catalog of all the stock carried by addressing mail to the store in Washington. Shipments will be made to any part of the United States upon prepayment

of the selling price. Express will be paid collect by the consignee.

THE NATIONAL ARMY OFFICER.

A National Army officer takes exception to what he regards as a too sweeping statement in a letter in praise of West Point training by Caesar A. Roberts, published in our issue of Jan. 18, in which it was said that the West Point graduate was "not more patriotic, not more enthusiastic, but more efficient." Our National Army correspondent holds that "as a rule, the West Pointer is not as efficient a line or field officer as the National Army officer of the same age," adding: "Mr. Roberts forgets that the National Army officer of the age of, say thirty-five, has had an infinitely greater and wider experience with men and affairs than the West Pointer of the same age has had. And it is this experience, together with the courage and ability to grasp and handle new and unexpected and unprecedented situations, which has brought the National Army officer out as the man of the hour. And who is there to doubt that the discipline of the National Army officers and men is on a par with that of the Regulars?"

CLINICAL REPORTS ON INFLUENZA.

Reports regarding the clinical aspects of influenza from all base and general hospitals of the Army have been ordered by Surgeon Gen. M. W. Ireland in a circular letter recently issued. Up to this time, reports regarding the recent epidemic have been largely about the epidemiology and the bacteriology of the disease. A questionnaire is enclosed with the letter inquiring into the symptoms noted in the early stages of the illness, those which develop later, the effect on the various organs, and the conditions noticeable during convalescence. Because of the reliable data which can be obtained through military channels, and the wide field which the reports will cover, it is hoped that the results will be of interest to the medical profession in future efforts to combat epidemics of influenza.

TO COUNT STATE SERVICE FOR LONGEVITY.

"To correct an injustice to a great number of both men and officers in the Regular Establishment," a correspondent proposes the following as the substance of a bill to be passed by Congress: "That every commissioned officer and enlisted man in the Regular Army who has, prior to accepting his commission or enlistment, served in the National Guard of any State shall count such service, either as an officer or enlisted man, in computing longevity pay in the Regular Army. This longevity pay to be added to and be a part of longevity pay as heretofore computed, and to be of equal date with and to be due to such officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army the same as that which was allowed those officers and men of the National Guard drafted into the Army of the United States."

FOREIGN SERVICE PAY ON TEMPORARY DUTY.

As late as Sept. 1, 1918, writes an Army colonel in France, certain paymasters in the American Expeditionary Force declined to make payment of extra foreign service pay to those temporarily on duty in the A.E.F. In addition to the fact that the law makes no distinction as to what the length of foreign service should be to entitle a person on foreign service to extra pay, the matter is specifically covered by decision of Feb. 21, 1918, published on page 16, Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General for the month of February, 1918. In practically every case it is believed that those who have been on temporary duty are entitled to foreign service pay in the same way as those whose status was more permanently fixed by orders.

NAVY AUXILIARIES TO BE SOLD.

An executive order dated Jan. 7, 1919, directs the Secretary of the Navy to sell all "vessels, boats, and auxiliary ships of the Navy classified as yachts, colliers, transports, tenders, supply ships, hospital ships, submarine chasers, patrol boats, motor boats, fishing vessels and special type" that were purchased or commandeered by the Navy after the declaration of war; to be sold back to their former owners if they care to purchase them at a price fixed by a board of officers. If these former owners are not desirous of purchasing these craft then the Secretary of the Navy shall advertise and sell at public sale any and all of said vessels which, in his opinion, are not necessary for the needs of the Navy.

OUR VERSATILE ARMY.

The War Department News Bureau is taking excellent advantage of the fact that our always versatile Army has added to itself in the present emergency many writers and authors well known to the readers of periodical literature. Among articles recently "released" for the daily papers, of much interest to the general reader, is one by Major Stuart Edward White, U.S.A., on the embarkation camp at Bordeaux; and another by Capt. Peter B. Kyne on the same subject.

PROMOTION ON RETIRED LIST.

A field officer, retired, writes: "The suggestion in your issue of Jan. 4 that retired officers on active duty in the war should be rewarded by promotion of one grade on the retired list is certainly a just measure. There is probably not an officer assigned from the retired list who did not lose pecuniarily, as they did not remain long enough to balance their expenses in breaking up and leaving home, etc. I hope the bill will pass."

HEAVY DEATH LIST OF CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

In reporting a bill to Congress on Jan. 25, which carries an appropriation of \$215,030,000 for paying pensions during the fiscal year beginning July, 1919, the House Appropriations Committee stated that during the last fiscal year 30,000 Civil War veterans, or practically one-tenth of the survivors, died.

THE 30TH DIVISION (OLD HICKORY).

A correspondent in France discovers in a letter from another correspondent, also in France, published some time ago, an error in referring to the 30th Division as the "Wildcat" Division. The designation adopted by the 30th was "Old Hickory" Division.

GENERAL MARCH'S WEEKLY INTERVIEW.

Personal Messages from A.E.F.

At his weekly interview with the Washington correspondents on Jan. 25, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said:

"The non-receipt of mail from the American Expeditionary Force has been a subject of comment, and after some correspondence with General Pershing he has had printed a number of post cards, so that one can be put in the hands of every single member of the A.E.F.—officers and men—with orders to send it home to his nearest relative. On the card will be a statement as to where the man or officer is, his condition as to health, etc., and we hope that if we can not persuade the members of the A.E.F. to write long letters home we will at least be able to get some information in the hands of every relative in the United States, if it can be done."

Wearing of Divisional Insignia.

"Some misunderstanding of an order that has been issued by the War Department concerning the divisional insignia which are worn on the sleeves of men who have served with divisions in France has arisen. These insignia are very different in character, and the department has taken the ground that every man who belongs to a division which is to be demobilized, whether he comes over individually or whether he comes across with his division, will be allowed to retain the insignia which he wore in France to indicate the division to which he belonged. The order as issued said that these men would be allowed to retain such insignia up to the time of their demobilization for the reason that the War Department has no control over them after demobilization. When they are discharged they become civilians and can wear the uniform by law and can wear anything on it they please, so the idea of the department was not to prohibit the use of these divisional insignia after the men get out of the Service, but the phraseology was simply misunderstood, because the question was also up as to whether Regular officers and soldiers who return to their own units should keep on wearing the insignia. This was decided by saying that such people, when they returned to their own units, should wear the Regular Army uniform, but all divisions raised from the National Guard or National Army will be allowed to retain their insignia."

Peace-Time Limits of Punishment Restored.

"The War Department during the week has suspended the war limits of punishment for officers and enlisted men serving at home. During the war sentences of great severity were imposed for serious offenses like desertion or absence without leave. Conditions in the United States having returned practically to normal, we have stopped in the United States and the Philippine Islands war punishments for military offenses. This merely means that we revert in the United States proper and the Philippines to the general order which the President issued before the war, in which he indicated the maximum limits of punishment in times of peace. Conditions in Archangel, Siberia, and in France, where we still have an Army of Occupation, are war-time conditions, and this does not apply to persons who are serving sentences at the present time. The only way in which a man can be affected whose sentence has been approved is by the exercise of clemency by the President."

Our Army in France on Nov. 11.

"There has been prepared in the War Department for many weeks a weekly summary of important activities which has been substantially what we have given the House and Senate Military Affairs Committee every week since my return from France. It has occurred to me that some of the correspondents would like to have facts upon which to base their stories, and I have no objection at any time to turning over to them this confidential information; I mean give them these charts of activities, etc., which are gotten up for my information and the information of the Secretary of War. These may be obtained on my order, and if any correspondent wishes them I will be glad to let him have an order upon application."

"We now have fairly complete reports of the strength of all Allied forces on the western front at the time of the armistice, and we find from these reports that the United States force had passed the force of Great Britain in strength, and was the second force in strength on Nov. 11. These figures which I am going to give you are the "ration strength," meaning that they include every man who had to be fed—combatant, non-combatant, medical men, services of supply men, etc. The French on Nov. 11 had 2,559,000; the United States on Nov. 11 had 1,950,100 on the western front; the British, including the Portuguese who were serving with them, 1,718,000; and the Belgian and Italian forces, on the western front, amounted to about 200,000."

Mustering Out.

"The discharge of officers and men has been proceeding during the last week, so that on Jan. 24 57,366 officers and 858,187 men were discharged. These figures include incomplete reports for the past week, which are supposed to get in complete to-night. There have been ordered for discharge in classes which I will give to the stenographer 1,300,900. The British demobilization has been speeded up, and from Nov. 11 to Jan. 19 12,750 officers, and all other ranks 611,950, were discharged."

The Russian Situation.

"We have a report sent from Archangel on Jan. 23 which was received here on Jan. 24 and has been decoded. We have at Shengkursk a force which at last reports consisted of a detachment of British, two American companies, and two Russian companies. Manifestly, this force has had out in that vicinity small patrols at times. The towns mentioned in the report are so small that we can not find them on our largest map. The force at Shengkursk was attacked on three sides and the report which was received at Archangel that day stated that they were forced to evacuate. The troops at a place called Ust Pedenga, which I can not find on the map, was also compelled to evacuate under attacks by strong Bolshevik forces. Our troops took up a position midway between Shengkursk and Ust Pedenga. Under attacks of 1,000 of enemy troops we retreated from Tania to a point ten miles away therefrom. Tania is eighteen miles west of Shengkursk. Under an attack from 200 of the enemy forces we retreated from Kodema, which is twenty-five miles from Shengkursk, to a point within thirteen miles of that town. The enemy has strong patrols from Shegovari to Tania, Shegovari is twenty miles north of Tania, and to the right of Shengkursk. The Americans lost ten enlisted men killed in action, seventeen wounded, and eleven missing in the

retirement. Near Ust Pedenga, and later at Shegovari, an enemy attack on the west was repulsed."

In response to a question as to whether we planned "to reinforce the American unit in Russia in view of the fact that they seem to be retiring" General March said: "Shengkursk, as scaled on the map, is apparently 190 miles from Archangel, and the Allied force, representing four governments and the Russians—five governments—have up there a force large enough to reinforce these men or have them fall back on them and hold the situation." Along this line one of the correspondents asked, "Have we received any recommendation concerning the withdrawal of our force from Archangel?" the Chief of Staff stated: "The force now at Archangel was put in there by the Allied governments on the recommendation of General Foch, and the military handling of that unit was thereupon turned over to the supreme commander, and whatever is done concerning reinforcing the unit will be done by him. The Allies agreed upon a British commander-in-chief, and at the last reports he was in the front lines inspecting his troops, and I assume that the military part of it is in hand."

General March said he knew nothing of the report that General Pershing was to return to this country. As to how many additional German ships we were to have under the new armistice arrangements General March stated that negotiations were progressing favorably, and that he would be able to report in a day or two just what ships would be available. In regard to a report that a good many of our officers and men abroad were wearing decorations to which they are not entitled the Chief of Staff said: "There was a statement made to me within the last two days that some American enlisted men had been seen on the street wearing a French fourragère. It later developed that he was a Marine. This particular decoration, according to the French military attaché, is only given to units which have been cited six times, and there are only a very limited number of people in the world who are entitled to wear this. Inasmuch as the man was not a member of the Army, we suggested that the matter be taken up with the head of the Marine Corps, and that is the only case which has been brought to my attention."

THE WEST POINT CURRICULUM.

The reorganization of the curriculum of the U. S. Military Academy to place it on a peace basis is now under consideration by the War Department. Since April 20, 1917, when the class of 1917 was graduated, almost two months ahead of schedule, the curriculum at West Point has been so changed as to allow the cadets to graduate in as short a time as possible consistent with maintaining the high standards necessary. This policy continued until Nov. 1, 1918, when the classes of 1920 and 1921 were commissioned after being at the Academy a little over two years and one year, respectively. Immediately upon the cessation of hostilities plans were laid to place West Point back on its pre-war status, but what these plans will be has not yet been disclosed, as the War Department has not fully determined its policy."

At the present time there are two classes of cadets and one class of student officers at West Point. The officers are members of the Class of 1921 who were commissioned as of date Nov. 1, 1918, after having completed a year and a half of their four years at the Military Academy. They have now been detailed to a post-graduate course at West Point, where they will pursue their regular assignments to arms of the Service for duty. There are 281 of these student officers. The cadets are divided into two classes, those who entered West Point on June 1, 1918, and those who entered after that time. They are both in the Fourth Class, but are distinguished as class 4-A and class 4-B. Cadets in class 4-A will be graduated in 1920, while the other class will be graduated the following year."

The next class at the Academy will enter on June 13 under the same regulations as those which have heretofore governed entering classes. The entering examinations for this year's class, however, have been postponed a month. Instead of being held on the third Tuesday in February, they will be held the third Tuesday of March. No change has yet been made in the method of selection of candidates for examination. There are still two appointments allowed to each Congressional district, four from each state at large, 180 to members of the Army and National Guard, sixty Presidential appointments, two to the Vice President, and twenty to honor schools and colleges. On another page appears the list of cadetships to be filled in 1919."

COURTS-MARTIAL SYSTEM UNDER FIRE.

The action of the Senate on Jan. 27 in adopting Senator Borah's resolution calling for complete information from the War Department regarding courts-martial proceedings during the war gives promise of another "investigation" of Army methods. Courts-martial have been under very heavy civilian fire of late. George T. Page, president of the American Bar Association, made a sharp attack on our military laws and administration of military justice at a meeting of the executive committee of that organization in New York city on Jan. 4. Senator Chamberlain followed this a few days later with an even sharper attack in the Senate, in the course of which he cited instances of what he considered unjust and harsh sentences given enlisted men.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago of Jan. 26, Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, on that day made an address before the Chicago Bar Association, in the course of which he said that the present system of military justice "is in many respects patently defective and in need of immediate revision at the hands of Congress." It was the present view that courts-martial were only executive agencies or boards of investigation and not courts, but in fact, he said, "they are courts of criminal jurisdiction second to none." The General said that during the war the department had been compelled to set aside many sentences "for gross and prejudicial errors of law." He added: "In my judgment the system is deficient in its general lack of legal supervision and control from the preliminary investigation of the alleged offense until the execution of the sentence."

Speaking on his bill to promote the administration of military justice by amending laws regulating courts-martial on Jan. 23 Representative Siegel of New York cited instances of what he considered unjust military sentences and read into the record newspaper articles

criticizing the present system of courts-martial. Mr. Siegel's bill provides "that each case may be reviewed by a higher authority, that the accused may select his own counsel, whether civil or military, and, what is more important, that when the court is finally through and reaches its decision the defendant may then and there know whether he has been found guilty and what the sentence is."

THE RAILWAY ARTILLERY RESERVE, A.E.F.

One of the most regrettable features of modern military censorship is the inability of correspondents to record the work of various arms of the Service or of individual units during the time of hostilities as in the old days. It is this necessity that has kept from us, for example, the details of the formation, history, and operations of the Railway Artillery Reserve, A.E.F., which was a development untried in our Service until our entrance into the European war. Through the courtesy of Brig. Gen. William Chamberlaine, U.S.A., we have received a copy of two paragraphs from G.O. No. 51, Headquarters, Railway Artillery Reserve, A.E.F., showing the units which constituted the R.A.R. on the day the armistice was signed and the dates on which, and the localities in which, the various units of the R.A.R. were in action against the enemy and the army with which each was serving at the time. And with this some data as to the history of the organization.

The Railway Artillery Reserve, A.E.F., was composed of troops of the Coast Artillery Corps and certain staff corps troops attached. Later a U.S. Navy detachment of about 450 men were incorporated in the command. The nucleus of the organization consisted of the 1st Expeditionary Brigade, Coast Artillery troops, which was organized at Fort Adams, R.I., in July-August, 1917, under command of Brig. Gen. George T. Bartlett, U.S.A., and consisting of the 6th, 7th and 8th Provisional Regiments, C.A.C. The brigade sailed for France in August, 1917, and from it was developed the Railway Artillery Reserve, A.E.F. After its arrival in France, the designation of the 1st Expeditionary Brigade, Coast Artillery troops, was changed to "1st Separate Brigade, C.A.C.," then to "30th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.—Railway)," then to "Railway Artillery Reserve, 1st Army, A.E.F." and finally to "Railway Artillery Reserve, A.E.F." It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Frank W. Coe, U.S.A. (now major general and Chief of Coast Artillery) until the middle of 1918. From that time until its demobilization in December, 1918, it was commanded by Brig. Gen. William Chamberlaine, U.S.A.

The word "Reserve" in connection with Railway Artillery was really a misnomer, and was an adaptation from the French "Reserve Generale d'Artillerie." The Railway Artillery was not a reserve in the English sense of the word, but was a reservoir from which were drawn Railway Artillery units as needed on the various fronts. It was a mass of Railway Artillery held at the disposition of the commander-in-chief, ready at all times for temporary assignment, according to the tactical needs of the situation to any of the French or American Armies. As soon as a mission was completed, the units assigned to it were returned to the base to be refitted, reorganized, re-equipped and made ready for immediate further service. The Railway Artillery was not permanently assigned to any army, corps or division.

At the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, the R.A.R., A.E.F., was composed of the following organizations:

Railway Artillery Reserve, A.E.F., Headquarters Staff.
Railway Artillery Supply Depot, A.E.F.
Military Police Detachment.
Motor Transport Service Detachment.
Railway Artillery Repair Shop.
1st Provisional High Burst Ranging Section, R.A.R.
1st Railway Artillery Operation Battalion, A.S.C.
1st Railway Artillery Construction Battalion, A.S.C.
Organization and Training Center No. 6, including the Railway Artillery Specialist's School.
Railway Artillery Replacement Battalion.
30th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.): 42d Artillery (C.A.C.); 52d Artillery (C.A.C.); 53d Artillery (C.A.C.); 43d Artillery (C.A.C.) (attached).
40th Artillery Brigade (C.A.C.): 79d Artillery (C.A.C.); 74th Artillery (C.A.C.); 75th Artillery (C.A.C.) (Advance School Detachments only).
U.S. Naval Railway Batteries.

The third paragraph of the order referred to above contains details concerning each unit of the R.A.R., showing the places it was situated, what army it was attached to, and the dates. The units of the R.A.R., A.E.F., were in action during various periods with the 2d, 4th, 7th, 8th and 10th French armies in various localities from the vicinity of Soissons (Aisne), to the vicinity of Belfort (Belfort), as well as with the 1st and 2d Armies, A.E.F., in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse operations.

DISCHARGE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The discharge of disabled soldiers, and the conditions under which this may be carried out, is the subject of a circular letter sent by Surgeon Gen. M. W. Ireland to all Army surgeons and hospitals. It states that it is the policy of the War Department to retain so far as practicable under military control for the purpose of medical and surgical treatment officers and soldiers suffering from acute diseases, unhealed lesions and communicable diseases; also disabilities incurred in line of duty which are correctable, chronic or permanent disabilities incurred in line of duty which are susceptible for improvement by mental or physical reconstruction to fit them for resumption of their former vocations; or, with their consent, for the industrial opportunities or the training courses provided by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers provides retreats for former soldiers who have served in time of war and are unable to maintain themselves. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance provides compensation and medical and hospital treatment for disabilities incurred in the line of duty. The Federal Board for Vocational Education provides courses in vocational training and maintenance during the same for soldiers disabled in the line of duty who wish to take them.

It is not the department's purpose to retain disabled officers and soldiers under treatment indefinitely, but only so long as necessary to complete physical restoration. Such measure of restoration having been taken, discharge for disability should be recommended promptly in the cases of permanently incapacitated drafted or enlisted men. In the case of officers not of the permanent

establishment the procedure prescribed in Circular No. 73, W.D., Nov. 18, 1918, governs. Special rules are given for the treatment of specified types of injury or disability.

ARMY POLICY AS TO "SHELL SHOCK" CASES.

The clearly defined policy of the Medical Department of the Army from the beginning of the war has been to differentiate carefully between the nervous, or so-called "shell-shock" cases, and those of the insane or mentally affected, and to treat the two classes in separate institutions, says a statement issued by the Office of the Surgeon General. The necessity for this was emphasized by the early experience of England, which country, when plunged into the war, had no special preparation for the reception of the nervous and mental cases returned from France in such large numbers. These patients, unclassified and undistinguished, found their way to the insane asylums. The telly of this soon became apparent and was corrected.

The very first memorandum on this matter in the Office of the Surgeon General defined the necessity of a sharp distinction between purely nervous and mental cases, and this policy has been followed out strictly in France. This differentiation and segregation undergoes no change on the arrival of returned patients in this country. At Ports of Debarcation it may be necessary at periods of great stress to keep patients in the same building for a few days, but immediately after distribution the policy of classification and segregation is rigidly followed. The cases of nervousness or "shell-shock" go to U.S. General Hospital No. 30, at Plattsburg, New York. A second shell-shock hospital provided at Carlisle, Pa., was found unnecessary and was not used for this purpose. Insane patients are sent to special hospitals or to special wards in certain general hospitals, with reference to the location of the patient's home. Points for special treatment of the insane, except in incurable cases, give the patients the benefit of four months' treatment in military hospitals. This removes any distinction between temporary mental disorders and other diseases, so that if the patient recovers within four months his status on discharge is the same as that of a soldier discharged for any other disease. Incurable cases, and those in which treatment is to extend beyond four months, are sent to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, as provided by Army regulations, which is under the Department of the Interior and beyond the jurisdiction of the Surgeon General of the Army.

A misconception in the popular idea of shell-shock has caused much misunderstanding in regard to these patients. It is that the soldier has been blown up or has been buried by some high explosive, and his whole central nervous system is supposed to have been shattered. Such cases occur; but the probabilities are that of the cases of shell-shock that reach this country less than five per cent. have suffered any such physical injury. The remainder are cases of nervousness, resulting in a large part from unfitness for the hardships, suffering and mental stress of expeditionary campaigns.

THE SAM BROWNE BELT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I would like to say a few words in favor of authorizing the wearing in the United States of the Sam Browne belt, in the hope that other officers who also favor it will take an active interest in it and express their opinions and reasons for it.

The first argument is that it without a doubt improves the appearance of our uniform, making even a poorly tailored uniform look well. Secondly, it distinguishes the officer from the enlisted man, which is much to be desired by the men, civilians, and the officers themselves. It is now regulation for officers in the armies of all our Allies, and is practically the international insignia of an officer.

As everybody in the A.E.F. has at least one and most have two of these belts, and many officers who were about to go overseas also have them, an order authorizing them to be worn would inconvenience very few officers. The Sam Browne belt can easily be adapted to our saber, and will prevent the unsightly sagging of the saber belt when the saber is worn.

I have served in France about seven months and have found sentiment almost unanimously, both among old and young officers, in favor of wearing this belt with the uniform.

C. A. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been surprised to find no dissertation on the why and wherefore of the discarding of the Sam Browne belt upon the arrival in the States of the overseas troops. Judging from the amount of discussion I have heard on the subject in France (principally among officers in the Regular Service) it appears to be worthy of comment. First of all, why is the much lambasted Sam Browne belt? Everyone, I believe, is agreed that it is simply and solely for appearance sake and the only real use to which I have ever seen it put was to provide a means of support for a saber with which type our Army is not supplied. I think I am justified in stating that no Sam Browne or Liberty belt can be made to produce the effect for which it is intended, utilizing at the same time the average blouse with which our skilled and tireless tailors have supplied us while in the States.

Upon arriving overseas the officer who has the ambition to put up the best appearance possible in his country's uniform while on foreign soil, putting on his harness and drawing it snugly about his middle as per regulations finds himself confronted with the startling fact that he is surrounded by a short projecting fringe where his coat tail used to be. This is complicated by numerous wrinkles under aforesaid belt. The next step is to visit one shop, tailor, French, complete, wherein, by means of much talk and some manipulation of scissors an additional centimeter or two is placed to the fringe's credit and subtracted from the waist line.

Then all is well. You even go so far as to feel cold, uncomfortable and exceedingly underdressed if friend Sam Browne is overlooked.

Time passes, and you saunter down the old gang plank behind the protecting figure of Liberty. You are confronted with the information that you are over and above or "long" one belt, Browne, Sam, complete with buckles and everything. You at once begin to wonder why you do not look presentable in said belt in the U.S. as well as in France. Upon removing the old friend you discover the very sad fact that your uniform is marked for life by a distinctly noticeable although honorable ring of light color where the belt used to be. Also that the coat fits you "too quick" in the middle;

you catch yourself every once in so often stopping and trying to figure out whether it was breeches, leggings, shoes, or what, you have failed to attach to your anatomy before leaving your boudoir. Is it not proper and becoming our Army to make as good an appearance in our own country as abroad? Why not authorize the overseas hat and belt for the returning troops? They will appear much better, that is a certainty, so why not authorize it until the next change in Uniform Regulations comes out, which cannot be in the very distant future?

A REGULAR IN THE A.E.F.

REWARD FOR ALL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There are many bills being proposed in Congress to reward those officers and men who have had actual service in the A.E.F. Every man who served overseas is entitled to all praise. They worked, fought and suffered like the heroes they were. However, it appears it is going to be just like it was in 1898. The U.S. Army is composed of those who were forced to serve in the United States as well as those who served overseas. Men served in the United States because they were not ordered to France; they worked just as hard, suffered more (because it was mental suffering) than those over there, and would have fought just as hard, and just as bravely, as any man who had that glorious opportunity.

A word of past history. I refused a first lieutenant's commission in a state regiment of cavalry in 1898, as I would rather go to Cuba as a private than remain in my home state as a lieutenant. I got as far as Tampa, where four troops were to guard horses and property to be left behind. Men in those troops suffered more than they would have suffered in Cuba wounded. We were sick—at heart as well as physically. To-day I have nothing but a line in the Army Register to show that I even served in 1898. Our colonel in a beautiful speech told us that we had served just as heroically as any of those who had gone to Cuba, and we all cheered him. This was our reward—the men who went got at least a ribbon.

There is a wrong in making the heart-aches of those men whom they had to keep behind here in the United States any greater by seeing the only rewards go to those who, after all is said, merely did their duty.

The best way to reward everyone (and that is the only way to avoid injustice) would be: To leave West Point alone. Leave the base pay of a private at \$30 per month. Leave all N.C.O.'s who have been commissioned, in the Regular Army with their present rank, as extra numbers. Give officers pay enough to live upon; pay that a civilian would get for work as important as the Regular Army officer's work.

There are some retired officers who gave up work and incomes to go to active duty, who are now in hard straits because of low pay and high costs of everything. All retired officers go back to their retired pay when relieved from active duty, and it will not support them in these days of high costs.

These would be just rewards to all, and there would be no heart-aches as the result of giving them to us.

RETIRED.

THE RESERVE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Public Ledger of Philadelphia has been running a series of articles which intimate the Reserve officers who served during the war are being cheated out of their just rights. The statements are made that although Regular officers only made up five per cent. of the fighting forces, they are to be given preference in the forming of the new Regular Army as against the ninety-five per cent. of other classes of officers. On the face of it this appears possibly unfair; but as Regular officers, about 8,000 in number, only amounted to five per cent. of the total of about 100,000, necessarily they could not make up more than that percentage of the fighting forces. It was the Regulars, however, that organized, trained and led the other ninety-five per cent., and their comparatively small number is no argument against them. Ask any man in the Army whether he would prefer to be led by a Regular or one of the newer officers; and practically all would choose the Regular to trust his life to. This is only natural, as a man who has spent his entire time in a profession is bound to know more, other things being equal, than he who takes it up temporarily. In the Expeditionary Force the most responsible positions, especially in the fighting forces, are filled by Regular officers, not because of favoritism, but because by their previous training they are best fitted to fill the positions.

As to the stopping of promotion, if promotion to a grade higher in the Reserve Corps is granted, it would appear to give Reserve officers full recognition. This will give them more than the Regular officers receive, as in many instances the Regular will drop back to his permanent commission. This would result, when the Reserve Corps is called into active service, in the Reserve officer commanding the Regular, who during the war trained and led the Reserve officer.

Mention is made of a Reserve Officers' Protective League, or union; I have yet to meet a Reserve officer who is a member. The majority of temporary officers do not feel that injustice is being done.

"PROTECTIVE LEAGUE."

COMMUTATION WHEN IN HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The present law as to commutation of quarters for the dependent families of officers is unjust to officers who are sick in hospital at a place where there are no public quarters for their families. The Comptroller of the Treasury has held (25 Comp. Dec. 346) that "An officer ordered from abroad for the purpose of treatment in a hospital in the United States, being neither 'on active duty abroad' nor 'on duty in the field,' within the meaning of the Act of April 10, 1918, was not entitled to continue in the receipt of commutation of quarters for dependents beyond the date of arrival in the United States."

Many of these officers have dependent families they must provide for. It is believed that the intent of Congress was to give an officer commutation of quarters in all cases where public quarters were not available, and it is evident that an officer in hospital through no fault of his own is as much entitled to commutation of quarters for his family as an officer who is on duty in the United States.

When an officer is sick, that is the time above all others that his family wishes to be near him, and as many of our military hospitals are in the large cities

these officers are compelled to rent quarters for their families at very great expense. It is believed that there are hundreds of officers affected adversely by this decision of the Comptroller. Many of them are returning wounded or sick from France.

MAJOR, REGULAR ARMY.

ARMY SONG LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It may not be customary for women to make suggestions "For the Good of the Service," but the Army song leader, as I have seen him, is such an absolute failure that I feel prone to speak. Would it not be a good idea to enlist young men for company song leaders? They need not be trained or professional singers, but men with good voices who are not afraid to lead. In this way, with each company having its own song leader, there would be sufficient competition, even on a small post, to make it interesting and the song leaders would be "on the job," as the boys say, six or seven days a week instead of the thirty minutes weekly singing as is now the custom.

I have heard that there is a possibility of the present song leaders being commissioned. But would this improve their service? At present some song leaders have an entire district and very little time is or can be devoted to one place. I know of one case where the song leader has six different stations to visit and one hour is the most that can be given over to him, and half that time is all that is required. These men are drawing a salary with mileage, as I understand it, equivalent to the pay of a first lieutenant, and are not getting results.

If singing is to be a part of the soldier's duty it would be well for the men to speak up now or "forever hold their peace."

ARMY WOMAN.

THE DIXIE DIVISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Honor to whom honor is due. I see by Army reports that the 31st (Dixie) Division trained at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., arrived in France too late to be sent to the firing line, and was among the first to be ordered home to be mustered out. Now the honor part, Tampa had two companies of 150 men each and Plant City had about 140 men in its company who became a part of the Dixie Division. I am reliably informed that about 20,000 men of the original Dixie Division were sent overseas about June 1, 1918, and were used in the various divisions to fill up the gaps. In fact all of our Tampa boys except the officers and a few non-coms, were on the fighting line, some killed and many wounded in early July of 1918, and I am sure this holds good for others of the original Dixie Division.

The 17,000 men sent down from Illinois and Michigan as replacement men and mustered into the division could not, with justice, be called a part of our Dixie Division. I am informed that this National Guard division was the only N.G. division thus treated. Of all of our Tampa men only two have been returned when the so-called Dixie Division was returned, so you see our boys are still "over there." Do you not think that the Dixie Division should be given due credit for some of that hard fighting to help make this world safe for democracy?

TAMPA.

THE DETAIL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One of the most serious objections to the "detail system" for maintaining the staff corps is that many of those who learn staff duties and profit by the comfortable staff service in peace secure duty with troops upon the outbreak of hostilities, leaving the staff duties to men untrained in that work. To obviate this disadvantage in the future a law in substance as follows is proposed:

"Upon the conclusion of an officer's detail in a staff corps a board of officers of that corps will determine whether or not he is suited for further service in that corps. If he is found not suited, he shall never again be eligible for service in that particular corps. If he is found suited, his name shall be placed on a 'Special List of Eligibles.' In time of war no officer serving in a staff corps shall be relieved, except for efficiency, from duty in that corps until one year after the commencement of hostilities, and no line officer shall be detailed to that corps until all line officers on the 'Special List of Eligibles' shall have been so detailed."

SERVICE.

THE ENLISTED RESERVISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I would like to say a few words in behalf of a number of Reservists who are serving their country and have served through the war with Germany like men. We came into the Service before there was even a dream of a war with Germany. The threatening trouble with Mexico of 1913 and 1914 brought many of us into the Service, not an emergency enlistment, but promised a release from Regular service at the end of four years, except in case of actual or threatening hostilities. Some may say that there are threatening hostilities now. Even if there is, it does not justify our retention any more than it does men of the emergency enlistment of the drafted men.

We served without a whimper, but now a great number of us have dependents, or important positions awaiting our release from the Service. A great number of us are just as capable men in business life as any of the draft. All we ask is a square deal in this matter and some one to take our case into consideration without waiting until the last.

RESERVIST.

FURLOUGH TO THE RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In regard to the men who enlisted in the Regular Army before the war and who are practically everywhere non-coms. now, would it not be a sound policy to furlough these men to the Reserve immediately as the National Army men are mustered out, instead of holding them and compelling them to serve as privates through no fault of their own, which no doubt will be the result in many cases? Besides, if they are needed again the services as a non-com. will be needed then as much as in the past.

ONE OF THEM.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

History of the Air Service.

Lieut. H. W. Heints, A.S., has been detailed to the Aeronautical Information Branch of the Executive Section, Division of Military Aeronautics, to carry on the work of obtaining histories of every aero squadron that has been in the A.E.F. It is intended to produce a very complete history of the Air Service. The original copies of the squadron histories will be kept in the Aeronautical Information Branch at Washington, carbon copies being forwarded to the Information Section, Air Service, A.E.F.

Promotion of Enlisted Men in Air Service.

Promotion of enlisted men in the Air Service will be made as usual. Enlisted men may be promoted or appointed to non-commissioned grades by any field officer of the Air Service under whose direct command they may be serving. Recommendations for master electrician will continue to be made to the Division of Military Aeronautics; they should only be made in the case of those men who are to continue in the Service.

Monument to U.S. Aviators.

Major Gen. W. L. Kenly, Col. F. R. Kenney and Arthur Woods and Capt. Grover O'Neill, D.M.A., have been constituted a board for the purpose of co-operating with the Secretary of the Interior and George B. Dorr in the matter of the erection of a monument in the *Sieur de Monts National Park* to the American aviators killed in the war. Many officers of the D.M.A. are also co-operating in this commendable movement.

Army Monoplane Ascends 19,500 Feet.

The War Department has received a telegram from the commandant at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, saying that Major R. W. Schroeder, U.S.A., holder of the American altitude record, with two passengers in a Loening monoplane, on Jan. 24, climbed to a height of 19,500 feet in thirty-one minutes. He was accompanied by Lieut. George V. Elay and K. B. Craig, a mechanic. The previous record for a machine of this type is said to be 16,000 feet. The machine is powered with an eight-cylinder motor and has developed a speed of 145 miles an hour.

Flying Field Casualties.

Two fatalities occurred at flying fields in the United States during the week ending Jan. 11, one each at Park Field, Millington, Tenn., and Carruthers Field, Texas.

Four fatalities occurred at flying fields in the United States during the week ending Jan. 18, three at Carruthers Field, Texas, and one at Post Field, Fort Sill.

Flights of Navy Dirigibles.

The C-1, the United States Navy's largest dirigible, which left her hangar at Rockaway Point, Long Island, N.Y., on the morning of Jan. 13 and started on her 1,500-mile air journey to Key West, Fla., where the big air cruiser is to do patrol duty, ended her voyage on Jan. 15, reaching Key West safely that afternoon. Capt. Stanley V. Parker, U.S.N.G., was in command. The craft is 200 feet long, with a gas capacity of 180,000 cubic feet. She is propelled by twin motors of the Hispano-Suiza type, developing 300 horsepower. The cabin is twenty feet long and ten feet wide. The sleeping quarters are encased with glass for protection against the wind, and emergency provisions were carried. Aerial and navigating instruments are fixed to the bridge, mounted in the center of the cabin. The motors are in the rear, being partly balanced in weight by a gun mounted forward. The trip was the longest made by an American dirigible. The crew consisted of Lieut. J. C. Lawrence, pilot; Ensign E. B. Packard, Ensign W. P. Hansen, radio operator; gunner, W. J. Medusky; H. G. Ritter, engineer, and George Du Bon, helmsman, all U.S. Coast Guard.

The Navy Department on Jan. 13 made public the facts about two endurance flights made by the Navy Dirigible A-236 from the naval air station at Key West, Fla., one lasting thirty-two hours and covering 750 miles and the other forty hours and forty-eight minutes and covering about 850 miles, constituting a service record. Rising winds and a threatening storm stopped the first flight on Nov. 24, although fuel and oil remained for eight hours more of flight. During the first ten hours the ship was lightened 300 pounds by consumption of gasoline. Her crew brought her down to within fifty feet of the sea and with bucket and line took up enough water to restore her proper balance. The second trip, made Dec. 24 and 25, was made under overcast skies with a wind ranging from twenty to thirty-six miles an hour. The propelling motor was stopped only twice, for three minutes each time, to fill the oil reservoir.

HOSPITALS FOR MEN DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE.

Assistant Surgeon General Stimpson, of the Public Health Service, stated before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on Jan. 24 that within a short time hospital accommodations will have to be provided for a considerable portion of the 24,500 soldiers, sailors and marines affected with tuberculosis. In addition, he said, 50,000 cases of other diseases reported among the military forces up to Dec. 1, 1918, will have to be provided for. Discharged men, he explained, cannot under the law be admitted to hospitals of the Army or Navy, and therefore the work will devolve upon the War Risk Insurance Bureau. The Public Health Service proposes to enlarge the bed capacity of its twenty-two marine hospitals from 1,689 to 5,208 beds and in addition it plans to establish new hospitals and sanatoria throughout the country.

NAVY INSURANCE CAMPAIGN.

Plans by which the Navy Department will co-operate with the Treasury Department in the campaign to keep sailors insured with the United States Government after their return to civil life were announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Jan. 25. A spirited educational campaign has been launched so that every officer and man in the Navy will be fully apprised of his rights and opportunities regarding insurance before he leaves the Service. Four hundred young men under instruction at the Officers' Material School for the Pay Corps at Princeton University are being given special instruction under the direction of Dr. S. S. Huebner, in charge of the Insurance Department in the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Huebner is being assisted by members of his own staff and by certain officers of the Navy who were well trained in insurance work before entering the Navy. From among

these men about 150 best qualified to conduct this campaign will be selected and will be given further short intensive training. On the completion of this training these officers will be detailed to all the demobilization camps, training stations and receiving ships, as well as to certain ships of the Fleet, in order that every man may, previous to his discharge, be fully instructed and may have the benefit of expert advice regarding Government insurance. The Secretary of the Navy has determined to carry this instruction directly to the individual man and by the direction of the Secretary a Reserve officer who, prior to the war, had large experience in handling insurance in a big way, had been ordered to the Bureau of Supplies as Navy insurance officer, and will conduct under this bureau the training of the various insurance officers and will direct the educational campaign.

AIR FORCES FOR SAN DOMINGO AND HAITI.

The necessary delay incident to getting Admiral Benson's approval of Marine Corps plans is the one matter preventing the corps from immediately proceeding with its peace-time aviation program. The future development of this branch depends upon the sum allowed in the pending Naval Appropriation bill, but the actual program of the aviation section can be started as soon as Admiral Benson's approval is received. One of the most important departures involved in these peace plans will be the sending of eight airplanes to San Domingo and eight hydro-airplanes to Haiti. The purpose of the aviators will be to maintain communication between the islands to guard against revolutionary uprisings and probably the inauguration of aerial mail routes. Heretofore communication between Haiti and the Dominican Republic has been slow and more or less uncertain, but with both land and water airplanes constant communication can be maintained with little difficulty. Brig. Gen. A. W. Catlin will command the 1st Brigade of Marines stationed in Haiti and Brig. Gen. B. H. Fuller will command the 2d Brigade in San Domingo. In charge of the air forces will be Capt. H. B. Mims, stationed at San Domingo, and Capt. W. E. McCaughy in Haiti. Both of these flying officers had overseas duty with the Marine aviation service and took part in the bombing raids of Ostend and Zeebrugge. The present record of the Aviation Section of the Marine Corps presages a bright future for this new addition to the Service. The flyer in the Marine Corps has had all the ground training of the Army flyer, but in addition to this he is instructed in flying both Army and Navy types of planes.

ITALY DECORATES AMERICAN OFFICERS.

The War Department announced on Jan. 24 that forty-eight officers of the American Air Service and one officer of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., who have been serving in Italy, and who have since returned to the United States, have been authorized by the Italian Minister of War to wear the Italian service ribbon. Their official certificates from the Italian government have been received by the department and have been sent to the Division of Military Aeronautics for distribution. The officers decorated are: Capt. Edmund A. Krus, M.C., and Oliver B. Kiel, Marine Reserve Corps, and Lieuts. Paul H. Cresswell, William J. Flynn, Hugh J. Gaffney, Richard Goodman, William M. Malcolm, Thomas J. Mitchell, Raymond W. T. Ricker, Herman Schmidt, Horace S. Stevens, John A. Posey, Lawrence D. Messner, Lawrence J. Joseph, John W. Canon, Lawrence N. Campbell, Wallace H. Carpenter, Robert P. Clark, Jr., Leman O. Conley, Frederick G. Dodge, Ross R. Dunn, Horace Drever, Thomas F. Fielder, Bicknell Hall, Jr., George S. McKee (Mackey), Edward B. Mayer, Edward M. Malley, Willard S. McKay, Edward M. Ogden, Charles P. Penney, David S. Pruitt, Earl D. Ranck, Samuel S. Robinson, Lawrence G. Sherman, Horace L. Stevenson, Oliver H. Stout, Verlie Van Zele, Paul J. Wedel, George O. Wright, Linus V. Windnagle, William P. Young, Clarence M. Young, Walter T. Mayer (Meyer), Walter M. Bowdway, Lester B. Cowgill, Hugh D. Stier (Stark), George N. Nyland (Hyland), John N. Devoe and Frank C. Cox.

GENERAL MARCH ON DEMOBILIZATION.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., stated before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 27 that arrangements being made to bring 300,000 men a month back from France will make it possible to have the entire American Expeditionary Force returned and demobilized within six months. He also made the statement that within a month every man in a camp in this country except those retained for "overhead" duty will be demobilized. At the present time, General March said, there are 1,800,000 men in France and in the Army of Occupation. Up to noon, Jan. 25, 104,000 men had arrived from overseas. Of the 1,700,000 men in home camps when the armistice was signed, the Chief of Staff stated, 915,000 have been discharged, leaving 785,000 still in service. In speaking of the number of men to be retained for the Regular Army, General March said: "We don't ever expect to reduce below 500,000 men, if we can help it." This coincides with the number of men provided for in the Army Reorganization bill. In reply to complaints that some of the divisions which have been longest in the Service are still held as parts of the Army of Occupation, General March said this was a strictly military plan to hold experienced men.

ARMY DISCHARGE BUTTON APPROVED.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, has selected the design which will be used for a button to be worn by discharged soldiers. Fifteen or sixteen designs were submitted by the Commission of Fine Arts, and the one selected by the Chief of Staff is now being prepared to be used as a cast for the buttons. This button, to be issued to each man receiving an honorable discharge from the Army, is to be worn only with civilian clothes.

SALVAGE DIVISION'S DECEMBER REPORT.

During the month of December, 1918, the Salvage Division reclaimed and returned to stock for reissue 1,382,397 articles of Government issued clothing and equipment at the various camps and cantonments throughout the United States. This amount included 1,185,344 articles repaired by Government shops and 197,053 articles repaired by contract. There was realized from the disposition of waste materials, including garbage, dead animals, manure, condemned hay and straw, the sum of

\$309,964.40. Waste materials amounting to \$82,629.83 were turned over to the various military organizations for further use, making a net total of \$392,594.23 resulting from the disposition of waste materials during the month of December. Farm products from the camp gardens conducted by the Farms Branch of the Salvage Division and amounting to \$10,745.55 were invoiced to the various supply officers for issue.

MARRIAGE BY PROXY IN ARMY APPROVED.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army on Jan. 29 issued an opinion in the case of Wales T. Hawes, of Cambridge, Mass., a member of the American Expeditionary Force, which approved such action as the military authorities in France might take to facilitate marriage by proxy of soldiers abroad to their sweethearts in the United States, where such marriages were not in contravention of state laws. A previous opinion has disapproved marriage by proxy. The Judge Advocate General declares such contracts permissible and holds the best form in such cases to be a single contract signed by the contracting parties, adding: "It is no doubt to the interest of society that marriage should exist between those who sincerely desire it. Much sympathy is felt for those who have been prevented from marrying in the ordinary way by the exigencies of military duty."

SENATORS PROTEST NAVY "IRREGULARITY."

Objection to the method of sending to the Senate nominations of 163 graduates of the Naval Reserve School at Annapolis, to be temporary ensigns in the Navy, was voiced during consideration of the nominations at an executive session of the Senate on Jan. 27. The nominations had been set direct to the Senate by Secretary Daniels on instructions cabled by the President. Senators Lodge, Smoot and Penrose are said to have insisted that this was irregular and that hereafter nominations must come from the White House. In transmitting the nominations Secretary Daniels urged quick action so that the new officers could be sent to sea. The appointments were confirmed, but Senators said agreement in this instance was not to be accepted as a precedent in acting on nominations coming direct from Government departments.

THE DINARA FLAG INCIDENT.

Secretary Daniels was quick to cable Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., commanding the American forces in the Adriatic, for a report on the alleged seizure of the steamship *Dinara* by Italian forces at Jelsa and the hauling down of the American flag on Jan. 16. Rear Admiral Niblack was quite as quick to file a report stating that the Italian authorities, unadvised of a decision of the Adriatic Naval Committee authorizing three ships to be requisitioned by the United States and three by the British, had hauled down the American and Allied flags and hoisted the Italian colors on these vessels. When the matter was explained to the Italian senior officer at Jelsa he admitted the act was due to ignorance, and after expressing regret the American and Allied flags were again run up. The *Dinara* was not seized.

ADMIRAL MAYO URGES LARGEST NAVY.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 30 to urge the immediate authorization of a Navy building program which would give the United States the largest navy in the world. This is the second time he has appeared before the committee during the present hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill. In view of the fact that considerable opposition has developed within the committee against granting Secretary Daniels's schedule of appropriations and building program it was understood Admiral Mayo was asked to address the committee again in an effort to overcome the opposition. He urged that the authorizations asked for by the Navy Department be granted now without Congress awaiting the outcome of the Peace Conference.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON FINANCE.

The Wall Street Division of New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, announces that Mr. William D. Winter, third vice president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, will repeat his lectures on marine insurance the second semester beginning Feb. 4. This course covers the essentials of marine insurance as a contract, an explanation of the policy, cargo insurance, hull insurance, freight insurance, etc. These lectures have been unusually successful. In addition the university has arranged a course of lectures on charter parties and bills of lading, to be given by Mr. Wharton Poor of the firm of Haight, Sanford and Smith. Both the above courses meet from 5:15 to seven o'clock at 25 Broad street, New York city.

URGES CHANGE OF POLICY AT WEST POINT.

Brig. Gen. S. T. Ansell, acting Judge Advocate of the Army, speaking before the Harvard Club at Washington on Jan. 28, urged a change in the educational policy at West Point. He said the curriculum no longer fulfills the requirements necessary to train officers for the Army. The development of leadership and the adoption of a broader program for the education of student officers instead of the mathematics, physics and military tactics now taught should be undertaken, he declared, adding: "We were taught at West Point that 'system' was all important. We did not have time when building up a big Army to teach it to new officers, and as a result we had an Army of individuals working together instead of a 'machine' such as an Army should be."

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS LIBERTY BONDS.

Officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who subscribed to the Third and Fourth Liberty loans will receive their bonds through the Treasury Department. An arrangement has just been made whereby Liberty bonds will be mailed to the subscriber direct from the Treasury instead of from the Navy Liberty Loan Office as heretofore. Payments on the four installment Fourth Loan bonds and the ten installments Third Loan bonds will be completed Feb. 1, and on that date the Treasury will begin to mail out the bonds to the subscribers, in alphabetical order. This work will entail the mailing, registering and delivery of \$2,700,000 worth of Third Loan bonds and \$3,500,000 worth of Fourth

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL CHADWICK.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, whose home was at Newport, R.I., died in New York city Jan. 27, 1919, at 72 East Eighty-second street, where he was visiting. He was a prominent and efficient officer of the Navy and was advanced five numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle during the war with Spain. He was born in Morgantown, W. Va., Feb. 28, 1844. He received a classical education at the Monongahela Academy and entered the Naval Academy in 1861, graduating four years later. He was made an ensign and master in 1866, lieutenant in 1868, and lieutenant commander the next year. In 1864 he was made a commander, in 1897 captain, and rear admiral in 1903. He was retired for age Feb. 28, 1905, after fifteen years and three months sea duty and twenty-five years and seven months shore duty. After graduation he served on the Susquehanna in 1865, the steam sloop Junia in 1866, the Sabine in 1867, the Tascara from 1868 to 1870, and the Guerriere from 1870 until 1872. He served at the Naval Academy in 1873 as instructor of mathematics, and from that duty was ordered to the Powhatan. In 1882 he was sent abroad to collect information regarding lighthouse, life-saving and other kindred administrations, and shortly afterwards he was appointed naval attaché in London. He compiled a report upon the naval training systems of England, France and Germany. The work which he then prepared is yet recognized as a standard. He was assigned to the command of the Yorktown, of the squadron of evolution, in April, 1889, and in July, 1891, he served as senior member of the board on labor reorganization at the Navy Department. He was appointed chief intelligence officer in 1892, and in 1893 was made Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. In November, 1897, he was ordered to the command of the cruiser New York, and served as chief of staff to the late Rear Admiral Sampson in the Spanish-American War. After his return with Admiral Sampson from the Santiago victory his native town bestowed upon him a magnificent memorial sword. He was a member of the court of inquiry on the battleship Maine disaster in Havana harbor. Admiral Chadwick was president of the Naval War College from 1900 to 1903, and commanded the South Atlantic Squadron from April until November, 1904, when he was relieved at his own request. This was his last sea command.

He was the author of "Temperament, Disease and Health," "An Unsolved Problem," "Causes of the Civil War," "Relations of the United States and Spain, 1776-1898," "Diplomacy and Spanish-American War," and "The American Navy." He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Massachusetts Historical Society, Naval Historical Society, American Historical Association, and was councillor of the American Geographical Society. He was a member of the Newport Representative Council for two terms, being interested in municipal government, and was also a member of the Newport Park Commission.

In 1878 he married Miss Cornelia J. Miller, a daughter of John B. Miller, of Utica, N.Y., who survives him. Mrs. Chadwick, a woman of high social standing and uncommon attainments, is a direct descendant of Mayor Duane, the first chief magistrate of New York city after the evacuation of the British troops during the Revolution and for whom Duane street was named. For her invention of a specialized litter for the transference of wounded men and for other attainments she has been honored with decorations by the French government. While her husband was stationed in London she shared with him the esteem in which the American naval attaché was held at the Court of St. James.

RECENT DEATHS.

Comdr. Raymond Stedman Keyes, U.S.N., who died recently, had his home at 2102 Shunk street, Philadelphia, Pa., was in command of the U.S.S. Vestal during the war and was at Old Point Comfort, Va., Sunday, Jan. 12. Commander Keyes was born in Ohio in 1878 and received his appointment to the Naval Academy in 1897. He was married in Pensacola, Fla., on April 24, 1905, to Maud Louise Fernald. He leaves a widow and two boys, six and eleven years old.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Blackford, 75th U.S. Inf., died at the base hospital, Camp Lewis, Washington, Jan. 18, 1919, of bronchial pneumonia. Colonel Dickman, in regimental orders in announcing his death, says: "Lieutenant Colonel Blackford had seen varied service. Besides serving several times in the Philippines and in the Hawaiian Islands, he had several years' service along the Mexican border with the 18th and 35th Infantry. He wore campaign badges of both the Philippine Insurrection and the Mexican border trouble. He had also served as commandant of cadets at various institutions of learning, among these being Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., and Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio. He was also a graduate of the special course at the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth, 1910. The country at large, and the Infantry branch of the Service, in particular, have lost in Lieutenant Colonel Blackford a valuable officer who was stricken while in the very prime of life. The regiment will mourn his loss, as his strict attention to duty, his love of his work, and his knowledge of military affairs have very largely contributed to the success of the regiment. Our sympathy goes out to the members of his family in their affliction." Colonel Blackford was born at Lynchburg, Va., July 17, 1877. He entered the Army as a second lieutenant, 6th Infantry, from civil life Feb. 2, 1901. He was promoted first lieutenant and assigned to the 18th Infantry in 1908, serving therewith until promoted captain, 35th Infantry, upon its organization on July 1, 1916. He was transferred to the 1st Infantry, Hawaiian Islands, on May 13, 1917. He was temporarily promoted major of Infantry of the Regular Army to rank from Aug. 5, 1917, and assigned to the 1st Infantry, serving therewith when the regiment returned to the United States. Upon the organization of the 75th Infantry he was assigned to organize the regiment, receiving his promotion to be lieutenant colonel of Infantry, U.S. Army, on Aug. 10, 1918. He commanded the regiment from its organization until the arrival of Col. Fitzhugh Lee on Aug. 22, 1918, and again upon departure of Colonel Lee on Sept. 28, 1918, until the arrival of the present regimental commander on Oct. 7, 1918.

Lieut. Col. Jose N. Lezama, Coast Art. Corps, Cuban army, died of double pneumonia in the post hospital at Fort Barrancas, Fla., on Jan. 21, 1919. Colonel Lezama was on duty at Fort Barrancas in command of

twenty-five Cuban officers and non-coms. who were taking a course in gunnery at that station under American Artillery instructors. He was a graduate of the Army School of the Line at Fort Leavenworth and was well known and greatly liked in the American service. He leaves a widow and two children. The Cuban cruiser Cuba was sent from Havana to Pensacola to convey the remains and those of Capt. Frank Chomat and one other Cuban officer who died of the influenza back to Cuba. Colonel Lezama's family and the entire Cuban officers class returned to the island on the cruiser.

Capt. George K. Sabine, jr., U.S.A., who served with the 6th Field Artillery overseas for six months, when he was recalled to act as instructor at Camp Jackson, and who later was detailed to Columbia University, New York, as military supervisor of the radio school, died in New York city on Jan. 7 of influenza. Captain Sabine, who was twenty-nine years of age, entered the Army at the beginning of the war, was born at Brookline, Mass., where reside his parents and his wife, the latter a granddaughter of the late Joseph Jefferson, the actor. Captain Sabine left a brother in the Service, Capt. William Sabine, on duty at the Intelligence Department, Washington. Deceased was buried at Brookline with military honors.

Capt. Frederick A. Smith, 371st Inf., U.S.A., died in France on Jan. 1, 1919. Captain Smith enlisted in the Army in 1908, serving for a time in the Philippines. For three years before the war he was corporal in charge of the recruiting station in Brooklyn, N.Y. His wife resides at No. 57 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn.

The Lexington Intelligencer, of Lexington, Mo., in its issue of Jan. 10 in referring to the death of Capt. Bartlett Roper Bishop, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on Dec. 23, 1918, in Washington, D.C., which we noted in our issue of Dec. 28, 1918, says: "Captain Bishop was a man of unusual mental ability. He was well read in literature and science, an affable gentleman, a delightful companion, a sympathetic friend, devoted to his wife and kindred. He had much of that personal charm which is sometimes called magnetism." Captain Bishop married at Lexington, Mo., Dec. 24, 1912, Miss Virginia Graves, who survives. She was the youngest daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Graves, a prominent lawyer in Missouri, who represented his district for some years in the Congress of the United States.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. Willis Gale, U.S.N., who died at Queenstown, Ireland, on Nov. 14, 1918, following an attack of influenza, enlisted immediately after war was declared and saw hard and constant service in the Atlantic Coast Patrol. Lieutenant Gale's capabilities were soon recognized by his superiors and he was commissioned an ensign in the Reserve Force and sent to the second Reserve officers' class, U.S.N.A., in September, 1917; he graduated in February, 1918, high in his class, being sent to the U.S.S. Wisconsin; early in the summer he was sent to the officers' class at Newport, R.I., Torpedo Station. In October, 1918, Lieutenant Gale arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, and was assigned to the U.S.S. Shaw. On his first convoy trip the Shaw was cut in two by H.M.S. Aquitania. Young Gale was in the water some time before being picked up by a destroyer. Returning to the base at Queenstown, Lieutenant Gale was assigned to the flotilla's best destroyer, U.S.S. Sampson, where he served until his death. At the funeral services held at White Point Hospital every enlisted man who could leave the Sampson was present in addition to the officers and his friends at the naval base. Final interment of the body of Lieutenant Gale took place at Atlantic City, N.J., on Jan. 14, 1919, there being a very large attendance. A company of National Guard fired three volleys over his grave and taps were played. The pallbearers were brother officers of the Navy and Army, among whom were Lieuts. (j.g.) Thomas G. W. Settle and A. S. Pitre, shipmates of the deceased on the Sampson; Lieutenants (j.g.) Friehofer, of Philadelphia, and Hall. Mr. and Mrs. J. Willis Gale, sr., whose home is at Atlantic City have the sympathy of all in the death of their splendid son.

The widow of Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Haskell, U.S.A., died on Jan. 11, 1919. The body was cremated and the ashes were interred at Arlington in the grave of General Haskell, who died Sept. 16, 1898. Mrs. Haskell had made her home for the past two years in Los Angeles, Cal., with her son, Roland. One other son, Clarence, resides in Quogue, Long Island, N.Y.

Mrs. Alice McClure Douglass, wife of Capt. J. L. Douglass, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Wingate, N.M., died at the family home, 1579 West Forty-ninth street, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 6, 1919, after an illness of about a week from influenza-pneumonia. Mrs. Douglass was the daughter of the late Stephen and Margaret McClure, of Leavenworth, Kas. Besides the husband she leaves four daughters, Bessie, Lucille, Aileen and Alice, all of them at the family residence, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Watson, of El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Douglass was very well known in Army circles; she was a talented musician and was always active in assisting the chaplains in their church work. Her noble and loving disposition endeared her to all who knew her.

Lieut. Daniel W. Hand, jr., U.S.N., died of pneumonia Jan. 22, 1919, in the naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was the only son of Brig. Gen. D. W. Hand, U.S.A., and Elizabeth Metcalf Hand and a grandson of the late Orlando Metcalf and Agnes M. Metcalf, of Pittsburgh.

The remains of Lieut. Henry Theodore Milne, Air Service, U.S.A., who died at Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., were buried Jan. 20, 1919, at Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y., the military escort being furnished by troops of the Air Service from Garden City.

Lieutenant O'Neill, Air Ser., A.E.F., was killed near Chatillon-sur-Seine on Jan. 27, according to a press message from Paris. His machine had reached a height of 700 feet when it suddenly collapsed.

Lieut. Paul J. Bean, U.S.N., retired, formerly of the Corps of Civil Engineers, died Jan. 24, 1919, in Asheville, N.C., from pneumonia. He was born in Texas, March 17, 1884, and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis as a midshipman in 1902. On being graduated four years later he was commissioned in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy. He had served at Norfolk, Va., Honolulu and in California, and was retired in 1916 for disability incident to service. He leaves a wife, Ethel Phillips Bean, who resides at Stackhouse, N.C.

Lieut. James Connelly, who served in France with the 127th Field Artillery, died Jan. 28, 1919, at the home of his father, Patrick E. Connelly, 13 East Hamilton place, Jersey City, N.J. For two years he was a cadet at West Point. He was graduated from the Crighton University Law College at Omaha, Nebr., and was a practicing lawyer there when he entered the Service.

Mrs. Blanche Turner White died on Jan. 17 at her home, 5344 Maryland avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. White was the daughter of the late Major Gen. John W.

Turner, and the sister of Col. G. Souard Turner, Gen. Staff, and Lieut. Col. G. E. Turner, Field Art., U.S.A.

Mr. Henry F. Jones, father of Lieut. Col. J. S. Jones, A.G.D., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, wife of Colonel Joyce, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., died at Wheeling, W. Va., on Jan. 19, 1919.

Mrs. Sibbie Lamber Kimmel, widow of Major M. M. Kimmel, and mother of Comdr. H. E. Kimmel, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Arkansas, and of Major Manning M. Kimmel, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., died at Henderson, Ky., on Jan. 23, 1919. Mrs. Kimmel, who was born on March 19, 1846, left six children. Commander Kimmel was obliged to leave his mother's bedside shortly before her death in order to join his ship.

Mrs. Lovell Langstroth, wife of Dr. Langstroth, of San Francisco, and daughter of Major Gen. Frank L. Winn, U.S.A., died in San Francisco on Jan. 20, 1919, of pneumonia following influenza. General Winn was at present in command of the 89th Division with the Army of Occupation.

Vesta Richardson Taylor, wife of Col. Brainerd Taylor, U.S.A., died after a brief illness of pneumonia at Allston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1919. Mrs. Taylor, the daughter of Vesta H. Richardson and the late Capt. William E. Richardson, was born in Boston, March 3, 1870, educated at the Berkeley School, attended Smith College one year then returned to her home on account of the illness of her father. She was afterwards a student at Radcliffe College and resided in Cambridge up to the time of her marriage to Colonel Taylor, then Lieutenant Taylor, C.A.C., on March 5, 1902. Besides her husband she leaves two children, Brainerd Richardson Taylor, fifteen years of age, now at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., and William Harold Taylor, aged eight. Mrs. Taylor is also survived by her mother and two brothers, William B. Richardson, now in Nicaragua, and Capt. Francis A. Richardson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Brest, France.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department, under date of Jan. 27, announced the names of the following officers who have died in this country and at places not covered in the printed casualty lists:

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Blackford and Harry H. Donkersley.

Capt. Alvin L. Gunn, Francis Gibson, John Bannister, Ernest E. Alford and James V. Biggert.

First Lieuts. Gerald W. Norman, Mervin E. Sherman, Joseph G. Barnell, Frank Banks, Russell Slocum, Samuel F. Moffett, D.C., L. Calvert Davenport, retired, and William C. Brown, jr.

Second Lieuts. Charles Asa Lee, Jacques De la Montaya, Louis Gregory Fritz, Tom Ferguson, jr., and Clyde I. Griffith.

DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

Secretary Daniels on Jan. 24 reported the following deaths:

Capt. Washington Berry Grove, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died at the naval hospital, Washington, D.C., Jan. 21. His wife, Mrs. W. B. Grove, resides at Summit Point, Jefferson county, W. Va.

Lieut. (j.g.) George James Rau, dental surgeon, U.S.N.R.F., died at his home in Oakland, Cal., Jan. 21, of pneumonia. His wife, Mrs. Callista Marie Rau, resides at 2017 E street, Sacramento, Cal.

Roy Elmer William, seaman, second class, U.S.N. R.F., was drowned on Jan. 21, while attached to training camp at San Pedro, Cal.

John Leander West, boatswain's mate, second class, U.S.N., died on Jan. 19, as the result of injuries received in a street car accident.

The Navy Department on Jan. 25 reported the following deaths:

Ensign Charles Dwight Sigbee, jr., U.S.N.R.F., died at naval hospital, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 23, of pneumonia. His wife, Mrs. Agnes Falconer Sigbee, resides at 1800 Cumberland street, Lebanon, Pa.

Ensign Oswald Bruno Julius Michelsen, U.S.N.R.F., died at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 20 of pneumonia. His wife, Mrs. Grace Michelsen, resides at 2162 Howard street, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign Frederick Charles Weber, U.S.N.R.F., died at naval hospital, Washington, D.C., Jan. 24. His wife, Mrs. Matilda Agnes Weber, resides at 520 Forty-fifth street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ensign Gaius Claude MacDowell, U.S.N.R.F., died at U.S. Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19, of pneumonia. His wife, Mrs. Isabelle Ada MacDowell, resides at 318 Osborne street, Sandusky, Ohio.

Ensign Milton David Brice, U.S.N.R.F., died at naval station, Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 22, of apoplexy. His mother, Mrs. Minnie D. Brice, resides at 3351 Forty-eighth avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

John Lowell Kent, fireman, second class, U.S.N., was drowned in East river, New York, Jan. 22, while attached to U.S.S. Tijkembang.

Herbert Hildreth Holman, blacksmith, second class, U.S.N.R.F., was run down and died as a result of injuries, by a motor truck, Jan. 20.

The Navy Department on Jan. 30 reported the following deaths:

Lieut. Andy Steele, U.S.N.R.F., died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 19, of pneumonia. His wife, Mrs. Judith Mary Steele, resides at 489 Twenty-seventh street, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. (j.g.) Daniel W. Hand, jr., U.S.N., died at naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 22, of pneumonia. His mother, Mrs. D. W. Hand, resides at Hamilton Court, Philadelphia.

Ensign James Archie Clark, U.S.N.R.F., died at naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 28, as the result of a seaplane accident. His wife, Mrs. Laura Richardson Clark, resides at 1526 Grove avenue, Richmond, Va.

Frank Elmer Wright, fireman, first class, U.S.N., was drowned in the Mississippi river, New Orleans, La., Jan. 24, while attached to the U.S.S. Sacramento.

Philip Elias Halvorsen, coxswain, U.S.N., was accidentally killed by cyanide poisoning during the fumigation of the U.S.S. Arcadia Jan. 20.

RETIREMENT OF CAPT. H. M. HOBBS.

Capt. Harvey M. Hobbs, Field Art., U.S.A., who has been serving as a temporary major, has been honorably discharged as a major only and was on Jan. 25, 1919.

retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto. He was born in Texas March 1, 1888, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1910, when he was assigned to the 22d Infantry. He was transferred to the Field Artillery in 1911.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Mary M. Gheen, younger daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. H. Gheen, U.S.N., was married to Lieut. Comdr. Alva Douglas Bernhard, U.S.N., Jan. 25, 1919, at the home of the bride's parents on New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C. The bride was given away by her father and the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood performed the ceremony. The best man was Lieut. Comdr. Theodore S. Wilkinson, 2d, U.S.N. A reception at Rauscher's followed the wedding. Commander Bernhard, who is the son of the late Rev. Joseph Bernhard and Mrs. Bernhard, of Lawrence, Kan., is at present on duty on board the U.S.S. Kansas. After a brief honeymoon in the South he will return to his ship. His bride will make her home in Washington so long as her husband is at sea.

Capt. Richard H. Jeschke, U.S.M.C., and Miss Margaret M. Devereux, daughter of Major J. Ryan Devereux, U.S.A., were married Jan. 20, 1919, at the home of Major and Mrs. Devereux, in Chevy Chase, Md. The bride was given away by her father, who has just returned from France. She was attended by her young sister, Miss Anne Devereux, and eight other young women—Misses Daviette Ficklen, Mary Duncan Gibson, Abigail Harvey, Mary Hill, Elizabeth Koonen, Jean Rayner, Phoebe Walker and Winifred Newcomb. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown, a costume of heavy ivory satin, yellowed with age, combined with duchesse lace. She wore a rose point lace veil and orange blossoms and carried a shower of bride roses and lilacs. Corpl. Woodward Jeschke, U.S.M.C., brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Sergt. Joseph F. S. Devereux, U.S.A., brother of the bride, was one of the ushers. The others, all officers of the Marine Corps, were Capt. Maurice Holmes, John Rhodes, John Woods, Lieuts. Philbrick Jackson, Donald Oglesby, Blythe Jones and John R. Scott. Their crossed swords formed an archway through which the bride and bridegroom passed after the ceremony. An informal reception and supper followed the wedding. Captain Jeschke after a brief honeymoon will take his bride to Quantico, Va., where he is on duty. The bride and groom were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Miss Jean Rayner and Miss Phoebe Walker at the Vingt Club, Washington, on Jan. 25.

Capt. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., announces the marriage of his sister, Mrs. Navarra Kautz Simpson, to Mr. John McCulloch Beall on Jan. 15, 1919, at Wilmington, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Beall are at home at the Haydock, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Beall was the widow of Harry L. Simpson, of the Regular Army, and is a sister of Mrs. A. C. Read, wife of Colonel Read, U.S.A., with the Army of Occupation. She is also a daughter of Gen. A. V. Kautz, of Civil War fame.

Lieut. Comdr. Edmund S. R. Brandt, U.S.N., of New York city, was married to Miss Ruth Van Wyck Rhein, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Rhein, of 38 East 61st street, New York, in that city on Jan. 25. Among the ushers were Lieut. Comdrs. John C. Cunningham, Ernest Gunther, George Hewlett, D. W. C. Webb, John W. Rankin and H. E. Thornhill, all U.S.N. Lieutenant Commander Brandt, who until recently was attached to the U.S.S. McDougall, will take his bride to Newport, R.I., where he is on duty at the U.S. Torpedo Station.

Major Norman Randolph, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Eleanor Wilson, of Newburgh, N.Y., were married in Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, 1919. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Henry Wilson. Major Randolph was graduated from West Point in 1915. The couple had intended to be married in the post chapel at West Point, but unexpected orders for Major Randolph to go to Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, caused a change in the arrangements. Major Philander Pastau, of the Tank Corps, was best man, and Miss Anna Johnston, was bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Titus C. Davis.

Capt. Reynolds Benson, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Sarah Redway Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Smith, were married on Jan. 25 in New York city at the home of her parents, 14 Fifth avenue, by Rev. Charles Wicker of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

Lieut. Charles Lewis, jr., U.S.A., and Miss Clara A. Hodge, prominent in social and musical circles in San Diego, Cal., were married in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 18. The groom recently returned from overseas, where he was severely wounded. He has been in the Government hospital at Cape May, N.J., for some time and returned there following the wedding.

Lieut. Eugene Ferry Smith, U.S.A., who has recently returned from England, where he was in command of the American Air Squadron at Shotwick, and Mrs. Marjorie Brookes, of Santa Fe, N.M., daughter of Col. G. C. Bushnell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., were married at Santa Fe on Jan. 11.

The marriage of Lieut. Norman B. Coster, U.S.N., naval attaché at The Hague, to Henrietta Fox took place at the Cathedral of St. Gudule in Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 21, 1919. Brand Whitlock gave the bride away. Henry Sodam, of New York, was best man. The bride comes from Albany, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. Coster returned to The Hague Jan. 25.

Miss Frances Baldwin and Lieut. Edward Godfrey Selmer, Air Ser., U.S.A., were married on Dec. 31, 1918, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Baldwin, 520 Oak street, Syracuse, N.Y. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Henry Horace Malven, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Malven, U.S.A., now overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen MacGregor, to Lieut. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, 22d Inf., U.S.A., Dec. 31, 1918, at the Church of Saint Roch, Paris, France.

Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien, of Cork, Ireland, announce the engagement of their daughter, May, to Lieut. R. B. Matthews, U.S.N., of Washington and Louisiana.

Mr. and Mrs. George Weniger announce the marriage of their daughter, Irma F., to 1st Lieut. Harold M. McKnight, Air Ser., U.S.A., Dec. 14, 1918, at Honolulu, H.I.

Mrs. Christian Briand, widow of Captain Briand, U.S.A., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mar-

guerite, to Roy Thomas Cowdrey, midshipman, U.S.N. The wedding will take place on June 6, 1919, in the U.S. Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

A son was born to Lieut. Comdr. Guysbert B. Vroom, U.S.N., and Mrs. Vroom at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Jan. 23, 1919.

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Col. William C. Bennett, 2d U.S. Inf., is among the guests at the Hotel Iroquois, New York city.

A son, Ashley Jewell Little, was born to Col. James M. Little, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Little at Griffin, Ga., on Jan. 14, 1919.

A son, Clement Austin Reed, jr., was born to Lieut. C. A. Reed, 43d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Reed at Chanute, Kas., on Jan. 18, 1919.

Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., reported for duty in command of Division 6 and Squadron 3, Atlantic Fleet, on Jan. 21.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Atwood Orr, U.S.N., will be at the Somerset House, 1801 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. J. H. Page, Mrs. F. C. Marshall and Mrs. George S. Simonds and daughters are at Craig Hall, Atlantic City, for the spring.

A son, Charles Dexter Stevens, was born to Capt. Charles N. Stevens, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stevens at Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 11, 1919.

Mrs. Guest, widow of Capt. John Guest, U.S.A., and her sister Miss Randall, are settled in their home at 1620 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Harrison, U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a son, William Kelly Harrison, 3d, on Jan. 13, 1919, at St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Van Horn Weems, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Thackray Weems, at Annapolis, Md., on Jan. 27, 1919.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Colden L.H. Bugles, U.S.A., who have been occupying an apartment at Wardman Park Inn, are now settled in the house at 1821 Jefferson place, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Lee, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lee have been visiting Mrs. Lee's parents, Senator and Mrs. Calder, at the Willard, Washington. Mrs. Lee was formerly Miss Elsie Calder.

Mrs. James B. Glennon, wife of Lieutenant Commander Glennon, U.S.N., is the guest in Washington of her mother, Mrs. John A. Lejeune, wife of Brigadier General Lejeune, U.S.M.C.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles B. Drake, U.S.A., entertained at dinner for the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker on Jan. 27 in Washington. They took their guests later to the theater.

Mrs. Richard A. Kipp, of New York and Washington, is a house guest of Col. J. Q. A. Brett and Miss Brett at their quarters in Hutcheson Courts at embarkation headquarters, Newport, News, Va.

Mrs. Conrad A. Krez, wife of Lieutenant Krez, U.S. N., and little son, Paul, are spending the winter with Mrs. Krez's mother, Mrs. F. S. Beaumont, 2529 South Twenty-first street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. Robert H. C. Kelton, U.S.A., addressed the United Service Club of America at the club house on Dupont Circle, Washington, on Jan. 28. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon slides.

Among the Army officers at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, the past week were Lieuts. S. S. Kingman, E. J. Clymond, G. B. Fredell and D. K. Johnson, Capt. W. Mayar, Lieut. E. Heidt and Capt. J. E. Troupe.

Miss Katharine Andrews, daughter of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, U.S.A., will leave Washington this week for New York and expects to sail shortly for France, where she will do work under the Y.M.C.A.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Parker, now residing near Newport, R.I., are making a visit of several weeks duration at the home of their son-in-law, Major Ronald T. Lyman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., at 2117 California street, Washington.

Mrs. Robert Lavender entertained at a tea last week at the Farnborough, Washington, at which Mrs. Gibson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Gibson, U.S.N., was the guest of honor. Lieutenant Commander Gibson has lately been detailed to duty in Washington.

A son, Herbert Merton Ostroski, jr., was born at St. Anthony Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla., on Jan. 22, 1919, to Major Herbert M. Ostroski, 50th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Ostroski. Major Ostroski is at present a student officer, School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry H. Pritchett, U.S.A., left Washington on Jan. 25 for Newport News, Va., where Colonel Pritchett has been made inspector of the port. They have been making their home with Col. and Mrs. de Loffre, U.S.A., at 1214 Nineteenth street.

Mrs. Williams and son, wife and son of Col. A. S. Williams, U.S.A., have left Boston, Mass., for Texas, where they will remain for the winter months. En route Mrs. Williams spent a few days in Washington as the guest of Mrs. F. H. Baird and Mrs. Roderick Dew.

Col. William A. Cornell and Mrs. Cornell arrived at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Jan. 15 from San Antonio, Texas. Colonel Cornell has been at Camp Stanley for the last three months on duty with the Central Cavalry Training School and is now attached to the 10th Cavalry for duty.

Major and Mrs. Dwight F. Johns entertained Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Phillips at Port Jervis, N.Y., over the week-end at their headquarters at West Point, N.Y. Lieutenant Phillips was recently graduated from the Artillery Training School at Fort Monroe and was commissioned there.

Mrs. Daniel W. Hand, wife of Brigadier General Hand, U.S.A., having been called east by the death of their son, Lieut. Daniel W. Hand, jr., U.S.N., is at Hamilton Court, Philadelphia. General Hand and Miss Hand are in California, General Hand being stationed at Camp Kearny.

Mrs. Baird and son, James, wife and son of Lieut. Col. Fred Hendrickson Baird, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., have given up their apartment at 1619 R street, N.W., and are now living at 1758 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C., where they will remain until the return of Lieutenant Colonel Baird from overseas. Mr. Baird has with her, her sister, Mrs. Roderick Dew, widow of Captain Dew, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carl F. von dem Bussche, U.S. A., and sons have taken an apartment at the Kenesaw, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Corinne Payne Phelps, was born to Lieut. Henry L. Phelps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Phelps at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 1, 1919.

A daughter, Margery Elisabeth Findley, was born to Lieut. Quay H. Findley, 135th Field Art., U.S.A., at Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 8, 1919.

A daughter, Helen Pamela Stone, was born to Capt. Wallace B. Stone, 120th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Stone at Asheville, N.C., on Jan. 19, 1919.

A daughter, Katharine Madeline Sabini, was born to Capt. D. J. Sabini, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Sabini at Camp Jackson, S.C., on Jan. 3, 1919.

Mrs. Louis Kingsley, widow of Commander Kingsley, U.S.N., has as her guest at the Dammarscott, Washington, his sister, Miss Mary Cleveland.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. Raguet, U.S.N., and two children, Helen and Conde, sail on the Feb. 5 transport from San Francisco for their new station at Honolulu.

Mrs. Arthur C. Ducat is spending a few weeks at the Iroquois, New York city, and later in the season will visit Mrs. H. C. Coe at 21 West Fifty-eighth street, New York city.

The Commandery of the District of Columbia, M.O. L.L.U.S., will hold its annual banquet in the City of Washington at the New Willard on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at eight o'clock.

Mrs. Eastman, wife of Col. William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has taken an apartment at 14 Central Park West, New York city, until the return of her husband from abroad.

A meeting of the Philadelphia Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S., will be held Feb. 12. Companion Rev. Alexander H. Leo, chaplain of the Commandery, will speak of "Abraham Lincoln."

Capt. Clarence Longacre after ten months service in the A.E.F. has returned to the United States and is now on duty at Camp Holabird, Md. Mrs. Longacre and son, Endicott, are with him.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Miss Leila Gordon with Miss Mildred Bromwell, daughter of the late Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., as their guest spent the last week-end at their Virginia place, Wakefield Manor.

Col. James A. Moss, Inf., U.S.A., who is with the American Expeditionary Force abroad, is no longer on duty with the 367th Infantry, having been detached from that organization. His address is A.P.O. 706, American Expeditionary Force.

Major H. A. Wadsworth, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., has recently been assigned to duty at Fort Riley, Kas., as post adjutant. Mrs. Wadsworth, her two small daughters and her mother, Mrs. Traber Norman, are now with Major Wadsworth at Fort Riley.

Brig. Gen. Harrison J. Price, U.S.A., entered Base Hospital No. 15, A.E.F., France, on Dec. 30, 1918, where he underwent a successful operation for appendicitis. General Price is convalescing rapidly and will be returned to duty shortly with the A.E.F.

Major and Mrs. Livingston Watrous, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Van Derlip Watrous, on Jan. 25, 1919, at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Watrous is staying at 725 Irving Park Boulevard during Major Watrous's absence overseas.

Mrs. A. A. Fries, wife of Brigadier General Fries, U.S.A., who has spent the last fifteen months in California while General Fries has been on duty in France, has arrived in Washington with her young daughter, and with General Fries is temporarily living at the Ebbitt House.

Mrs. Earl I. Brown, wife of Colonel Brown, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who has been visiting her nephew, Comdr. A. W. Rieger, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Annapolis, is with Mrs. Martin at the Mendota Apartments, Washington, until Colonel Brown returns from overseas.

Mrs. Jennie B. Withers, who has been staying at the Iroquois Hotel for the past several months, has taken an apartment at 6 East Thirty-sixth street, New York city, where she will be for the rest of the season. Her sons, lieutenants in the Navy, are at target practice with the fleet.

Col. Delamere Skerrett, U.S.A., retired, is under treatment at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York city, as the result of overwork and exposure while in command of the Southern Department, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. The Post-Graduate Hospital has an endowment from Colonel Skerrett's family.

Mrs. William Sinkler Manning, widow of Captain Manning, U.S.A., who recently died in France, has with her children been visiting her husband's parents, Governor and Mrs. Manning, at Columbia, S.C. She will spend the remainder of the season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brodie, at St. Augustine, Fla.

Brig. Gen. Charles Frederick Lee, R.A.F., chief of the British aviation mission, sails for England on the Adriatic on Feb. 8. Following his service with the British expeditionary force in 1914-15-16, General Lee returned to England to command the training brigade, Royal Flying Corps. He joined the British mission to the United States Nov. 30, 1917, as officer commanding the aviation mission. His home is at Grove Hall, Knottingly, Yorks, England.

Capt. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., Mrs. Baxter and Miss Margaret Baxter have an apartment for the winter at the Cambridge, 1030 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Their daughter, Mrs. M. W. Hutchinson, has gone to Boston to join Lieutenant Hutchinson, U.S.N., who has arrived at the navy yard from France on the destroyer *Polk*. They are now staying at the Hotel Bellevue, Beacon Hill, Boston. Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter and Miss Baxter and Comdr. and Mrs. Eli Goss were among the Navy guests of Mrs. Halsey at the tea given by the General Maury Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy at the Acorn Club on Jan. 18.

Major Gen. and Mrs. B. B. Buck, U.S.A., were tendered a most delightful reception and dance by the Officers' Club at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, on Jan. 24. The Red Cross Convalescent House at the base hospital was attractively decorated for the social occasion. About two hundred officers and their wives were in attendance and a large number of guests from out of town. Major Gen. and Mrs. Buck were assisted in receiving the guests by Col. and Mesdames C. S. Dentler, Henry C. Honnycastle, W. A. Carleton and Charles D. Palmer, Lieut. Col. and Mesdames S. W. French, F. Campbell E. L. Cox and Paul R. Manchester.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Durland announce the birth of a son, John Stewart Durland, jr., Dec. 31, 1918, in the city of New York.

Col. Thomas D. Sloan, U.S.A., lately returned from duty in France, and Mrs. Sloan with their children have an apartment at 1919 Nineteenth street, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Goodloe C. Edgar entertained at dinner in Washington on Jan. 25, at which Major Gen. and Mrs. Merritte W. Ireland, U.S.A., were the guests of honor.

Lieut. Ten Eyck De W. Veeder, jr., U.S.N., is spending a week's leave with his parents, Comdr. and Mrs. T. E. De W. Veeder, U.S.N., at their home, 1749 P street, Washington.

Miss Dorothy Newton, of Fall River, Mass., is spending some months as the guest of Mrs. Louis Meredith Nuttman and Miss Betty Nuttman at the Brighton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. John W. Wadleigh, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., has been the guest of her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remy, at their home on New Hampshire avenue, Washington.

Mrs. Read, wife of Major Gen. George W. Read, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Read are doing war work at the S.A. Hostess House at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., during General Read's absence overseas.

Col. and Mrs. Louis C. Brinton, U.S.A., have been visiting their sister, Mrs. J. M. Navarro, at Key West, Fla. Colonel Brinton has left to join his new station in Portland harbor. Mrs. Brinton will remain south for a short time longer.

Mrs. J. A. Simpson, wife of Major Simpson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who is serving with the Army of Occupation in Germany, and her two daughters, Christine and Mabel, are comfortably living at 417 McCullough avenue, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Ethelbert Talbot, U.S.M.C., is visiting his parents, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Robert Talbot, at their home on Twenty-third street, Washington. Major Talbot is stationed at Quantico, Va., and has just recovered from an attack of influenza.

Col. W. Irving Taylor, who was recently honorably discharged from the U.S. Army, and who was a former well known officer of the New York National Guard, announces that he has resumed the practice of law at No. 2 Rector street, New York city.

Miss Violet Wilder, who has been visiting the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Breckenridge Long in Washington, has gone to New York to meet her father, Brig. Gen. Wilbur E. Wilder, U.S.A., who is returning from duty in France.

Mrs. Ernest T. Hieble and children, family of Captain Hieble, U.S. Inf., have left their quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and have taken a house at 5320 Austin street, Tacoma, Wash. Captain Hieble is on duty at Camp Lewis, Wash.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Taylor E. Darby, Med. Corps, U.S.A., are residing at the Del Prado Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Colonel Darby is commanding officer, U.S. Army General Hospital No. 32, recently opened at Forty-seventh and Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Philip Andrews and Miss Jean Andrews, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Andrews, U.S.N., are spending the winter with Mrs. Laws, wife of Capt. George W. Laws, U.S.N., at her home, the corner of Prince George street and College avenue, Annapolis.

Edward Elliot Bradford, son of the late Col. James H. Bradford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bradford, died at Arcadia, Fla., on Jan. 24, 1919. Mr. Bradford was the brother of Col. J. H. Bradford, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Charles D. Roberts, wife of Colonel Roberts, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. Thom Williamson, jr., Pay Corps, U.S.N., is at the naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., recovering from an operation on his right knee performed on Jan. 24. Lieutenant Commander Williamson, before his operation, was in bed for thirty-four days with acute bursitis.

At a recent meeting of the Yale Corporation special votes of thanks were passed to Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester and Lieut. Mather A. Abbott, U.S.N., for their success with the naval training unit, and to Major Weldon and Lieutenant Bailie for their success with the S.A.T.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Dean, U.S.N., have taken an apartment in Washington, D.C., where Lieutenant Dean has been ordered for duty at the Navy Department. Lieut. and Mrs. Dean spent the holidays with Mrs. Dean's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Whittingham, Newark, Del.

Lieut. Col Harry H. Pritchett, I.G. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Pritchett, who have been making their home for the past six months with Col. and Mrs. de Loffre, at 1314 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., have gone to Newport News, Va., where Colonel Pritchett will be inspector of the port.

Secretary of War Baker expects to attend the banquet to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, on Feb. 3 to Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, U.S.A., by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. Captain Rickenbacker, who brought down twenty-six German aviators during the war, is due to arrive from overseas about Feb. 2. It is expected 1,000 diners will attend the banquet.

A brilliant military affair held in Michigan was the farewell ball given on Jan. 24 by the staff officers of Camp Custer to the general officers of the 14th Division, now being demobilized. The ballroom of the athletic club was gay with flags and smilax and rose and blue lights, and the guests, numbering about 400, were received by Major Gen. and Mrs. Grote P. Hutcheson, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Nugent, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Laubach, Col. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Col. and Mrs. Edgerton and Col. and Mrs. Grinstead. A concert was given during the serving of the supper by the depot brigade band. Capt. Anthony Drexel Biddle was chairman of the committee which made the affair a brilliant function.

Mrs. Alfred C. Arnold, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Arnold, 9th Inf., U.S.A., is residing at 50 West Ninety-fourth street, New York city, while her husband is overseas. She has received word that Colonel Arnold has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Ferme, France, Oct. 4-9, 1918. The official citation says he displayed the most inspiring personal bravery and cool judgment under massed counter attacks, heavy machine gun fire, and intensive artillery barrage. Performing many gallant acts beyond those in the line of his duty Lieutenant Colonel Arnold held his line, maintained liaison under difficult conditions with the unit on his right, and at a critical time repelled a serious counter-attack.

Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, U.S.N., assumed command of Division 3 of the Battleship Force of the Atlantic Fleet on Jan. 27.

Mrs. George Mason Lee, with her two children, has gone to Front Royal, Va., where Colonel Lee, U.S.A., is in command of the Remount Depot.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Pollard, U.S.N., who has been spending a short leave in Baltimore with his family, returned to the U.S.S. Virginia on Jan. 27.

Col. G. E. Stockle, U.S.A., recently retired, is now living with his family at their country home near Mountain View, Cal. His address is Box 102, R.F.D. A, Mountain View, Cal.

Col. Henry H. Arnold, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Arnold, have taken a house at 990 C avenue, Coronado, Cal., for the period of Colonel Arnold's duty as district commander of California.

Capt. Alexander S. Quintard, U.S. Field Art., and Mrs. Quintard are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Jan. 28, 1919. Mrs. Quintard is a daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Jervey, U.S.A.

Col. M. A. De Laney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. De Laney have taken an apartment for the winter at the Northumberland, New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C. Colonel De Laney has been assigned to duty in the Surgeon General's office.

Mrs. Carl H. Müller and little daughter, Janet, after six weeks spent in the Base Hospital, Camp Bowie, Texas, have gone to El Paso, where they will spend February with Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Clynniss at 9 Rosemont Apartments, 1219 North Oregon street, before joining Colonel Müller at College Station, Texas.

Mrs. J. Lawton Hydrick, widow of Commander Hydrick, U.S.N., and her son, Jacob Lawton Hydrick, jr., are spending several weeks at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. In February Mrs. Hydrick and her mother, Mrs. E. Liebling, of Boston, will go to their country place, Cedarhurst, Boston, Mass., to live.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Rush S. Fay, U.S.N., spent a few days last week at the Traymore, Atlantic City. Lieutenant Commander Fay has returned to his ship, the Georgia, and Mrs. Fay is with her mother, Mrs. Frank Anderson, at 2124 DeLancey place, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charles M. Roberts, wife of Capt. Charles M. Roberts, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., assistant department ordnance officer, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is spending the winter with friends in New York city. Mrs. Roberts, under the name of Carey Roberts, is a composer of note and several of her new songs are expected from the press within a very short time.

The members of the Massachusetts Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., held interesting ceremonies in the headquarters room of the Cadet Armory, Boston, Jan. 24, to dedicate a tablet to the memory of the late Col. Arnold A. Rand, U.S.V., Civil War. The exercises included the formal presentation of the tablet by Capt. Charles Hunt, the chairman of the committee, its unveiling by Companion Henry L. Rand, and its acceptance by Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A. There was also an address by Major W. H. Trickey.

An interesting christening service took place at the home of Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A., at Alcatraz, Cal., on Jan. 19, when their grandson, William Kellam Garrard Foster, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Victor Sidney Foster, received the rite of baptism. The sponsors for the child are Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Z. Drollinger and Mr. Arthur S. Shipp. The party included several members of the garrison and Colonel Guilfoyle, of San Francisco. Following the ceremony a delicious supper was served.

The title of "Sir" is conferred on Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force, by the British "Who's Who," a copy of which has been received in New York. He is there listed as "General Sir John Joseph Pershing, G.C.B." The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath was awarded to General Pershing by King George on July 17, 1918, when the British monarch, who was on a visit to France, gave the decoration to the distinguished American officer in person. The award of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to a British subject automatically makes a knight of the recipient and gives him the right to prefix "Sir" to his name. But the decoration given General Pershing was an honorary one only, and it was asserted at the time that the General would not receive the title of "Sir" because he is not a British subject.

Col. Walter M. Whitman, 325th Inf., U.S.A. (Lieut. Col., Cav., Regular Army), who has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Fléville and St. Juvin, France, Oct. 11-12, 1918, is a New Yorker. He was born on Washington Heights, March 18, 1869, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1891. When the 325th Infantry was attacked in column before reaching the line which it was to hold Colonel Whitman took command and personally led his men into action. Always on the firing line, he led four attacks under heavy fire from artillery, machine guns, and snipers on the hill east of St. Juvin, the fourth of which was successful. He maintained his post of command on or near the front line throughout the engagement and by his personal example of courage inspired his men to valiant and successful combat.

The return of Col. and Mrs. Frank Ely to the 20th U.S. Infantry after a number of years away from it was made the occasion on Jan. 17 of a most delightful reception and dinner-dance, planned by the officers of the 20th, and held in the beautiful ball room of the Hotel Bentley in Alexandria, La. In addition to the officers and ladies of the regiment a large number of invited guests were present including Major General Hodges, Brigadier General Meurns and Brigadier General Zimmerman, all of the 17th Division. Colonel Ely is one of the officers who helped to organize the 20th in 1901. The present field and staff of the regiment comprise the following officers: Col. Frank D. Ely, Lieut. Col. Sydney H. Hopson; Major Louis T. Byrne, 1st Batn.; Major Charles E. Kerr, 2d Batn.; Capt. Hugh J. Deeney, Regt. Adj.; 1st Lieut. Donald V. Ferguson, personnel adjutant; W. E. Wilbur, jr., Regt. Intelligence Officer; John A. Holzhauer, Adj., 2d Batn.; James E. Simmons, Adj., 3d Batn.; Capt. Stephen R. Wood, chaplain; 1st Lieut. Herman L. Driskill, Asst. Chaplain; William T. Dean, David W. Carter and Ralph F. Goetter, M.C., surgeons. The company commanders are the following: Co. A, Wiley E. Dunn; B, 1st Lieut. Harry Lee; C, 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Morse; D, Capt. Floyd A. Tucker; E, Capt. Madison E. Walker; F, 1st Lieut. Willie B. Liddle; G, Capt. Michael J. Murphy; H, Capt. Joseph P. Kiley; I, Capt. Roy Sparks; K, Capt. Edwin R. Gullick; L, Capt. Walter C. Flammer; M, Capt. William F. Newton; Hqrs. Co., 2d Lieut. David A. Hickman; M.G. Co., Capt. Harry B. Miller; Supply Co., Capt. Roland R. Long.

Miss Clara McAllister, the daughter of Capt. Charles A. McAllister, Engineer-in-Chief, U.S.C.G., is made a beneficiary under the will of the late Charles H. Ride-nour, who was a member of the Washington staff of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. A life interest in the estate will pass to Miss McAllister on the demise of the testator's sister, Mrs. Florence Irwin, of Washington.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., American military representative on the Supreme War Council, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force, in Paris on Jan. 26. The ceremony of conferring the medal took place at General Headquarters of the A.E.F. Among others who were present were Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. William D. Connor, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Fox, U.S.A., and a number of General Pershing's aids.

Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou, U.S.A., has been ordered to command the 19th Division at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Brig. Gen. John D. L. Hartman, U.S.A., under recent orders issued by Major Gen. De R. C. Cabell, commanding the Southern Department, has arrived at Douglas, Ariz., and has assumed command of the Arizona District, relieving Col. Earl C. Carnahan, 25th Inf. The latter was ordered to proceed to Nogales, Ariz., and rejoin his regiment.

Brig. Gen. William Chamberlain, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been ordered to command the Coast Artillery training center at Fort Monroe, Va.

Col. George F. Juncmann, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command Army General Hospital No. 26 at Des Moines, Iowa.

Col. W. N. Hensley, Air Ser., U.S.A., has been ordered to assume command of airship training and construction at Akron, Ohio.

Col. William B. Ladue, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has taken up his duties as post engineer at Philadelphia. His chief function will be to deal with improvements in the Delaware river making possible a thirty-five-foot channel, if it is found that such a channel is a necessity.

Lieut. Col. E. G. Northington, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

Major John B. Brooks, Air Ser., U.S.A., has been assigned to command Barron Field, Everman, Texas.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss Leaves Inter-Ally Council.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., and Oscar T. Crosby, president of the Inter-Ally Council for War Purchases and Finance, have resigned from the council, their resignations to take effect on Feb. 1, according to a press dispatch from Paris. The reason for their resignations is that the original functions of the council have been substantially fulfilled. The council is composed of delegates from the principal associated governments. For more than a year it has supervised and compared the requisitions of the European Allies for supplies and finances from the United States. The cessation of hostilities has reduced and simplified operations so that all remaining negotiations can now be conveniently carried on from Washington, where the final determinations as to loans were always made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President. The resignations of the American representatives of the council correspond with the termination of the activities in the United States of the War Industries Board and the Allied Purchasing Commission.

Majors Taussig and White Honorably Discharged.

An announcement given out by Secretary of War Baker on Dec. 23, noted in our issue of Dec. 28, page 609, did an unintentional injustice to Major Gustav C. Taussig and Major Frank S. White, U.S.A. The announcement stated that both had been dismissed from the Army, in connection with an investigation of charges that severe disciplinary measures had been inflicted on conscientious objectors in detention at Camp Funston, Kan. The fact is that on recommendation of the reviewing authority, of which the Secretary had apparently not been informed at the time of the announcement, Major Taussig and Major White were given honorable discharges by direction of the President, under the provision of Section 9, Act of May 18, 1917. This was on Dec. 24.

ARMY ITEMS.

Government Sales of Horses and Mules.

A bulletin has been issued from the office of the Director of Purchase and Storage, War Department, stating that the Remount Division will sell at public auction at various camps throughout the country 94,043 surplus horses and mules. Included in the number are 27,503 Cavalry horses, 30,214 Artillery horses, 31,455 draft mules and 4,871 pack mules. The sales, which are to take place on various dates in February, March and April, will be held at Camps Beauregard, Bowie, Cody, Custer, Devens, Dix, Dodge, Doniphan, Funston, Gordon, Grant, Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Johnston, Lee, MacArthur, McClellan, Meade, North Charleston, Pike, Sevier, Shelby, Sheridan, Sherman, Taylor, Travis, Upton, Wadsworth and Wheeler, Fort Bliss and at Newport News.

The horse and mule sale which has been going on at Fort Sam Houston was one of the most successful ever held, writes a correspondent. The sale came to a close Jan. 26 and over 1,000 were sold, many being put up in pairs or some being offered in working lots of four. The mules brought high prices, a number of pairs selling for \$430, the average work horse was around \$75, while the Cavalry horses sold for \$65 and \$70.

Motor Transport Corps at Camp Meigs.

Camp Meigs, American University, which has been used as a Quartermaster camp, has been turned over to the Motor Transport Corps. It will be used as a concentration camp for both personnel and machines for the District of Columbia.

American Officers Send Gift to British Officers.

Officers of the M.G. Training Center at Camp Hancock, Ga., have sent a silver punch bowl costing \$1,500 to the officers of the British M. G. camp at Grantham, England, in appreciation of their assistance in the development of the American center between June, 1918, and February, 1919. In all twenty-five British officers have been at Camp Hancock as instructors. Gen. Oliver E. Edwards, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Hancock assigned Lieut. Stanley F. Brewster, U.S.A., to present the trophy. He sailed on the George Washington on Jan. 27.

THE ARMY.

General orders relating to awards of Distinguished Service Medals and Crosses and other classified Army orders appear on pages 803-6.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 24, 1919.

Nominations to correct, as below, the spelling of the names of the following cadets, U.S.M.A., who were confirmed Nov. 21, 1918, to be second lieutenants from Nov. 1, 1918:

Corps of Engineers—James Logan Rhoads, David Ayres Deane Ogden, Howard Laiss Peckham, Randolph Piercel Williams, James Coachman Cullen, Jr., Reginald Worth Hubbell, Jessie Lewis Gibney.

Unassigned—Robert Gibbins Gard, Sydney Ward Gould, Joseph Vincil Phelps, Luther Lyons Hill, Lester DeLong Flory, Henry Ellis Sanderson, Jr., William Leighton McEnery, Albert Sidney Johnston Scovell, Jr., Wayne Clifton Zimmerman, Josiah Tony Dalbey, John Francis Lavagnino, Archie William Cooley.

WITHDRAWALS.

Nominations withdrawn from the Senate Jan. 24, 1919.

Dental Corps (nominated Dec. 4)—To be first lieutenants from Nov. 30, 1918: First Lieut. (emer.) David L. England, Edwin F. Bence, Glen D. Lacy, Harold S. Whitney.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The following nominations, which were received by the Senate on Dec. 4, were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 27, 1919:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be major general—Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., emergency.

To be brigadier general—Major Gen. George W. Read, Charles H. Muir, Charles T. Mencher, James W. McAndrew, William G. Haas, James G. Harbord, John L. Hines, Charles P. Sumner, all U.S.A., emergency.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenant with rank from Nov. 1, 1918—Cadet George Brooke McReynolds.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First lieutenants to be captains—G. B. Troland from Oct. 13, 1918; L. M. Griffith from Oct. 23, 1918.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY PROMOTION, IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY.

First lieutenants to be captains: all except Heileman and Simpson are subject to examination—A. J. Zerbee and P. A. Heileman, Aug. 10, 1918; L. D. Simpson, Aug. 27; C. R. Perkins, Sept. 6; F. W. Cheney, Sept. 7; G. F. Wellage, Sept. 12; A. F. Biles, Jr., Sept. 14; C. T. Hearin, Sept. 29; J. F. Fredin, Jr., Oct. 2; J. B. Wise, Jr., C. M. Culp, R. D. Horton, C. B. Kehoe, Oct. 5, 1918.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants—H. B. Beavers and E. Colby from July 27, 1918; A. H. Snowden, July 31; H. D. Gibson, Aug. 3; G. K. Wright, Aug. 10; H. S. Wilbur, Aug. 21; A. S. Johnson, Aug. 24; G. O. Black, Aug. 27; P. B. Robinson, W. L. Coulter, Sept. 6; G. E. McCarthy, Sept. 7; J. H. Hinwood, Jr., Sept. 12; R. F. Walworth, Jr., Sept. 13; J. C. De Lang, Sept. 14; J. P. Lawler, Sept. 18; T. A. Pedley, Jr., Sept. 28; C. N. Owen, Sept. 29; C. R. Gideon, Sept. 30; A. MacI. Palmer and J. B. Chadwick, Oct. 2; J. B. Bair, J. S. Varnell, A. F. Dahlborg, H. C. Chapman and E. T. Bowden, Oct. 5, 1918.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be captain—First Lieut. S. Medine from Oct. 26, 1918.

To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. R. Jens from Aug. 20, 1918; W. E. Thresher, Oct. 13; G. W. Coffey, Oct. 29; G. O. Conner, Oct. 30, 1918.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be captain—First Lieut. E. Fielding-Reid from Oct. 9, 1918; H. H. Ristine (exam.), Oct. 19; O. L. Gruhn, Oct. 20, 1918.

To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. D. P. McCarthy, Oct. 2, 1918; A. Tate, Oct. 8; Le C. H. Stearns, Oct. 19; J. H. Shelton, Oct. 30, 1918.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. C. S. Harris, Oct. 18, 1918.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. G. X. Cheven, Oct. 15, 1918.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

Coast Artillery Corps—First Lieut. LeR. Lutes, Inf., to be first lieutenant, C.A.C., rank April 30, 1918.

Infantry Arm—First Lieut. R. B. Gayle, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant, Inf., rank from April 30, 1918.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 24, JAN. 29, 1919, WAR DEPT.

GENERAL STAFF.

Col. C. H. Conrad, Jr., G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Colladay, G.S., to France and report to the commanding general, A.E.F., to turn over confidential dispatches and material, and receive confidential dispatches and material for the United States, and return to Washington.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. R. K. Cravens, A.G.D., to The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty.

Col. R. K. Cravens, A.G., is temporarily assigned to the command of the 50th Artillery (C.A.C.), pending the demobilization of that regiment at Camp Upton, N.Y. Upon the demobilization he will return to Washington.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. L. D. Cabell to Jeffersonville, Ind., relieving Col. R. B. Powers, Q.M.C.; Col. G. S. Bingham by first transfer to San Francisco, Cal.; Col. R. McCa. Schofield to Honolulu, Hawaii; Lieut. Col. H. B. Casey to San Francisco, Cal.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Errington to St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. W. L. Hornwood from Fredricktown, N.J., and turn over to Capt. W. M. Flinn, Q.M.C., his property account; Major W. J. Heid to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21, as Q.M.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major J. R. Hereford, M.C., is honorably discharged as major, M.C. (emer.).

Major F. M. Wall, M.C., is honorably discharged from his commission as major, M.C. (emer.).

Major J. R. Hereford, M.C., is retired from active service with the pay and allowances of first lieutenant.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. G. Draper to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington; L. H. Bator to Washington as member of the Medical Research Board; E. W. Kinard to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens, relieving Major W. F. Knowles, M.C.; Majors H. E. Robertson to Washington; F. R. Hiley to Governors Island, N.Y., U.S. Disiplinary Barracks.

Major F. M. Wall, M.C., is retired from active service with the pay and allowances of first lieutenant.

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. J. B. Morgan, San. C., to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike, for duty.

Major J. W. Cleave, San. C., to Boston, Mass., Hospital No. 20, Parker Hill, for duty.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. L. M. Adams upon arrival of Col. R. C. Dunn, Engrs., to C.G., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Col. B. C. Dunn to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and assigned to 310th Engrs.; Major J. S. Bragdon to Washington and take station.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Col. C. B. Gatewood

will take station at Washington; Lieut. Col. G. R. Norton to Chief of Ordnance; Major H. O. Goddard to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Capt. A. H. Robertson to Sandy Hook, N.J.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Fennell will take station at Seven Pines, Va., as C.O. of General Ordnance Depot.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major F. Reichbach, S.C., to General Hospital No. 1, New York, N.Y., for observation and treatment.

AIR SERVICE.

Major J. P. Edgerly, Air Ser., to Charleston, S.C., for duty, CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. A. C. Gillem, Cav., to Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, for duty with 5th Cav.

First Lieut. C. L. Conlon, Cav., to 82d F.A., and upon his graduation from the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., will join at Fort Bliss, Texas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

143D—Col. R. J. Faneuf, 143d F.A., to Camp Kearny, Cal., for duty.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. H. H. Hilton, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. M. Ralston, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. B. H. Dufault, C.A.C. (major, C.A.C., U.S.A.), as an officer of the Army is accepted.

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. H. T. Bull is assigned to 63d Inf. and will join; H. C. Bennycastle to Washington; Lieut. Col. A. E. Wilbourn on Feb. 8, 1919, to Washington; F. W. Boschen, upon expiration of sick leave, to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21, for complete physical examination as to his physical fitness for active military duty; R. E. Fisher to duty with Motor Transport Corps, Baltimore, Md.; Camp Holabird; R. P. Palmer to Kansas City, Mo., 143d Lydia Sq.; A. C. Gillem, Jr., is assigned to 62d Inf. and will join; Major J. S. Wood is detailed as professor at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; H. B. Havelly to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. J. T. Nance, retired, is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., only.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Col. G. W. Van Deusen, U.S.A., upon his own application is retired from active service after more than forty-two years' service.

S.O. 23, JAN. 28, 1919, WAR DEPT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. R. K. Cravens, A.G., to duty in The Adjutant General's office.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. A. U. Losh, I.G.D., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

Col. A. L. Dade, I.G.D., to Chicago, Ill., for duty.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Majors J. C. O'Neil, H. O. Whitman and E. Miller to Washington, D.C., for duty.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. B. R. Hunter to Washington, D.C., Camp Meigs, as camp surgeon; Lieut. Col. H. McC. Snyder to Charleston, S.C.; Lieut. Col. O. H. S. Williamson to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. T. D. Woodson to Washington, D.C.; Major G. E. Price to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Major H. B. Wilkinson to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major S. C. Cox to Newport News, Va.; Major F. H. Mills to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Major H. S. Arnold to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21.

Officers of M.C. to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty: Col. H. H. M. Lyle and Lieut. Col. D. D. Lewis.

DENTAL CORPS.

Major C. Van Wyck, D.C., to Aniston, Ala., Camp McClellan, for duty.

Officers of Dental Corps to Otisville, N.Y., General Hospital No. 3, for duty: 1st Lieut. J. L. Dowd, Jr., and A. C. Dumke.

SANITARY CORPS.

Major W. H. Henderson, San. C., to Cape May, N.J., Hospital No. 11, for temporary duty.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. W. M. Chubb, C.E., to Pittsburgh, Pa., take station for duty.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. L. G. McCrum, O.D., to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for duty.

Capt. R. G. LaFollette, O.D., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, under the provisions of Sec. 9 of the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917. Captain LaFollette has never been on active duty.

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. G. M. Brooks, F.A., to 1st Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and will join.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Major F. Hanna, C.A.C. (captain, C.A.C., U.S.A.), is honorably discharged as a major, C.A.C., only. Captain Hanna, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced.

First Lieut. W. H. Naylor, C.A.C., to coast defenses at Portsmouth, Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty.

Capt. A. F. Gilmore, C.A., to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty on Army mine planter Ord.

INFANTRY.

Major R. G. Whitten, Inf., to the chief, Motor Transport Corps, for duty.

Major O. O. Anderson, Inf., to San Antonio for duty.

Major L. O. Jones, Inf., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major A. Gallatin, U.S.A., relieved from his present duty as military attaché, Habana, Cuba, and to Washington for discharge.

G.O. 77, AUG. 21, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Announces designation of the Field Artillery contingents at Stitham, Ky., as Camp Knox in honor of Henry Knox, brigadier general and chief of artillery, 1776-1783; major general, 1783-3; commander-in-chief, 1783-4; Secretary of War, 1785-94. At Fayetteville, N.C., as Camp Bragg, in honor of Capt. Braxton Bragg, hero of the battle of Buena Vista.

II.—Designates Camps Lee, Gordon, Pike, MacArthur, Jackson, Taylor, Humphreys, Eustis and Hancock as training centers.

III.—Authorizes the issue of the Congressional National Guard badge. These orders have since been superseded by Sec. IV, G.O. 8, 1919, published on page 740, our issue of Jan. 25, 1919.

G.O. 148, DEC. 30, 1918, WAR DEPT.

War Chevrone.

I.—Subparagraph (c), Par. 1, G.O. No. 6, W.D., 1918, as amended by Sec. IV, G.O. No. 53, W.D., 1918, and by Sec. II, G.O. No. 122, W.D., 1918, is further amended by adding the following:

The gold, blue and silver war-service chevrons are a part of the uniform, and will be worn by all concerned as prescribed in Par. 74½, Special Regulations No. 41.

Communications of Rations.

II.—Sec. VI, G.O. No. 13, W.D., 1918, as amended by Sec. V, G.O. No. 35, and Sec. II, G.O. No. 90, W.D., 1918, is further amended by adding the following subparagraph:

Communication of rations at the rate of \$2.25 per day may be paid to convalescent patients on route to convalescent camps when such patients are wounded and physically unable to handle the travel ration (which fact must be stated in the order directing the journey.)

Changes at Fort Oglethorpe.

II.—1. The post of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (except General Hospital No. 14 and War Prison Barracks No. 2), Camp

Greenleaf, Ga., and Camp Forrest, Ga., are placed under one command, to be known hereafter as Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

The C.O., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is empowered to appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary.

3. So much of Sec. III, G.O. No. 56, W.D., 1918, as pertains to Camp Forrest, Ga., is rescinded.

4. Nothing herein contained, however, shall operate to divest the commanding general, Southeastern Department, of jurisdiction in cases which have been heretofore referred by him for trial at Fort Oglethorpe, as hitherto constituted, or at Camp Greenleaf, and which remain undisposed of.

G.O. 149, DEC. 31, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions, previously published in War Department numbered circulars of the series of 1918, relating to the following: Issue of woolen clothing; alterations to buildings in camps, posts, and cantonments; confidential nature of certain information furnished by the American Red Cross; misuse of roofs in camps; conservation of electrical energy; requisitions for Red Cross supplies; depot brigade funds; use of animal-drawn transportation.

G.O. 2, JAN. 7, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence imposed upon 1st Lieut. Stuart Orr, 80th Inf., by general court-martial, as published in General Court-Martial Orders No. 48, Camp Logan, Texas, Dec. 19, 1918, is remitted.

G.O. 6, JAN. 9, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Index to Special Orders, 1918.—In connection with G.O. No. 97, W.D., 1918, no index to special orders for the year 1918 will be printed or distributed.

II.—Assignment to command.—Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S. Army, from command of the Central Department, to Governor Island, N.Y., and assume command of the Eastern Department.

III.—Aberdeen Proving Ground.—Under the provisions of Par. 201, A.R., the Ordnance Proving Ground near Aberdeen, Md., established Dec. 14, 1917, under authority of Congress, is established as a permanent military post and named Aberdeen Proving Ground.

IV.—Shipment of authorized private mounts of officers sent for discharge to camps.—Par. 5, Sec. VIII, G.O. No. 35, W.D., 1918, is amended by adding the following:

An officer sent for discharge to a camp nearest the place of entrance into the service is entitled to have his authorized private mounts shipped at Government expense from his present station to the camp nearest the place of entrance into the service, subject to the restrictions of Par. 1098, Army Regulations, provided that such mounts were acquired prior to the issuance of General Orders No. 35, War Dept., 1918.

V.—Issue of rasset shoes to troops in the United States.—Future issues of shoes to troops on duty in the United States not due for demobilization will be made so as to insure that each soldier has in his possession one pair of field shoes and one pair of marching shoes, except as otherwise ordered in specific cases. No new shoes of any size will be issued when reclaimed shoes of the same size are on hand or available.

TO ENLISTED MEN.

G.O. 9, JAN. 14, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Order of the Secretary of War.—The following order of the Secretary of War is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Through hearty co-operation and discipline of the officers and men of the Army the country has acquired a new respect for the uniform. You men have maintained your high standards, not only by soldierly conduct in the camps and bravery in the trenches, but in your regard for civilian ideals when on leave or furlough, and in this you have established a record new to all armies. I confidently expect you to maintain your standards throughout the trying days of demobilization, when the tendency to throw off Army discipline and restraints will be strong. I am counting on you by your own acts and by your influence to keep up the record of which you and I and our whole country are so proud.

"NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War."

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. C. C. Ballou, now at Hoboken, N.J., will proceed to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, and assume command of 19th Division. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Brig. Gen. T. H. Reed, U.S.A., is appointed division Engr. of the Southeast Division, vice Col. F. W. Alstadatter, C.E., relieved, to take effect upon the arrival of Brigadier General Reed in Savannah, Ga. (Jan. 20, C.E.)

Brig. Gen. W. Chamberlaine, A.G.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., and assume command of Coast Artillery training center. (Jan. 24, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. C. MARCH, C.S.

Col. H. A. White, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Col. P. W. Beck, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Jan. 25, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Officers of A.G.D. to commanding general at camps named for duty: Capt. A. C. Bonshardt to Camp Beauregard, La.; 1st Lieut. G. F. Miller to Camp Travis, Texas. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Major J. Herring, The A.G.D. (captain, retired), to his home and is relieved from active duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Major J. Herring, The A.G.D. (captain, U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as major, only. (Jan. 25, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Pritchett, I.G.D., to Newport News, Va., as inspector at that port. (Jan. 24, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Officers in J.A.G. Dept. to France for duty in the branch office of the Judge Advocate General, A.E.F.: Col. R. E. Spiller, Majors D. D. Morgan and F. Gordon. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Major M. Vental, J.A., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Acetolin, Va., as camp J.A. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Major C. T. Hendler, J.A., to France, for duty in the branch office of the J.A.G., A.E.F. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Major J. G. Roper, J.A.G. Dept., to Director of Aircraft Production, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. HARRY L. ROGER, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major G. D. Gorton to Baltimore, Md.; Major J. A. Habegger to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., relieving Major W. E. Dawson; Capt. P. A. Mead, Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. H. J. Blake to Boston, Mass.; Capt. Harry L. Shaner to Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; Capt. C. E. Bartley, Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. D. Warren, Fredricktown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Johnson to Washington, D.C.; 3d Lieut. H. W. Moody to Little Rock, Ark. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Col. F. Y. Corbuser, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Capt. E. Comstock, Q.M.C., to Denver, Colo., General Hospital No. 21, that place, for treatment. (Jan. 27, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. P. C. Ashhurst to Washington for temporary duty at Walter Reed General Hospital; Lieut. Col. E. G. Northington to San Francisco, Cal., as C.O. of the Leikern General Hospital; Lieut. Col. L. C. Mudd (major, U.S.A., retired), from duty at San Francisco, Cal., to his home and from active duty; Capt. H. B. Forbes to Long Beach, N.Y., Hospital No. 39; Capt. W. A. Shaw to Flatlands Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 30; 1st Lieut. J. U. Reaven, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Stewart to Admiral, Md., Camp Meigs; Capt. J. Middleton to Aberdeen, Md.; Capt. S. A. Edwards to Aberdeen, Md.;

Capt. E. Sargent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Capt. J. H. Hall to San Diego, Cal.; Rockwell Field; 1st Lieut. W. A. MacIntyre to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Hospital No. 25; 1st Lieut. R. L. Ellis to Newport News, Va.; 1st Lieut. L. V. Bates to Pennington, Va.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Hooper to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers of M.D. to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Siberia, and report to the commanding general, A.E.F., for duty: 1st Lieut. J. L. Glendening and O. C. Parker, jr. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. C. Mudd, M.C. (major, U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, M.C., only. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers of M.O. to duty as follows: Major A. C. McDaniel, M.C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major G. McConnell to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; Capt. S. D. Whiting, Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: Lieut. Col. A. E. Cohn, Major F. W. Peabody. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. G. L. Dailey (temp. captain), M.C., as an officer of the Army, is accepted. (Jan. 27, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. W. G. Skidmore, D.C., to Dayton, Ohio, McCook Field, for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Maloney, D.C., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital No. 28, for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. O. E. Cook, V.O., to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, as camp veterinarian. (Jan. 25, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. J. H. O'Neill, San. Corps, to Accotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys. (Jan. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. E. L. Waterman, San. Corps, to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. A. H. Granger, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Capt. F. J. Lane, Engrs., to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major E. Kemp to Washington, D.C.; Major E. G. Wilmer to Camp Kearny, Cal.; Capt. M. V. Van Fleet to Columbus, Ohio, Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg. Co.; 2d Lieut. F. P. Bell to Sheffield, Ala., Nitrate Plant No. 1. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major J. H. Myers to New York, N.Y.; Capt. R. Sigmund, Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. L. Kaufman is assigned to duty as assistant to the zone supply officer, New York, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. F. L. Rice, Fort Sill, Okla. (Jan. 27, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. E. Rollmann, S.O., to Fort Bliss, Texas, 5th Cavalry, for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Major T. V. Walker, S.O., to Washington, D.C. for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. E. Stewart, S.O., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

Officers of Air Service to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. W. Robins to Washington, D.C.; Major H. H. C. Richards to Washington, D.C.; Capt. E. G. Tobin to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; 2d Lieut. O. T. Skow to West Point, Ky., Camp Knox. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to the Air Ser. School for radio operators, Penn Field, Austin, Texas: 2d Lieut. L. W. Burns, C. H. Connolly, S. Smith, L. L. Gowans. (Jan. 25, War D.)

CAVALRY.

5TH—Col. W. G. Heaton, 5th Cav. (major, Cav., U.S.A.), is honorably discharged as a colonel, Cav., only. (Jan. 27, War D.)

10TH—Sergt. F. Button, Supply Troop, 10th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to his home. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Capt. O. S. Lawrence, Cav., to Camp Travis, Texas, 14th Cav., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. V. Hinkley, Cav. (capt., Cav., U.S.A.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Major S. V. Bingham, Cav., from duty with the 1st Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Cavalry Officers' School, as instructor. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Major J. F. Richmond, Cav., to Fort Bliss, Texas, 5th Cav., for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. L. E. Ryder, Cav. (now on duty with 33d Inf.), is made permanent. (Jan. 27, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

9TH—Officers of the 9th F.A. Brig. are relieved from their present assignment and will proceed to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as students at the Field Artillery central officers' training school; Capt. R. W. Page, 1st Lieut. A. E. Anderson, O. F. Burgess, J. W. Brooks, jr., W. T. Cooke, jr., J. J. Donahue, R. E. Acres, J. E. Adams, E. G. Amaler, R. S. Bradley, N. Campbell, W. D. Clarke, J. W. Digh, C. M. Hallam, I. G. Hollandsworth, H. L. Pettibone, D. Ross, F. O. Smith, L. J. Tacy and H. W. Ailing.

14TH—Officers of 14th F.A. Brig. to Camp Taylor, Ky., as student officers at the Field Artillery central officers' training school: 1st Lieut. J. F. Barry, E. A. Breyman, O. P. Browne, J. L. Pettibone, J. J. Tappen, J. K. O. Versteeg, 2d Lieut. F. Bradshaw, O. A. Hall, P. H. Hedges, W. H. Lees, F. J. Morrill, L. B. Rule. (Jan. 25, War D.)

15TH—Officers of 15th F.A. Brig. relieved from present duties and to Camp Taylor, Ky., as student officers at the Field Artillery central officers' training school: Majors F. Carter, R. W. Rogers, T. B. Wyatt, Capt. P. B. Houck, 1st Lieut. H. W. Phillips, L. F. Frazer, 2d Lieut. A. E. Evans, J. A. Harms, J. R. Weir. (Jan. 25, War D.)

16TH—Officers of 16th F.A. Brig. from their present assignment to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as student officers at the Field Artillery central officers' training school: Major J. A. Force, 1st Lieut. O. E. Sargent, 2d Lieut. O. R. Carlson, W. G. Carpenter, C. C. Carter, S. Casler, R. Carter, W. E. Carruth, D. S. Graham, E. L. Ferguson, R. D. Graham, R. A. Johnson, H. S. Kelsey, T. W. Leach, P. M. O'Neill, M. M. Pharr, B. L. Reeves, J. B. Stephenson, B. J. Schaefer, P. P. Wilson, R. G. Miller. (Jan. 25, War D.)

34TH—Second Lieut. W. E. Daley, 34th F.A., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

50TH—Major J. Kennedy, 58th F.A., is relieved from his present assignment and duties and is assigned to the 4th Field Art., Corpus Christi, Texas. (Jan. 27, War D.)

121ST—Capt. D. McGowan, 131st F.A., to Denver. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Col. R. C. F. Goetz, F.A., is detailed as professor at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers of Field Art. will proceed from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Camp Taylor, Ky., and report in person to the commanding Field Art. central officers' training school for duty as student officers thereto: Capt. M. A. Dawson, 2d Lieut. L. O. Field. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Major H. M. Hobbs, F.A. (capt., U.S.A.), is honorably discharged as a major, Field Artillery only. (Jan. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. E. T. Taylor, jr., Field Art., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. A. Perry, C.A.C., to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to the United States from Manila on the first available transport, and report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army for assignment: Lieut. Col. R. Donovan, Capt. R. W. Davis, S. R. Kimble, 1st Lieut. L. Bedesheimer, E. O. Callicott, O. E. Pease, J. A. Pixley, 2d Lieut. J. W. Daly, F. J. Doyle,

E. P. Hall, A. S. Onischick, I. E. Park, W. Thomas. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Col. W. E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., to the chief of Coast Art. for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. B. Oldfield, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Art. training center for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. G. H. Gaus, C.A.C. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 27, War D.)

INFANTRY.

29TH—Capt. W. B. Smith, 29th Inf., now attached to 33d Inf., is relieved from assignment to 29th Infantry and is assigned to 33d Inf. (Jan. 25, War D.)

37TH—First Sergt. H. F. Trout, Co. L, 37th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and will proceed to his home. (Jan. 28, War D.)

48TH—Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. P. C. Johnson, 48th Inf., as an officer of the Army, accepted. (Jan. 27, War D.)

50TH—Major C. B. Lyman, Inf., from assignment to the 50th Inf., to Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., Infantry School of Arms, to duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

53D—Prov. appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. C. E. Stadman, 53d Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 27, War D.)

56TH—Color Sergt. I. Simms, Hqrs. Co., 56th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and to home. (Jan. 25, War D.)

57TH—Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. W. Freels, 57th Inf., as an officer of the Army, is accepted. (Jan. 25, War D.)

77TH—Capt. A. Unger, 77th Inf., is detailed as professor at the Municipal University of Akron, Ohio. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. T. M. Anderson to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., as camp executive. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers to Camp Lee, Va., for duty: Capt. R. J. Whitley, F. J. Roddy, 1st Lieut. A. F. Christopherson, J. R. Brown and J. D. Groom. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Major H. P. Perrine, Inf., to New Orleans, La., 46th Inf., for duty with 1st Battn. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. S. Murray, Inf. (temporary first lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Capt. G. F. Kemp, Inf., East Potomac Park, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers to Camp Merritt, N.J., 13th Inf., for duty: Capt. J. W. Anderson, 1st Lieut. W. E. Melarkey, Inf. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Major W. B. Schmidt, Inf., to Camp Stuart, Va., 12th Inf., to duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Capt. B. C. Meade, Inf., to Fort Ontario, N.Y., General Hospital No. 5, for treatment. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. I. A. Smith, Inf., to District No. 8, Minneapolis, Minn., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. F. Saveron is detailed as professor at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Major G. A. Matile, Inf., now attached to the 22d Inf. is assigned to that regiment at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Major E. G. Taylor to 50th Inf.; Capt. E. E. Marsh, Inf., is detailed as professor at the Louisiana Industrial Institute, Ruston, La.; Capt. R. W. Brown, 42d Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. S. Platts to Hoboken, N.J., port of embarkation. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. Howell, Inf. (temp. capt.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. L. W. Georgeson, Inf., to Brig. Gen. F. A. Winter, M.C., Army retiring board at Washington, D.C. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. J. R. Sprunt, Inf. (temp. first lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. J. E. Gillfillan, Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 27, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. H. P. Scott, Chem. War. Ser., to New York city, Gas Defense Div., for duty; Capt. R. A. Hungerford, Chem. War. Ser., to Baltimore, Md., for duty; Capt. E. C. Thompson, Chem. War. Ser., to Baltimore, Md., Edgewood Arsenal, for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers, Chem. War. Ser., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty: 2d Lieut. R. R. Rohrback, C. G. Potter, T. A. Sewell. (Jan. 25, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Second Lieut. G. E. Bushnell, M.T.C., to Detroit, Mich., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Major H. H. Noyes, M.T.C., to Camp Neymoyle, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

U.S. GUARDS.

First Sergt. P. Dones, Co. D, 29th Battn., U.S. Guards, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Grant, Ill., and will proceed to his home. (Jan. 25, War D.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet in Washington, D.C., for examination of officers. Detail: Brig. Gen. F. A. Winter, M.C., and J. W. Heavey, Chief Militia Bureau, Coin. N. F. McGuire and J. Lockett, Cav., R. Brooke, M.C., Capt. H. M. Shaw, Cav. (Jan. 27, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. C. W. Abbott, retired, to his home, and from active duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. B. H. Cheever, retired, is detailed as professor at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. E. Stogsdall, retired, is detailed as professor at The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Capt. J. W. McNeal, retired, is detailed as professor at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Wheeler, retired, to his home, and from active duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Major W. E. Dawson, U.S.A., retired, upon being relieved by Major Hoberger, Q.M.C., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the zone supply officer for assignment to duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

The advancement to colonel on the retired list of the Army, from Sept. 18, 1918, of Lieut. Col. E. W. Hubbard, retired, is announced. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Col. E. S. Walker, retired, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. W. Gilbert, retired, to his home and from active duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major W. P. Hill to Admiral, Md., Auxiliary Remount Depot, Camp Meade. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Capt. D. D. Saupp, U.S.A., is relieved from his present duties in the office of the Provost Marshal General of the Army, and will report without delay to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Capt. H. M. Hobbs, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Officers to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Cavalry Officers' School: Lieut. Col. J. A. Barry, A. H. Wilson, Majors W. D. Crittendon, R. M. Howell, R. M. Cheney, B. F. Hoge, J. D. Kelly. (Jan. 25, War D.)

First Sergt. Michael Mahoney, Co. B, 443d Reserve Labor Batta., Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Devens, Mass., and to home. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Par. 552, S.O. No. 253, W.D., Oct. 29, 1918, as relates to the appointments of the following officers, is revoked: To be major—Capt. L. L. Morton. To be captains—1st Lieut. A. D. Collier, R. W. Wenzell, H. R. McAdams, W. H. Meier, L. R. Tillotson, H. T. Barclay. To be first lieuts.—2d Lieut. J. R. Carnahan, P. R. Lyons, M. W. Jones, R. M. Gaw, H. B. Payne, H. P. Nelson. (Jan. 27, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS IN AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Air Service.

Second Lieut. L. Wylie, Air Ser., to grade of first lieut. in Air Ser., A.E.F., with rank from Oct. 15, 1918. (Jan. 25, War D.)

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

HONORS FOR A.E.F. OFFICERS.

Announcement is made by the War Department that Gen. John J. Pershing, at the direction of President Wilson, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers of the American Expeditionary Force for acts of distinguished heroism in action at the places and time mentioned:

Col. Henry C. Jewett, 316th Engrs. (Washington), during the Argonne-Meuse offensive Sept. 25-Oct. 4.

Capt. John B. Mayh, 130th Inf. (Stem, N.C.), near Bellicourt on Sept. 29.

Lieutenants—Daniel B. Byrd, 119th Inf. (Fayetteville, N.C.); Edward T. Foge, 120th Inf. (Willsville, Ohio), near La Selle river on Oct. 19.

A long list containing the names of officers who have received the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal announced in Army Orders appears on pages 803-04.

Major General O'Ryan Praises 27th Division.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the 27th Division, A.E.F., in an interview with Robert De W. Moutier, acting for the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross, is quoted as giving high praise to the officers and men of his division. He said in part: "We have not been troubled with skulkers, shirkers or dead beats in action. The factors that played the most important part in the accomplishments of the 27th Division were, in my opinion, its discipline, esprit de corps, locality sentiment and pride. Also to be considered are the high standards of intelligence and the physical fitness of the men of the division." General O'Ryan spoke particularly of the record made by the 107th Infantry, the nucleus of which was New York city's famous old 7th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. "It would be difficult adequately to characterize the record and accomplishments of the 107th," he said. "I wish to point out that this regiment since its Mexican border service has furnished many hundreds of officers to the United States Army. Again and again have the units of the division sent soldiers to the training camps as officer candidates. Almost in every case they were experienced non-commissioned officers."

The flag of the 372d Infantry of the American Army has been decorated with the French War Cross, according to a press message from Brest. The regiment, which was originally assigned to the 93d Division, has been cited in a French army order for brilliant conduct in the Champagne offensive.

Army Athletes in International Competition.

Approval has been given by headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force to the great international athletic program which has been submitted by the Y.M.C.A. In consequence a cable message has been received by Dr. George J. Fisher, director of physical education of the Y.M.C.A. at New York, asking him to go overseas to assist in making up the program for the A.E.F. He has also been asked to bring with him fifteen of the foremost American athletic directors, according to a press message from Paris. The proposed program is to be arranged to "point" the American soldier athletes for the greater carnival of athletic competition in which representatives of the Allies are to take part, to be held at Paris on July 4. The plans call for official A.E.F. championships in a wide variety of competitive sports, commencing with regimental elimination contests and ranging upward through divisions and possibly Army Corps, culminating in the finals to be held at the great meet in Paris. In addition to the object to be gained by these military championships, in the opinion of Y.M.C.A. athletic authorities, are the potential possibilities of physical pageants and demonstrations to be held in various centers, revealing to the Allied nations the great play spirit of America and her finest physical manhood. It is expected Dr. Fisher will arrive in France early in February. It was largely through his efforts that such men as William H. (Sparrow) Robertson, Frank Quinby, of Yale, Jack Magee, of Bowdoin, Bill Clarke, Platt Adams and others went overseas months ago.

SHOOTING RECORDS, WEST POINT CLASS NO. 1

We have received the records giving the results of record rifle and pistol practice of the West Point Class No. 1 at the Infantry School of Arms, Camp Benning, Ga., fired Dec. 30 and 31, 1918, and Jan. 7 and 9 and Jan. 6 and 15, 1919.

The summary of the results of record practice Dec. 30 and 31, qualification course, at 300, 500, 600 slow fire, 200, 300, 500 yards rapid fire, 10 shots each range, was as follows: 11 experts, 21 sharpshooters, 32 marksmen, 81st classmen, 4 2d classmen and 1 unqualified. Total 77.

Capt. Charles B. Chisholm, unattached, instructor, I.S. of A., led the experts with a total score of 261, 2d Lieut. J. E. Graham, Inf., being second with 260 points. The sharpshooters were led by 2d Lieut. F. W. Corzelius, Inf., score 252, with Lieut. B. St. G. Tucker, Inf., and Capt. A. E. Clark second and third, respectively, with the same total score of 252, by reason, however, of making the same total in the rapid fire. Lieut. J. M. Glasgow, Inf., led the marksmen with a score of 236, and Lieut. A. Pulsifer, Inf., was second with same aggregate.

The summary of the results of record practice Jan. 7 and 9, qualification course, 300, 500, 600 yards slow fire, 200, 300, 500 yards rapid fire, 10 shots each range, was as follows: 21 experts, 24 sharpshooters, 33 marksmen, 51st classmen and 4 2d classmen. Total 87.

Capt. A. E. Clark, unattached, instructor, I.S. of A., led the experts with a total score of 285, and Lieut. W. E. Dunkelberg, Inf., was second with a score of 279. The leader of the sharpshooters was Lieut. H. M. Monroe, score 251; Lieut. J. M. Tatum, second, score 251. The marksmen were headed by Lieut. J. C. Conrad, Cav., 237, and Lieut. C. A. Rosendahl, Inf., and W. C. Benton, Cav., also made the total of 237.

The following is the summary of the results of pistol record practice Jan. 6 and 15, qualification course, 25 yards rapid fire, 15 yards quick fire, 25 yards slow fire, 10 shots each distance; and the expert test, 50 yards rapid fire, 15 and 25 yards quick fire, 5 shots each distance. Score of 96 required to fire expert test, and score of 50 in expert test required to qualify as expert pistol shot: 8 experts, 18 1st classmen, 37 2d classmen, 35 unqualified. Total 98.

Capt. Paul A. Raymond, unassigned, instructor, I.S. A., was the leader among the experts with a grand aggregate of 172 points; Capt. H. R. Marshall, unassigned, instructor, I.S.A., was second with 163. The 1st class-

men were led by Lieut. R. H. Offley, Inf., score 150; Lieut. J. H. C. Hill, Inf., second with 147. The 2d classmen were led by Lieut. J. M. Glasgow, Inf., total score 95; Lieut. W. H. Cocke, Inf., second, score 95.

PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES.

Reports from Paris declare that while the committee appointed by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has made progress, much remains to be done before a recommendation can be made as to the exact number of troops of each nationality that will be required for garrison duty in Germany and the maintenance of the frontier against any possible contingency. It is understood the determination of the U.S. War Department to return troops now in Europe to their homes will not be affected by any decisions reached by the committee. The British contribution to the Allied armies of occupation in the Rhineland will be less numerically than that of either the United States or France, consideration being given to the part taken in the war by the British navy and to British responsibilities in other parts of the world, according to reports in the London press. Winston Churchill is quoted as saying that British military commanders believe 900,000 troops will be sufficient to meet England's requirements in the Rhineland, India, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Turkey, the Crown colonies and elsewhere during the transition period.

According to estimates made by American intelligence officers of the American 3d Army, based on reports from all parts of Germany, the reorganized German army consists of from 300,000 to 500,000 men, but the number is rapidly decreasing.

General Gouraud, the famous commander of the 4th French army, told American newspaper correspondents at Coblenz on Jan. 27 that Bismarck spoke truly when he said in 1871 that the war just then ended was "child's play" compared to what the next one—which proved to be that of 1914-18—would be. General Gouraud declared Bismarck was then right but asserted that the war which informally ended on Nov. 11, 1918, will be child's play to the next war, if it comes. For that reason, while France does not wish to annex Germany up to the Rhine, yet France does intend to see that the German military machine remains well back of the river, he said.

American intelligence officers found 35,000,000 rounds of rifle cartridges hidden at Coblenz, as well as 36,000 British rifles and 10,000 French rifles captured by the Germans. Several Germans have been arrested in that city for selling iron cross watch fobs, which had been decorated with the American flag. This is regarded as an instance of subtle German propaganda. General von Winterfeldt has resigned from the Armistice Commission, for the reason stated that he objected to Marshal Foch's

demand for an extension of the bridgehead a distance of six miles east of Strassburg. The general imagined his dignity, and that of Germany, had been hurt.

The merchant seamen of the world are said to be united in their determination to see the ex-German Kaiser and his associates brought to justice because of the crimes committed against Allied merchant seamen. A meeting of seamen is to be held in London on Feb. 24 to demand that the Kaiser be handed over to an international tribunal for trial.

Two German army corps have been assembled by the General Staff to march against the Poles. Marshal von Hindenburg is reported to be seeking the return of William Hohenzollern to power. General Ludendorff, former Chief Quartermaster General of the German army, has returned to Berlin and is living in a small villa under an assumed name.

Despatches from Archangel dated Jan. 27 report Bolshevik forces were defeated in an attempt to drive American and British troops from their position at Tulgas, southeast of Archangel. The Bolsheviks have captured the town of Ufa, on the Ural front. British warships saved Riga from attack by the Bolsheviks late in December and sunk every Bolshevik war vessel when the latter attempted to bombard Revel, the capital of Estonia. The Bolsheviks captured Shenkursk after the town had been evacuated by the American, British and Russian forces. They also captured Orenburg, on the right bank of the Ural river. Ensign Krylensko, former commander of their army, was arrested when he attempted to enlist in the anti-Bolshevik army of General Krasnoff, presumably for espionage purposes. Members of Congress have repeated their demands that American troops in Russia be sent home.

British and French troops were about to occupy Adrianople and march on Constantinople when news was received that the armistice had been signed.

INQUIRY INTO 35TH DIVISION LOSSES.

Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, appeared before the House Committee on Rules on Jan. 4 to give information to the members as to the alleged excessive losses of the 35th Division during the fighting in the Argonne Forest. Their presence before the Congressional body was due to the resolution by Mr. Campbell of Kansas calling for Congressional investigation of the losses of the division, his action being prompted by the charges made by Governor Allen of Kansas, who served for a time at the front with the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Baker said the War Department invited the fullest investigation of the conduct of the war by Congress, and called attention to the fact that after the Civil War an extensive investigation of this character had been made.

He indicated that he would welcome a similar investigation after the return of the troops from France, when full reports would be available. So far as the reports as to the 35th Division were concerned, Mr. Baker said he felt that the men who could tell of all that happened in the fighting in the Argonne were still in France, and it would be impossible to hold a just inquiry without their evidence. He said he did not favor sending a committee to France to investigate, and Representative Campbell said he had no such thought.

The total replacements of the 35th for all causes, Secretary Baker said, were 10,805 men from its arrival in France up to Nov. 10. He thought it indicated an "over-estimate" in the report cited by Representative Campbell that 7,000 men of the 16,000 Infantry of the division had been killed or wounded in the Argonne battle.

Secretary Baker said the Argonne battle was "the most difficult operation ever undertaken by American troops," and General March declared that no hint of complaint had come from abroad as to the handling of divisions in that action. "It was a well planned battle," the Chief of Staff declared. "It would never have gotten through if it had not been." This fight, General March added, was the first real action in which the 35th Division participated, and he declared emphatically that the division "had done very well." The indicated casualties, he thought, "were incredibly low," in view of the difficulties of the fight in the front.

Representative Campbell asked General March repeatedly if the removal of Brig. Gens. Clarence L. Martin and Nathaniel M. McClure before the fight and not tending to derange battle plans. General March thought not. "The day of personal leadership is gone," he said. "The machinery that runs the fight is the staff. I do not think the removal of any individual would impede it."

Secretary Baker, who was in France at the time, told the committee that not more than half a dozen people in France knew of the plans for this battle more than two weeks before it began. General March said the brigade commanders in all probability did not get any word of it until the day before, when written orders were handed to them. The whole action had been planned months ahead by General Pershing and his staff. A question as to Governor Allen's probable sources of information on which his statements were based led Representative Campbell to say he did not know how close to the front the Governor, as a Y.M.C.A. worker, might be permitted to go.

"I saw Y.M.C.A. men in the front line trenches," interjected Secretary Baker.

In the course of the hearing General March said that roughly 300,000 American troops participated in the Argonne fight. They had behind them 4,000 guns, and an official statement from the chief of staff of the Artillery of the 1st Army, of which the 35th Division was a part, stated that the Infantry never got beyond Artillery support.

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

The casualties in the American Expeditionary Force in France reported up to Jan. 31 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 30,450; lost at sea, 732; died

of wounds, 12,887; died of accident and other causes, 2,619; died of disease, 18,865. Total deaths, 65,553. Wounded, 142,445; missing, 12,821. Grand total, 220,819.

The total Marine Corps casualties reported up to Jan. 31 were 5,750.

Commissioned casualties reported in lists of Jan. 25-30, inclusive.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieutenants.

Ahlquist, George, Sidney, Mont.
Berger, Carl J., Mayville, Wis.
Cummings, Patrick J., East Brocton, Mass.
Egan, James B., Brooklyn.
Lewis, Samuel, Jersey City, N.J.
Lewis, Stevenson P., Cleveland, Ohio.
Lyons, Douglas M., Fort Henry, Tenn.
Macelloght, George, West Somerville, Mass.
Martin, Robert C., Brooklyn.
Morgan, William D., Tahquamenon, La.
Paris, Frank S., Canton, N.C.
Patton, John A., Schenectady, N.Y.
Robinson, Harry W., Elmira, N.Y.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Captains.

Allen, John H., San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenants.

Campbell, Allan L., University, Va.
Davies, Llewellyn E., Rochester, Mich.
McCauley, Lawrence L., San Antonio, Texas.
Marlatt, George E., Detroit, Mich.
Mittenberger, William F., New Orleans, La.
Page, David B., Oswego, N.Y.
Farnell, James A., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Pratt, George P., Macedonia, Ia.
Shipe, Carl J., Indianapolis, Ind.
Smith, William P., Montreal, Canada.
Stillman, Walter Martin, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Williams, Lloyd G., Elgin, Ill.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captains.

Perry, Ralph, Algona, Wis.

Lieutenants.

Arnold, Robert F., Watertown, Ill.
McNeil, William T., Caro, Mich.
Phillips, Niles P., Amsterdam, N.Y.
Wells, Edward L., Charleston, S.C.

DIED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.

Lieutenants.

Mers, Harold Baker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tarnack, Alexander S., Chicago, Ill.

DIED OF ACCIDENT OR OTHER CAUSES.

Captains.

Smith, Frederick C., New Milford, Conn.

Lieutenants.

Kromer, Adam B., Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Schuttie, Elbert, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Speakman, Harold, Narberth, Pa.
Thompson, Arthur S., Gambier, Ohio.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Majors.

Hochwalt, Earl B., Dayton, Ohio.
Merrillat, Louis A., Jr., Orrville, Ohio.

Captains.

Doherty, Frank P., Los Angeles, Cal.
Heraty, Francis J., Chicago, Ill.
McQueen, Joe Welch, Carrollton, Mo.
McWesney, John F., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Nathans, Albert, Menomonee, Wis.
Pande, Gunnar A., Billings, Mont.
Park, John G., Warrensburg, Mo.
Sherwood, Harold Brooks, Chicago, Ill.
Steddie, Edward, Williamsport, Pa.

Lieutenants.

Anderson, Byron B., Marengo, Ill.
Batman, Robert S., San De Feca, Wash.

Brown, Travis H., Culpeper, Va.
Buckingham, Henry G., Memphis, Tenn.
Burke, Edmund F., Tearkana, Ark.
Clarke, Philip S., Austin, Texas.
Deleuw, Charles E., Riverside, Ill.
Davis, Howard H., San Marcos, Texas.
Davis, Leonard, Edwardsville, Pa.
De Armond, Roscoe E., Kansas City, Mo.
Eagle, Marvin E., Burks Garden, Va.
Elmore, Derrill G., Lorton, Va.
Emens, Warren Homer, New York city.
Gaiser, Albert, Troy, N.Y.
Handly, Lucius L., Houston, Texas.
Hankins, Stayton M., Quanah, Texas.
Hedger, Robert Lee, St. Louis, Mo.
Heldanfels, Grover C., Beville, Texas.
Howey, Stephen H., Lake City, Mich.
Jackman, Raymond V., Jasper, Ind.
James, Joshua, Peoria, Ill.
Kauffman, Clarence E., Salina, Kas.
King, Delaney, Buffalo, N.Y.
Imes, Terence William, Kansas City, Mo.
Imes, Ward B., Chicago, Ill.
Lewis, Raymond P., Evanston, Ill.
Lippincott, Charles L., Flint, Mich.
Lively, Charles J., Oliver Springs, Tenn.
McFarland, James A., Dalton, Ga.
McMunn, Richard Lacey, Olney, Ill.
Merritt, William K., Tuskegee, Ala.
Mitchell, Leroy B., Southbury, Conn.
Muller, Ernest, Brenham, Texas.
Ott, Stanley E., Mount Vernon, La.
Peterson, John M., Kirkville, Mo.
Peyton, Henry C., Brownwood, Texas.
Phillips, Earl, Maxwell, Iowa.
Phillips, George W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Proctor, Errol W., Salem, Ore.
Sherwood, Walter M., West Medford, Mass.
Skinner, Everett H., West Upton, Mass.
Vellinwader, William T., New Haven, Conn.
Waggoner, William J., Loneka, Ark.
Wieder, Clarence H., Detroit, Mich.
Wisner, Wesley J. C., Houston, Texas.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Majors.

Caddo, Frank, Fort Crook, Neb.
Dall, Charles W., Cedarhurst, N.Y.
Day, James H., Hatfield, Mass.

Captains.

Decker, Edward B., Brenham, Texas.
Behrend, Jerome B., New York city.
Byrd, William G., Belmont, Miss.
Fountain, John R., Marshall, Mich.
Jacobs, Joseph N., Wilmington, N.C.
McCutcheon, Royal H., Franklin, Va.
McPhail, Leland S., Nashville, Tenn.
MacVeagh, John H., Bernardsville, N.J.
Madeira, Edward W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sheldon, Joseph S., San Antonio, Texas.
Wadhams, Raymond L., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Lieutenants.

Albert, Phil B., Fort Smith, Ark.
Alderman, Harris P., Wilmington, Del.
Anderson, Alfred E., Concord Junction, Mass.
Atkinson, John, Carle, Pa.
Beck, William L., Denver, Colo.
Behr, Edmund E., El Paso, Texas.
Blakely, Harold G., Montvale, N.Y.
Blandy, William H., New York city.
Brown, Thomas F., Amsterdam, N.Y.
Celkins, Willis N., Burlington, Kas.
Campbell, George M., Hanford, Cal.
Campbell, Charles K., Brenham, Texas.
Church, Albert D., Terre Haute, Ind.
Curd, Joyce, Louisville, Ky.
Currier, Frank P., Brooklyn.
Dillingham, Charles K., Germantown, Pa.
Dingley, Roland S., Farmington, Va.
Dober, Siegmund A., New York city.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Dillard, Henry K., Philadelphia.
Goebel, Wade, Baker, Mont.
Greenwell, Samuel A., Cleburne, Texas.
Hettinger, John A., Hutchinson, Kas.
Howe, Theodore, San Francisco, Cal.
McMurry, George G., New York city.
Mershon, Henry E., Macon, Ga.
Ruff, Horace E., Peachontas, Ark.
Scholtes, George P., Baltimore, Md.
Sweeney, Herdin O., Grayling, Mich.
Atkinson, George P., Del Rio, Texas.
Byrd, Daniel B., Fayetteville, N.C.
Campbell, Charles A., Jr., New York city.
Crowder, Calvin C., Petersburg, Va.
Dabney, Edward L., Hampton, Va.
Deadrick, George S., Montgomery, Ala.
Duncan, Alexander M., Newark, N.J.
Hagen, Michael P., New York city.
Falconer, Eric A., Berkeley, Cal.
Gilman, Joseph L., Brooklyn.
Greer, Charles W., Sylacauga, Ala.
Hamilton, Charles B., Washington.
Hancock, Frank W., Jr., Charlottesville, Va.
Hayne, Lloyd V., Collingswood, N.J.
Haynes, William H., Bell Buckle, Tenn.
Healy, Merritt W., Augusta, Ga.
Hillaley, Morton B., Middleburg, N.Y.
Hoban, Thomas L., Scranton, Pa.
Jacobi, Godfrey L., Orange, N.J.
Jachsel, Julian E., St. Louis, Ill.
Jeffcoat, Henry W., Livingston, S.C.
Jensup, James C., South Hill, Va.
Johnston, Harry A., Jacksonville, Fla.
Jones, Paul S., Marietta, Ohio.
Jones, Chester P., Brooklyn.
Kellas, Edward L., Fresno, Cal.
Keller, Lawrence L., McMinnville, Tenn.
Kelleher, William H., Brooklyn.
Kelly, Alois M., Monroe, Ga.
Kiefer, Bernard R., Rochester, N.Y.
Kline, Orval L., Bloomington, Md.
Logan, Benjamin B., Sacramento, Cal.
McCabe, Edward N., Utica, N.Y.
McClure, Donald, Oakland, Cal.
McGuire, John T., St. Louis, Mo.

Lieutenants.

Adams, James D., Stanford University, Cal.
Anderson, Robert A., Honolulu, T.H.
Bagley, Elbert H., Peekskill, N.Y.
Drew, Charles W., Philadelphia.
Flippin, Erik B., Camden, Miss.
Goodrich, H. A., New Haven, Conn.
Gordon, A. J., Newark, N.J.
Guy, Bert, Woodmere, N.Y.
Hall, Lyle George, Charlottesville, Va.
Heinrichs, Waldo H., Boston, Mass.
Ireland, Walter M., Sewall, N.J.
McDowell, Robert B., Jersey City, N.J.
McIlkaine, John J., Ben Aron, Pa.
Maxson, C. W., Baltimore, Md.
Miller, F. K., Madera, Pa.
Nelson, Theodore V., Chicago, Ill.
Walker, Alfred H., Durham, N.C.
Walter, Martin E., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Verwohlt, Howard V., Titusville, Ohio.
Westing, Charles F., Philadelphia.
Whitmore, Herman, Haverhill, Mass.
Winslow, Alan, River Forest, Ill.

McCarthy, John J., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MacKenzie, Gabriel T., Hagerstown, Md.
MacRae, ———, Brooklyn.
Mace, Lloyd R., Hollywood, Cal.
Mitchell, Frank M., Norfolk, Va.
Mouser, Ray H., Latty, Ohio.
Mudge, Joseph B., Manhattan, Kas.
Parker, Charles D., Purcellville, Va.
Schrader, Edward W., Milwaukee, Wis.
Swan, Harold J., Maxamaine, Wis.
Talbot, George H., Kansas City, Mo.
Todd, Guerin, Orange, N.J.
Treadwell, Abbot, Jr., Concord, N.H.
Trigg, Hugh C., Nashville, Tenn.
Zuwall, Fred L., St. Louis, Mo.

RELEASED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

Captains.

Deming, Robert M., Burlington, Vi.

Lieutenants.

Ackerly, Samuel S., Campbell, Texas.
Adams, James D., Stanford University, Cal.
Anderson, Robert A., Honolulu, T.H.
Bagley, Elbert H., Peekskill, N.Y.
Drew, Charles W., Philadelphia.
Flippin, Erik B., Camden, Miss.
Goodrich, H. A., New Haven, Conn.
Gordon, A. J., Newark, N.J.
Guy, Bert, Woodmere, N.Y.
Hall, Lyle George, Charlottesville, Va.
Heinrichs, Waldo H., Boston, Mass.
Ireland, Walter M., Sewall, N.J.
McDowell, Robert B., Jersey City, N.J.
McIlkaine, John J., Ben Aron, Pa.
Maxson, C. W., Baltimore, Md.
Miller, F. K., Madera, Pa.
Nelson, Theodore V., Chicago, Ill.
Walker, Alfred H., Durham, N.C.
Walter, Martin E., Mt. Carmel, Ill.
Verwohlt, Howard V., Titusville, Ohio.
Westing, Charles F., Philadelphia.
Whitmore, Herman, Haverhill, Mass.
Winslow, Alan, River Forest, Ill.

Died of wounds, previously reported missing—

Lieut. Fred L. Hanger, Waypen, Wis.

Wounded severely, previously reported killed—

Lieut. Robert A. Osthous, Scranton, Pa.

Wounded slightly, previously reported missing—

Lieut. Joseph E. Hamilton, Hector, Ark.

Erroneously reported killed—Lieuts. Samuel

Lewis, Decatur, Tenn.; W. R. McMurray,

Albany, Ore.

Previously reported missing, now reported

dead—Lieut. Bertram Williams, Cambridge,

Mass.

Previously reported missing, now reported

severely wounded—Capt. William C. Acklin,

Toledo, Ohio.

Died, previously reported missing—Lieuts.

John MacArthur, Buffalo, N.Y.; Bertram Wil-

kins, Cambridge, Mass.

Wounded severely, previously reported killed—

Lieut. James A. Kelly, Piedmont, W.Va.

Killed in action, previously reported missing—

Lieut. William F. Gallagher, Philadelphia, Pa.

Returned to duty, previously reported miss-

ing—Lieuts. Sherman De Mors, Milwaukee,

Wis.; Samuel P. Gaillard, Mobile, Ala.; Henry

D. Lindsay, Jr., New York city; Mack M.

Lynch, Dawson Springs, Ky.

Wounded severely, previously reported miss-

ing—Capt. William C. Acklin, Toledo, Ohio.

Erroneously reported killed—Lieut. William

D. Morgan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Erroneously reported died from wounds—

Lieut. Albert F. MacDonald, Woodlawn, Pa.

Lieut. Edmond S. Young, St. Louis, Mo.

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HEARING ON COAST GUARD MERGER DELAYED.

The further hearing on the bill proposing the merger of the Coast Guard with the U.S. Navy before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been delayed awaiting a declaration of policy in the matter by Secretary Daniels. This is now in preparation and will be communicated to the committee early next week, when it is expected the officers from Coast Guard headquarters, who oppose the bill, will be heard at an evening session.

NAVY WAR RISK ALLOTMENTS.

The Navy Department will discontinue Feb. 15, 1919, the War Risk Section of the Disbursing Division, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, formerly the Navy Allotment Office. Hereafter all correspondence concerning War Risk allotments, insurance and compensation from officers and men of the Navy, and from all persons interested in the War Risk allotments, insurance and com-

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pensation of officers and enlisted men of the Navy must be addressed directly to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department. This does not apply to the voluntary Navy allotments which will be handled by the Navy Department as in the past. The work of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, is now on a current basis and with the decline in its volume, owing to the discharge of great numbers of men from the military and naval services, the director is of the opinion that the work now being done by the War Risk Section of the Navy may be taken over by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance with no loss of efficiency in the service rendered to the Navy and the dependents of its enlisted men. The Navy Department has, therefore, decided that the War Risk Section has fully served the purpose for which it was created and can now be discontinued without detriment to the naval service.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1882. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE.

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF NAVY AVIATION?

Although aviation has become one of the most vital factors in all warfare, it appears from a study of pending naval legislation that the Navy will be dangerously hampered before long in that important branch because there will be insufficient personnel to do the work. The Bureau of Navigation has evidently given much study to this question and the legislation proposed in its hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs is such that if enacted the Navy will not be denied of its aviation personnel at this time when it is needed to develop that part of the Navy establishment. This feature of the naval personnel legislation, together with other important features, however, evidently was not considered by Secretary Daniels when he appeared at the committee hearings, and if the Secretary's legislative program is adopted rather than that recommended by the bureau all the aviation officers taken in, developed and trained during the war will be sent to active duty the day the President declares the emergency has ceased.

Judging from the statements made at the hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill, the Bureau of Navigation does not favor a separate flying corps in the Navy. The bureau would make aviation a part of the duties of Regular line officers. This is as it should be, since to make the naval air service efficient those in it must be versed in surface and undersea service as well as in the air work. To attempt to handle aviation as a separate corps cannot produce efficiency, for its work must be with the fleet, and it cannot and never will be properly developed until it is recognized only as another fleet arm. It would be quite as logical to have separate submarine and destroyer corps as to have a separate flying corps in the Navy. For the good of the Navy and the good of the aviators themselves it seems best to have aviators who are Regular line officers rather than merely aviation officers. Such a plan would take nothing away from the possibilities open to an aviator, but, on the contrary, would leave him in a position to work up to the highest naval command. He would be in aviation temporarily, just as other officers are in submarines temporarily, and he would develop aviation not as a separate service, but as a part of the fleet, and ultimately he might reach high command not merely in aviation but in the fleet itself.

The legislation drawn up by the Bureau of Navigation provides for the retention of the Reserve officers now in aviation service, as well as those in other branches, in their present ranks for an indefinite time after the emergency ceases. The suggested legislation also provides a means for the Reserve aviators to transfer to the Regular Service without loss of precedence. Once in the permanent Service they can be used for aviation duty and also for regular Navy duty when advisable. The bureau's far-sighted and excellent plan, however, seems not to have received recognition from the Secretary and, therefore, will probably get none from Congress. No provision whatever is made for the aviators in anything the Secretary recommended to the Naval Committee. If his plan goes through the whole of Class 5, U.S. Naval Reserve Force, which includes all the Navy aviators except the very few in the Regular Service, will soon be placed on inactive duty, and naval aviation, with \$100,000,000 worth of equipment, will be practically thrown away because there will be no personnel to care for it, develop it, or use it in connection with the Navy. Neither Congress nor the country appears to know these facts. It is doubtful if the Navy aviators themselves know that their service is in danger of becoming extinct through the probable failure to secure essential legislation at this time.

Such is the status of naval aviation to-day, and one must frankly confess that the prospects are anything but bright. It is certain that no legislation to provide a permanent flying corps can be put through at this session of Congress and, indeed, such a corps should never be created if efficiency is what is aimed at. The one hope for naval aviation apparently lies in the passage of the legislation recommended by the Bureau of Navigation and if Congress adjourns without enacting legislation that will at least hold the Class 5 Naval Reserves in the Service, naval aviation will be doomed.

MEDICAL ASPECT OF FLYING.

Three interesting and instructive publications on the medical side of flying, prepared by Air Service medical officers are now in press. The first, "The Air Service Medical Manual," will comprise chapters on the conservation of human material and of machines as developed in practice in the U.S. Air Service. The second, "Air Service, Medical," comprises 500 pages of text and 275 illustrations, and is a narrative of the medical aspect of

aviation from the time of Professor Langley's experiments to the achievements of the present day. The third is technical, dealing with the work of the medical research laboratory established for the Air Service at Mineola, N.Y. It recounts and describes the tests and experiments developed and conducted for the safety of the flyer.

RE-ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

We are pleased to see that Governor Smith of New York has taken steps to bring about the re-establishment of the National Guard of that state, under Federal control, and to secure for it so far as possible the services of experienced officers and men of the 27th Division, U.S.A., made up largely of members of the old N.G.N.Y. The value of efficient National Guard organizations as an adjunct to the Army has been fully demonstrated in the present great war, and the 42d (Rainbow), 26th (New England), 27th (New York), and 30th (Old Hickory) Divisions stand out particularly as among the best examples of thoroughly efficient National Guard divisions whose battle work has received the highest official praise.

The Regular Establishment appreciates the good work done in the field by the National Guard organizations, and by officers of the National Guard as leaders and in staff duty; officers who have taken the military service seriously and have worked up to the necessary efficiency. There were, of course, some officers who were unfitted for their duties, as there are in any service, but these as the official records show were comparatively few. It is true that when the National Guard was first drafted into the Army the degree of efficiency greatly varied, and it required, on the whole, a large amount of work under Regular officers for the most part, to get the force into proper shape. This, however, was accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, and the results of battle work have proved the value of a Federalized National Guard.

With the experiences of the present war to profit by, the War Department will undoubtedly be able to devise means for increasing the efficiency of the National Guard of the entire nation in peace times. There are many who believe that service in the National Guard should be compulsory in every state, and that this method would be the easiest and most reasonable way for the citizen to perform military service. A number of states have already taken steps to form a National Guard under Federal regulations as authorized in the National Defense Act, and will endeavor to get officers and men to join the existing organizations who have served in the present war.

LEGISLATION FOR NAVY WARRANT OFFICERS

For some time, and especially since the war began, Navy warrant officers have been much concerned about their future. They have long had in mind the development of a plan providing some form of limited promotion that would give them a reward in rank and pay for excellent service rendered. During the early part of the war agitation of this question was suspended, possibly because the temporary promotions received by many warrant officers seemed to meet the situation. It has now developed, however, that such was not the case; for while boatswains, gunners and machinists were promptly given temporary commissions in the line, and the pay clerks were given temporary commissions in the Pay Corps, only a limited number of pharmacists received temporary commissions in the Medical Corps, and but a few carpenters were commissioned in the Construction Corps. It is apparent that pharmacists are not trained to perform the duties of Navy surgeons and that few carpenters are qualified as designing constructors. For that reason, and because of the limited number of medical officers and naval constructors allowed, many deserving pharmacists and carpenters failed to receive temporary commissions. In many cases even those that did get them could not as a rule perform all the duties that would qualify them for commission in the corps to which temporarily appointed. These two classes of warrant officers (pharmacists and carpenters) naturally feel they have not had equal opportunities for promotion with line or Pay Corps warrant officers and they as naturally desire legislation which will relieve their condition. Experience during the war, moreover, has shown that the line warrant officers as a class are not fully equipped in training and education to take over the duties of the higher grades of the line. While splendid officers in their specialties they do not claim to be expert navigators, ordnance officers, tacticians or strategists, and many of them rightly feel that at their age they cannot take up and master these subjects. Nevertheless they feel there should be some promotion to look forward to and they seem to favor a plan whereby they may be promoted in their own corps to ranks as high as that of lieutenant commander.

The idea of the warrant officer is, in effect, to establish what might be called "warrant corps"—the officers in these corps ranking only after the lowest officer of the commissioned corps corresponding. The warrant corps, it is proposed, shall have lieutenant commander boatswains, lieutenant commander gunners, lieutenant commander machinists, lieutenant commander pharmacists, lieutenant commander carpenters, etc. Precedence, rank and duty in the various warrant corps would be exactly as at present, the only differences being in the uniform and pay. The officers of the warrant grades feel they are entitled to this recognition for faithful

service, and inasmuch as it is not proposed to change in any other way their status it is believed that no serious objection will be raised to the plan by the Navy.

The plan outlined is not yet drawn up in the form of legislation and all realize that nothing is likely to be accomplished along this line at the present session of Congress. It is hoped, however, that something may be done at the next session. In the meantime the former warrant officers who have been temporarily commissioned and the former enlisted men who have temporary warrants are anxious to retain their present ranks without returning to their former status until such time as the desired legislation is put into effect. As to their retaining present temporary rank for any such length of time there is much doubt. In fact, they will not retain it if Congress passes only such personnel legislation as Secretary Daniels proposed in his recent hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Should Congress accept and pass the legislation as to personnel strength recommended by the Bureau of Navigation the former and present officers will hold what rank they now have for the present at least. If they go back to their old status before the proposed legislation is enacted they will certainly find it difficult to obtain from a new Congress recognition for their plan to establish "warrant corps."

PURCHASE OF CAMP SITES URGED.

Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell conferred with the House Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 30 in regard to the proposed purchase of sixteen Army cantonment sites. In answer to questions, Mr. Baker stated that he thought it was within his province to purchase these lands if, in his opinion, their purchase would inure to the benefit of the Government either as military assets or merely as a good real estate investment. He made it clear, however, that it was not his wish to proceed with their purchase if it was distinctly opposed by the members of the Committee on Military Affairs. He said that since it was impracticable to get the opinion of the entire Congress, he desired to discuss the project with the members who are most closely connected with military affairs. The Secretary indicated that he believed that unless Congress should pass legislation expressly prohibiting him from purchasing the cantonment sites it was within his power to do so.

In addition to the purchase of the sixteen so-called National Army cantonments, Mr. Baker suggested the advisability of purchasing only two of the former National Guard camp sites, one for military reasons, and the other as a good investment. These are Camp Kearny at San Diego, Cal., and Camp Sevier at Greenville, S.C. In urging Government purchase of the property upon which the so-called National Army camps are situated, Mr. Baker stated that regardless of the military policy which Congress may see fit to adopt, the acquisition of the property would be of great benefit to the Government, maintaining that everyone agreed that a standing army of some size would be kept. He pointed out that no matter what size this army might be, it would be the plan of the War Department to quarter the men in places such as those now used for cantonments. The reason he cited for this is that the war has proven that the tactical unit in modern armies is the division, and it is necessary for the Government to have permanent posts whose equipment is adequate for handling a division or even a corps. It is therefore advantageous to maintain a certain number of the sites permanently.

When asked whether his proposal for the purchase of all the sites was based upon plans for adopting universal training, Mr. Baker said that the War Department did not think it wise to speculate upon whether universal training would be adopted, but without regard to that the purchase would be a good investment.

Assistant Secretary Crowell then presented estimates of the War Department intended to show that it would be an economic saving for the Government to purchase these properties outright rather than allow them to revert to the owners after the leaseholds expire. The Government has expended approximately \$190,000,000 in improving these lands, in constructing buildings, putting in heating, lighting and sewage systems, piping in water and building roads. If the land is returned to the owners the Government instead of realizing on this investment will be called upon to pay damages for having made the improvements, which will no longer be of value.

It has been estimated that the land now being used in all Army cantonments can be purchased for \$9,500,000. If the land is not purchased, \$5,500,000 will have to be paid in damages and rent before it can be returned. This means that if the land is purchased, the Government can get for \$4,000,000 property which is worth \$9,500,000, and at the same time will in many cases, be able to turn the improvements put upon the land to advantage.

When asked whether the purchase of these sites with money appropriated by Congress for war purposes would not be using it for the building up of a peace-time program, Secretary Baker stated that if there were merely the military use of these sites to be considered, he would not urge their purchase by the Government. He said that it was the hope of the War Department that they might be put to military use, but that he would not urge Government purchase upon that basis alone.

Chairman Dent inquired of Mr. Crowell why the War Department should desire to buy sites of National Army

cantonments and not those of National Guard camps. Mr. Crowell stated that, with the two exceptions made in Mr. Baker's recommendation, the National Guard camps would not be good investments because of their location and lack of improvements; also because of the much smaller amount of damage which the Government would be liable for when returning the lands to their owners. In the case of Camp Kearny, the city of San Diego, Cal., offered the site to the Government without charge, and it was also deemed an excellent military site. Camp Sevier was considered to be a good investment. The War Department has compiled a complete list of camps and cantonments showing in each case exactly what the land cost the Government in rent, what improvements have been put upon it, the damages to be paid, and the cost of purchase. The recommendation made by Secretary Baker was based upon the estimates included in this list, which has been entered into the record of the committee hearing.

NAVY MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

The Bureau of Navigation has sent to all ships and stations a circular letter giving details of the status of the department's bill concerning the award of Navy medals (which now only awaits the President's signature to become a law) and the plan adopted for the awarding of the two medals and one cross. The circular letter states that as soon as practicable after the enactment of this legislation a board for the award of medals will be convened at the Navy Department. Reports and recommendations which entitle persons to such honors are already on file in the Bureau of Navigation. But in order that all claims may be considered, commanding officers and force commanders shall make a full report and definite recommendations in regard to any act or distinguished service performed by any person in the naval service, whether still alive or now dead, which may have been brought to their attention. Such reports and recommendations will be forwarded through official channels to the Bureau of Navigation. Designs for the medal for distinguished service and for the Navy cross submitted with the approval of the Fine Arts Commission have been accepted by the Navy. The design for the medal of honor submitted at the same time was not accepted and at the suggestion of the commission new designs have been asked for. The reason for this was that Secretary Daniels desired this medal of honor should be distinctly a naval decoration with that idea carried out in the design.

PROVISION FOR EXPERIMENTAL TANKS.

In submitting his estimates for the needs of the Tank Corps for the fiscal year 1920, Col. L. C. Welborn, director of the Tank Corps, makes the following explanatory statement as to his request for \$3,000,000 for experimental tank construction and tank experiments: "It is understood that a sufficient number of tanks of the present type will be completed to provide for the immediate training of the units recommended for the permanent corps. The tank, however, being a radical departure in the methods of modern warfare, and in the light of its extensive employment by the Allied armies, radical changes and improvements in design and construction will become necessary. It is to provide for the construction of experimental tanks and to keep pace with the perfection of this instrument by the European armies that this amount will be required." As to his request for \$500,000 "for the procurement of camp and maneuver sites, and for the construction, operation and maintenance of firing ranges," Colonel Welborn says: "This item provides for the procurement, through purchase, of the ground necessary for a permanent tank camp and training center for the entire corps, and for the construction, operation and maintenance of the necessary driving grounds and firing ranges. In the technical employment and training of tank units it is necessary that appropriate and diversified terrain be available. The proper development of the tank as a fighting machine necessitates unrestricted operation and tests and the amount requested for this purpose is considered the minimum."

PROVISION FOR THE DISABLED OFFICER.

Col. L. C. Crawford, U.S.A., of the Federal Board for Vocational Education in Washington, calls attention to the provisions of present laws as meeting the case of the temporary officer who becomes disabled in service and is discharged at the termination of the emergency or before; to which a correspondent called attention in a letter published in our issue of Jan. 25, page 744. As has been noted in our columns, under existing law, any officer or soldier who is discharged from the Service for disability incurred in line of duty, and who is ten per cent. or more disabled, is entitled to receive training without expense along any line or for any vocation or profession that he may elect, subject to the approval of the Federal Board. Moreover, the Government will continue his pay at the same rate as that of the last month of his active service or give him a minimum of \$65 per month. In the case of enlisted men, family allowances are continued during training. "It can be readily seen," Colonel Crawford writes, "that this is a much more liberal provision than any pension could possibly be, in that it opens up enormous possibilities to disabled men." Detailed information on this subject can be obtained by anyone interested by addressing the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 601 E street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

PROMOTION RESTORED IN ARMY.

A complete reversal of the War Department's policy regarding Army promotions in the line "up to and including the grade of colonel," both in the American Expeditionary Force and among the troops in the United States, was announced on Jan. 30 in the memorandum printed below. It is from Secretary of War Baker to Gen. Peyton C. March and directs the Chief of Staff to cable an authorization to General Pershing to make "such promotions among officers of the line, up to and including the grade of colonel, as will give the officers who in his judgment deserve it rank equal to the command exercised by him." This authorization is also extended to include the medical, chaplain and other corps of the Army.

The War Department News Bureau announced on the afternoon of Jan. 30 that the Secretary of War authorized the publication of the following statement in regard to promotions in the Army:

War Department, Washington, Jan. 25, 1919.

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff.

1. *Subject: Certain unusual situations.* It is authorized to make such promotions among officers of the line, up to and including the grade of colonel, as will give the officers who in his judgment deserve it rank equal to the command exercised by them. Under this authority General Pershing will make those "proportions" which are appropriate in an organized army, to fill vacancies existing or arising. Surplus officers in the various grades will be returned to the United States. It is not intended hereby to authorize promotions merely as a reward for past service, the policy of the Department being that recommendations for such promotions should be carefully noted, in order that Reserve commissions at the recommended grade may be issued on discharge, in accordance with the policy previously announced.

The authority here granted will authorize General Pershing to fill vacancies in organizations by promotion, rather than by transfer, where in his judgment that course is wise.

General Pershing is also authorized to make such promotions in the Medical, Chaplain and other corps of the Army as are within the tables of organizations and are necessary to confer rank commensurate with authority exercised or work to be done under such tables.

2. With regard to the Army in the United States, the same policy will be observed; promotions will be made where necessary to give men rank appropriate to the command exercised by them, and in the staff corps of the Army where appropriate to the work remaining to be done by such corps.

3. I especially desire it to be understood by General Pershing as to the American Expeditionary Force, and by the personnel officers with regard to the Army in the United States, that this relaxation of the rule with regard to promotion does not invite a departure from the principle hitherto established that promotion cannot be made merely as a reward for past service, however meritorious. The rule is relaxed only to permit the army which remains undemobilized to be treated as a living organization, with such promotions as would be normal in times of peace to fill vacancies existing or as they may arise.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

*Note.—"Proportions" is the reading of the official announcement. Evidently "promotions" is intended.

Due to the discharge of officers many vacancies have been made. The vacancies have been filled by officers of lower rank and the authorization to General Pershing will promote these officers to rank commensurate with the duties they are performing and commands they are occupying. It is expected that when the report of promotions following the instructions has been received at the War Department it will show many lieutenants advanced to captains as well as captains to majors, for it has been these grades that have been most affected by officers taking their discharge.

This extraordinary change in the War Department's policy regarding the promotion of Army officers, which was announced immediately after the armistice was signed on Nov. 11, comes like a bolt out of a clear sky. On Jan. 27 there was made public by the War Department a letter written to Senator King by Secretary Baker on Jan. 18 in regard to the War Department's order prohibiting promotions of Army officers. In this letter Mr. Baker repeated the reasons he has hitherto given for not making promotions, among them being "that the demobilization of the Army makes it impossible to employ any additional officers on active duty, but, on the contrary, necessitates the discharge of many already in the Service." There was nothing in the letter to indicate in any way that Mr. Baker had changed his mind regarding the ban on promotions.

The new order is at once an act of justice and an act of injustice. In the first aspect it will have the effect of giving promotion to officers who have deserved it and this will improve the morale of our forces abroad and at home to a marked degree at a time when the tendency of the morale of the A.E.F. is particularly downward. In its second aspect, that of an act of injustice, the memorandum affects approximately 50,000 officers, for that number have been discharged from the Army between Nov. 11 and Jan. 23 without promotions. Unless some effort is made to equalize this matter we will have 50,000 former Army officers in the country who, after they won their commissions, served during hostilities and earned promotion, will feel they were then stripped of that honor through what stands as an act of extreme injustice on the part of the War Department.

FLAG OFFICER CHANGES, ATLANTIC FLEET.

We publish in our Navy Gazette this week a number of important orders to flag officers of the Navy making changes in command of forces, squadrons and divisions. These orders, it was stated at the Navy Department on Jan. 30, have nothing to do with any rearrangement of the Atlantic Fleet, and statements appearing in the daily press that a rearrangement of the fleet was in progress are declared to be without foundation. It can be said that there will be no rearrangement of the fleet until Secretary Daniels takes action or conditions in European waters demand a change.

No orders have been issued detaching Admiral Henry T. Mayo as commander-in-chief of the fleet, and it is not known that there will be at this time, although he has held his present command since Dec. 18, 1913.

The orders to flag officers are the following: Vice Admiral Albert W. Grant, the second in command, has been detached from command of Division 5, Battleship Force 1, to command Battleship Force 1, composed of Divisions A and B, Squadrons 1 and 2, and to additional duty in command of Division 4 and Squadron 2. Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commanding the forces in France with headquarters at Brest, is ordered to command Squadron 4, Division 8. Rear Admiral William R. Shoemaker is detached from the General Board and assigned to command Division 3. Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett has been detached from the office of Naval Operations and assigned to command the Destroyer Force and Flotilla Force, now being organized. Rear Admiral Ashley H. Roberson is detached from command of the Destroyer Force in order to command

Flotilla 2, Destroyer Force, when organized. Rear Admiral Alexander E. Halstead is detached from duty as commander of Squadron 5, Patrol Force, and is assigned to duty in command of the Naval Forces in France. Rear Admiral Carlo B. Brittain is detached from command of Division 1, and will command Division A. Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley is detached from command of Division A, and will command Division B. Rear Admiral J. A. Hoogewerf is detached from command of Division 4, and will command Division 1 and Squadron 1. He raised his flag on the Missouri Jan. 28 at Hampton Roads. Rear Admiral Thomas Washington is detached from command of Division 3, and will command Division 5. Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman has been detached from command of Division 9, and will command Division 6 and Squadron 3. Rear Admiral Clarence S. Williams is detached from command of Division 8, and will command Division 5. Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden has been detached from command of Division 2, and is ordered to Washington for temporary duty. Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rogers has been detached from command of Division 6, and is ordered to Washington for duty as president of Naval Examining and Retiring Board.

OUR DEMOBILIZATION SYSTEM.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, addressed a long letter to Congressman Mann on Jan. 23 in reply to a letter sent to The Adjutant General by Mr. Mann in which Mr. Mann alleged that whereas the Department of Labor was incurring great expense in obtaining forces to secure employment for discharged soldiers the War Department, meanwhile was refusing to discharge soldiers who have employment waiting for them. In his communication General March goes very thoroughly into the philosophy of the War Department's demobilization policy and states that after carefully considering the plan of demobilizing our troops along the line of making the order of discharge depend on the availability of industrial positions to which the individual soldier might return this was discarded in favor of the plan of disbanding complete organizations in the order of their availability for discharge. General March gives the department's reasons for this course in these words:

"The former plan was deemed impracticable. It would have involved the processes of appraising the case of each soldier as a separate unit, endeavoring to compare his individual rights to discharge with the rights of all others, and marshaling the priorities accordingly. Even if the likelihood of obtaining employment had been considered by classes, such as farmers, metal workers, municipal employees, etc., it would have been necessary to consider further the relative demand for each class in each separate section. The preliminary investigation necessary to an equitable determination of such a schedule, if practicable at all under present conditions in this country would have delayed all demobilization beyond reason. On the other hand, disbandment of complete military units could be and was immediately begun. In this way the military situation was safeguarded and at the same time demobilization was accelerated. If cross section of industrial or agricultural class discharges had been at once cut across all military organizations the integrity and efficiency of every unit would have been destroyed at the outset, to the confusion of orderly procedure and the retardation of the whole demobilization program.

"The determining principle is that all of our soldiers whose services are no longer needed are entitled to discharge. The method adopted, it is believed, will accomplish that result with least delay, and without favor to those who might have influential friends to intercede for them or to take up their cases individually with the War Department. The military situation and the actual mechanism of demobilization necessitate the retention in the service for the present of a considerable number of men trained or fitted to do the work required. It is doubtless difficult for these individuals to reconcile themselves to being held when their personal interests lie in their being discharged. But from this there is no escape. For them the emergency is not ended, although the stimulation and excitement of active warfare are over."

General March called to Mr. Mann's attention the widely voiced protests of the men of the British army over the celerity with which our forces were being demobilized as against the slowness of the British method. He also stated that the demobilization of 800,000 men and 50,000 officers in six weeks under our system would have been an impossibility had we undertaken to discharge immediately every soldier who made individual application on industrial grounds. Now that most of the large organizations in the country, whose discharge en bloc had been ordered, have been discharged, General March informed Mr. Mann that the War Department is able to emphasize the increased application of Circular 77 to individuals. He also stated that additional instructions for discharging individual men were issued on Jan. 3 and Jan. 6, the generals commanding the 8th to 20th Divisions inclusive being notified on the last-named day to discharge up to fifty per cent. of their strength. As to the discharge of men overseas the Chief of Staff pointed out that it would be manifestly unfair to cull individuals out of units needed in the military service overseas, for by that plan the efficiency of those units would be lowered to the point where they could not be depended upon to perform the duty for which they are kept abroad. General Pershing has instructions to discharge from the Service any officer or enlisted or drafted man who entered the Service after April 1, 1917, and who submits good and sufficient reasons for requesting such discharge in Europe. In this connection he points out that we have practically no troops to relieve the soldiers who are in the Service for the emergency only in performing the necessary military duty at home or abroad. If the legislation asked for by the War Department permitting men to enlist in the Regular Army was granted, General March states, some of the men desiring immediate discharge and now held on administrative or other duty could be released. This would help to alleviate discontent and restlessness manifesting itself among drafted men who have to be held for necessary military service in this country.

SECRETARY DANIELS PRAISES ITALIAN NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was the principal speaker at the gala celebration held at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Jan. 26, under the auspices of the Italo-American Society, and intended as an American tribute to Italy. The Secretary said, in part: "Every nation is deeply interested in the naval studies, plans and developments of every other nation, but I

say to you that the men of our Navy do not look to any country for daring achievements and new methods and ideals more than they do to the naval constructors of Italy. I wish to pay tribute to Cuniberti, the great Italian naval constructor, who was responsible for all the big gun ships, the mother of modern dreadnoughts, and to other daring men of vision who gave us the three-turret ship, which America has copied and for which it gives thanks to the navy of Italy. But if we pay tribute to Caproni and his fellows, to Marconi and his associates, to the naval constructors who with audacious genius have changed the method of naval construction, what shall we say of the daring, audacity and success of the personnel of the Italian navy? He then referred to the daring attack on the Austrian battleship while in the harbor of Pola by Lieutenant Pelluci and Engemann Ceti, of the Italian navy, which resulted in the destruction of the vessel, and declared it was a gallant deed of which the Italian navy might well be proud. Among those in the audience were Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N.; Col. Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C.; Gen. Emilio Gugliemotti, Colonel Pizzarello and Captain Pozzi, of the Italian army; Admiral Lovatelli, Captain Fanelli and Commander Serrati, of the Italian navy.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

Second Deficiency Bill Passed.

The House on Jan. 29 passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill, H.R. 15140, carrying a total of \$290,200,000 for various governmental needs. The most interesting feature of the bill from the point of uniqueness is a provision repealing appropriations of \$7,170,156,900 and authorizations of \$8,221,029,290 made during the war for the Army and Navy Departments.

The House adopted an amendment by Representative Dyer of Missouri prohibiting expenditure of any part of the deficiency appropriation of \$290,200,000, provided in the bill, until all former Government employees now in military service are restored to their old positions. Representative Sherley of Kentucky, in charge of the measure, opposed the amendment on the ground that it would hold up necessary work, but a point of order against the amendment was overruled by Representative Garner, of Texas, who was presiding, and the decision was sustained.

War Contracts Bill to Conference.

Legislation to validate settlement of informal war contracts aggregating \$2,750,000,000 was sent to conference Jan. 30 by the Senate, which passed the Military Committee's substitute for the measure recently passed by the House. Before the final vote, the Senate rejected, 55 to 8, the so-called Hitchcock substitute, which proposed a commission to settle the contracts. The measure passed by the Senate provides validation of the informal contracts and for their settlement by departmental officials. If not satisfied with the adjustment, contractors could appeal to the appellate commission of three members—one each representing the War Department, the Department of Justice and business interests. From findings of the commission contractors could appeal further to the Court of Claims. The House bill makes no provision for a commission.

Congressman Cited for Gallantry.

Representative Royal C. Johnson of North Dakota received a cable message from General Pershing Jan. 29 that he had been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for gallantry in action. Mr. Johnson enlisted in the Army as a private and went to France with troops trained at Camp Meade. He was wounded in action last September at Verdun.

The House bill giving preference to soldiers, sailors and marines in Government Civil Service employment and providing for immediate reinstatement of employees who resigned to enter military service, was ordered favorably reported Jan. 29 by the House Committee on Civil Service Reform. Men who were wounded would receive preferential treatment.

A bill urged by Secretary Lane to modify homestead law privileges in favor of soldiers who served in the war or on the Mexican border, was approved on Jan. 29 by the Senate Public Lands Committee and reported favorably. The House Committee has taken like action on a similar bill, which gives credit in obtaining homesteads for time spent in military service.

In reply to the resolution of Senator King, calling for an explanation of the War Department's stopping of action on recommended appointments and promotions in the Army upon the signing of the armistice, Secretary Baker has forwarded a very clear exposition of the subject. The Secretary in conclusion says: "The matter may briefly be summed up as follows: The demobilization of the Army makes it impossible to employ any additional officers on active duty, but, on the contrary, necessitates the discharge of many already in the Service. For officers not on active duty, but held in reserve, the need will always exist in time of peace. The War Department, therefore, discontinued the appointment of officers for active duty, but offers to every man who has been found qualified for it, a commission in the U.S. Army with inactive status."

As amended and favorably reported in the Senate on Jan. 24, S.J. Res. 196 would authorize the Secretary of War to accept resignations of officers and to grant discharges to enlisted men in the Army (1) where the officer or enlisted man has dependents drawing an allowance from the Government because of the applicant's service; or (2) where the officer or enlisted man presents an affidavit from a person or officer of a corporation making a bona fide offer of a civil position to such officer or enlisted man.

Favorable report has been made in the Senate on S. 5066, amending Chapter 143 of the Act of March 3, 1883, to read: "Patents may be granted without payment of fee for any invention or discovery that is useful in or for the public service: Provided, That the application therefor shall contain a stipulation that such invention or discovery may be made and used without royalty by or for the Government of the United States and anyone contracting with the Government of the United States in performing the contract, which stipulation shall be included in the patent. No person shall be excluded from the benefit of this act because of being in the civil, military, or Naval Establishments of the United States, except officers or employees of the Patent Office."

Secretary of War Baker asked Congress on Jan. 22 for special legislation to permit regular retired Army

soldiers serving as field clerks to retain their retired pay in addition to their compensation as clerks.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 315, Mr. Randall.—Directing the U.S. Coast Guard to resume its operations under the Treasury Department.

S. 5348, Mr. Hale.—To amend Sec. 1 of an Act for the establishment of marine schools, approved March 4, 1911, so as to include provision for a nautical branch at Portland, Me.

S. 5353, Mr. Chamberlain.—To authorize the acquisition of land for a national military cemetery in France and to provide for the establishment, care, and maintenance thereof.

S. 5366, Mr. Curtis.—Directing the Secretary of War to restore to their former rank and standing the eighteen non-commissioned officers of the 139th U.S. Infantry of the 35th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, who were reduced in rank to privates because of the part they took in celebrating the signing of the armistice.

S. 5392, Mr. King.—That the wool purchased by the United States for the use of the Military Establishment, and now constituting part of the quartermaster stores of the Army, shall be sold at a price which shall be not less than the British issue price plus ten per centum of the same. The Quartermaster General may sell such wool at public auctions to accommodate the demands of the trade, but at such auction sales the Quartermaster General shall fix an upset price, which shall not be less than the British issue price plus ten per centum thereof.

S. 5404, Mr. Walsh.—Providing for the conveyance to the state of Missouri of Fort William Henry Garrison Military Reservation for educational and other purposes.

S. 5424, Mr. Watson.—To incorporate the World War Veterans of America.

H.J. Res. 384, Mr. Dyer.—For a joint committee to investigate all matters relating to mail and pay of soldiers in France.

H.J. Res. 390, Mr. Gallivan.—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish to Congress the records of the Graves Registration Service of the American Expeditionary Forces, setting forth the names, ranks, and organizations, the grave numbers, and the map locations of burial lots of all deceased soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces now buried in Europe.

H.J. Res. 394, Mr. Emerson.—To provide for the marking of the positions held by the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe during this war.

H.R. 14091, Mr. Caldwell.—Requiring The Adjutant General of the U.S. Army and the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the adjutant general of each state or to the officer thereof exercising corresponding functions, as soon as practicable after requisition therefor, the records of the men of such state who were mustered into the Service of the United States during the war between the United States of America and the German Empire and its allies.

H.R. 14254, Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania.—Providing that the Secretary of War may turn over to the Postmaster General camp buildings and material suitable for the Postal Service.

H.R. 14472, Mr. Gallivan.—That upon honorable discharge or resignation of officers of the Army and the Navy and their return to civil status who served for any length of time either in this country or abroad since April 6, 1917, they be given the next higher rank to that which they had at the time of discharge or resignation. Upon honorable discharge or resignation of enlisted men, including men selected by draft, of the Army and the Navy who served for any length of time either in this country or abroad since April 6, 1917, they be given a sum of money equal to six months' proportion of the pay they received while in the service since April 6, 1917, in addition to a suitable medal, emblematic and commemorative of such service. All officers and privates who served in the Army or Navy since April 6, 1917, and who have been, at time of passage of this act, honorably discharged or who resigned, shall be compensated as provided in this act; \$200,000,000 shall be appropriated for the purposes of this act.

H.R. 14498, Mr. McCulloch.—Relieving honorably discharged officers and enlisted men from payment of premiums on policies of war-risk insurance for a period of two years from date of such discharge.

H.R. 14560, Mr. Dent (by request).—The Army Reorganization bill. Text printed on pages 713 and 717, our issue of Jan. 18.

H.R. 14574, Mr. O'Shaunessy.—That all soldiers, sailors and marines, who, on the declaration of war with Germany, or at any time during said war, were employees of the U.S. Government under the civil service and who have been honorably discharged or put on the inactive list shall be reinstated in the positions held by them at the time they enlisted or were drafted upon application duly made by them to the departments in which they were employed and to the secretary of the civil service district in which they reside.

H.R. 14592, Mr. Knutson.—That every officer, Army field clerk, member of the Army Nurse Corps, and enlisted man who was serving in the Army of the U.S. on Nov. 11, 1918, shall be paid a gratuity equal to three months' pay at the rate which his grade and length of service on that date entitled him. Payment of this gratuity shall be made in equal monthly installments to officers, field clerks, members of the Army Nurse Corps, and enlisted men of the Regular Army, beginning as soon after the approval of this act as practicable, and to all others entitled to it upon their honorable discharge. Provided, That this gratuity shall not be paid to any person, who, though appointed or inducted into the Army, had not reported for duty at his military station prior to Nov. 11, 1918.

H.R. 14598, Mr. Knutson.—Granting a gratuity to members of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. Similar to H.R. 14592, for the Army.

H.R. 14623, Mr. Johnson of Washington.—To expel and exclude from the United States aliens who, to escape military service, have withdrawn their declaration of intention to become citizens.

H.R. 14818, Mr. Denton.—To incorporate the World War Veterans of America.

H.R. 14859, Mr. Green, of Iowa.—To give officers and enlisted men of the Russian Railway Service Corps the benefits of the War Risk Insurance Act.

H.R. 14888, Mr. Siegel.—To promote the administration of military justice by amending existing laws regulating trial by courts-martial, and for other purposes. Same as S. 5320; in our issue of Jan. 18.

H.R. 14902, Mr. Miller, of Minnesota.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make a survey and submit an estimate of the cost of one 21-foot canal and one 35-foot canal for ocean-going ships between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

H.R. 15082, Mr. Fess.—To incorporate the American Field of Honor Association.

H.R. 15084, Mr. Rogers.—That all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, who had been recommended for promotion prior to or on Nov. 11, 1918, shall be entitled to and shall be given commissions for the rank so recommended in all respects as though hostilities with Germany had not been suspended. The provision of the act shall apply to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates so recommended who have been honorably discharged from the Service on or subsequent to Nov. 11, 1918, and prior to the passage of this act.

H.R. 15152, Mr. Little.—That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay to each officer and enlisted man in the Army of the United States when war was declared against Germany or has since entered the said Army, the sum of \$30 per month extra pay as follows: Those who were under fire, pay for twelve months; those who were overseas, not under fire but in combat forces, or parts of the Army which would be liable for service under fire, pay for six months; those who were not overseas but were in combat forces or forces liable for use under fire and those who were overseas in forces not liable for service under fire, pay for four months; those who were not overseas and were not in the list of troops liable for service under fire, and those whose only service was in the departments at Washington, pay for one month only; and the sum necessary to make said payments

is hereby appropriated for said purposes out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H.R. 15210, Mr. Claypool.—To authorize the Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Army to classify the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who have been court-martialed and return to those who were fined for misdemeanors the amount of fine collected therefrom.

H.R. 15375, Mr. Mott.—Tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., and officers and men under his command; and to Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, and the members of the local and district boards throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

ARMY AIR SERVICE HEARING.

Plans for the Personnel.

The estimates and plans of the Air Service of the Army were discussed at the hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 29, the estimates calling for an appropriation of \$17,337,670, and providing for 24,000 men in the commissioned and enlisted personnel. Of this number 2,000 are to be officers and 22,000 enlisted men. Col. T. E. Gilmore explained that the figures were worked out from an arbitrarily fixed basis determined upon by the General Staff after a previous estimate asking for a commissioned and enlisted personnel of 45,000 had been disapproved. He said that while the program presented to the committee had not been definitely approved by the General Staff the figures given had been. He added: "When the bill calling for a Regular Army of 500,000 was drafted we submitted a program calling for 45,000 enlisted men and officers, and this met with the approval of General Kenly. This plan followed closely the table of organizations. But what we have taken was the General Staff plan in which we were allowed 24,000 men."

After Colonel Gilmore made the statement that, according to the table of organization, an army of 500,000 would call for 200 aero squadrons, or approximately twice as many as are now being considered, he was asked who was in charge of preparing the aviation program of the General Staff. Colonel Gilmore said that Col. J. C. Gilmore, jr., C.A.C., and Lieut. Col. J. H. Hester, of the Infantry, were most closely connected with it.

Chairman Dent asked: "Then there is no officer on the General Staff working on it who has had actual aviation experience?"

"I think there is no officer on the General Staff who has had actual aviation service," Colonel Gilmore replied.

Representative Tilton asked: "Suppose Congress should provide for an Army much smaller than 500,000 and depend upon universal training or the National Guard for raising men, have you given any consideration as to how your branch of the Service would fit into that, considering the fact that it is a highly trained branch? What is your personal opinion concerning the size of an adequate Air Service?"

Replying to this, as he stated, merely as an officer in the Air Service, Colonel Gilmore said: "I think that to reduce the Air Service to anything less than 45,000 would be a great mistake." He based this opinion, he said, upon his belief that the United States should be in a position to dominate the air if need be, and stated that a constant supply of reserve aviators should be kept on hand, being of the opinion that no man ought to be kept as a regular fighting flyer after the age of twenty-five years.

Experiments and Research Work.

The hearing was devoted equally to the discussion of personnel and appropriation, each item included in the appropriation list being taken up separately. By far the largest item was the amount asked for experiments and research, \$10,663,280. Col. T. H. Bane, chief of engineering of the Air Service, laid great emphasis upon the necessity for carrying on all manner of experimental and research work in the aviation field, both with regard to planes and motors. He stated that the appropriation asked for this purpose was in no way affected by the size of the Air Service, but that the Air Production Bureau plans to keep the science of airplane construction abreast of the times. He illustrated the necessity of this by citing the acknowledged unpreparedness of the United States in airplane construction at the time this country entered the war.

Colonel Bane stated that it will be the policy of the experimental and research bureau to have exact working details, including drawings and blue prints, of the most highly developed airplane of each class, and of the most highly developed and most satisfactory motor for each type of machine, so that in the event of this country's being engaged in war manufacturers can be immediately supplied with all necessary data to enable them to start immediately on quantity production. In this way delay of a year's time can be eliminated, he maintained. It was Colonel Bane's idea that the models of the latest development in planes and engines should be adopted after open competition of all manufacturers. It was not the plan of the Production Board to make a large number of these model machines, but merely to have the plans always available for use in time of emergency. It was pointed out that the construction part of the program would be entirely omitted, except insofar as it would be necessary to manufacture certain parts with which to supply deficiencies. The program calls for the constant use of 1,006 planes. Allowing for 100 per cent. reproduction, that would use only 2,012 planes out of the large number now available. It was estimated that there are approximately 12,000 planes in this country and in France which can be used by the Government. This would mean that the greater number of them would have to be stored. Lieut. Col. A. P. Downey stated that every effort has been made to liquidate the contracts now in force with manufacturers. The manufacturer is being paid for all completed machines and parts, and for all work under construction, and is given in addition a profit of ten per cent.

Future of Flying Fields.

If the plan presented to the House Committee on Military Affairs is adopted the Air Service will maintain fourteen flying fields instead of the thirty now in use. The remaining sixteen will be closed for flying but will be kept for storing the material which has already been manufactured and shipped to all parts of the country. One of the suggestions made during the course of the hearing was that the Government buy all the flying fields as a measure of economy. It was pointed out that the expenditures in the improvement of these fields have amounted to \$65,000,000 and that the fields can now be purchased for approximately \$4,000,000. By purchasing them much of the Government's outlay for buildings and

improvements could be turned into profitable channels if the fields were not used for their air purpose.

It is the plan of the Air Service, as brought out at the hearing, to keep all expenses of construction and maintenance down to a minimum, to salvage as much as possible of materials which have been turned out under pressure of war demands, and to allow the planes to be used in as many ways as possible so as to effect economies. At the same time it was urged that the United States should curtail in no way the work which would make for a more efficient, more highly developed and well-trained air force. With this in view, officers at the hearing stressed the importance of training a large body of aviators without keeping them in the Regular Army, but placing them in the Reserve, and also the development on a large scale of experimental and research work.

RECORD OF U.S. NAVY GUNS IN FRANCE.

How satisfactorily the five U.S. Navy railway batteries performed in the Argonne sector in France until the very last minute of the great war can now be told. The 14-inch 50-caliber guns fired a total of 782 rounds, as follows:

Battery No. 1.....	190
Battery No. 2.....	113
Battery No. 3.....	236
Battery No. 4.....	122
Battery No. 5.....	122

Total.....782

The objectives fired at and the rounds follow:

Longuyon.....	147
Mengienness.....	50
Montmedy.....	328
Laon.....	109
Mortiers.....	35
Beny-Loisy.....	22
Tergnier.....	1

Battery No. 1 operated with the 10th French Army from Sept. 10 to Oct. 24, and with the 8th French Army from Nov. 5 to Nov. 11. No. 2 operated with the 10th French Army from Aug. 24 to Oct. 6, and with the 1st French Army from Oct. 6 to Oct. 24. From Oct. 24 to Nov. 5 this battery was with the 1st American Army, then going to the 8th French Army and operating with it until the signing of the armistice. Batteries Nos. 3, 4 and 5 operated only with the 1st American Army. The distinction of firing the first shot upon Tergnier fell to Battery No. 2, located at Redonches, on Sept. 6, 1918. The range was 40,853 yards, which was the maximum range at which the Navy railway batteries were called upon to fire during their operations. In firing this first shot Battery No. 2 occupied a position on a siding, the identical place occupied by the train carrying Marshal Foch and his staff when the armistice was signed.

In only three per cent. of all the firings was it possible to conduct successful aerial observations. The maximum rate of fire reached was in firing a few rounds at intervals of three minutes and fifty seconds. Practically all firing was done at irregular intervals in order to confuse the enemy. The dispersion was less than fifty yards and the accuracy of the guns was considered satisfactory even after as many as 200 rounds had been fired. When hostilities ceased Laon, Montmedy and Longuyon were inspected and it was found that where the shots had fallen, in spite of the fact that no spotting had been possible the hits had been accurate and very destructive. The last shot from the guns was fired at 10:59 a.m. on Nov. 11 from gun No. 4, located at Thierville and firing on Longuyon.

THE NATIONAL GUARD MEDALS.

Advance copy of a change in Uniform Specifications (S.R. 42) as printed below, defines the two medals and their ribbons authorized (1) for those members of the National Guard who served ninety days in the Spanish War under circumstances that do not entitle them to the regular Spanish War badge issued for service in the war zone, and (2) for those members of the National Guard who served on the Mexican border and are not entitled to the regular Mexican service badge, authorized in G.O. 155, 1917. The conditions of issue of the National Guard medals are given in G.O. 8, 1919, as published on page 740, our issue of Jan. 25. The specifications changes follow:

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 42.

Changes No. —.

War Department, Washington, Jan. —, 1919.

Paragraph 1604, Special Regulations No. 42, Uniform Specifications, 1917, is changed, and Par. 1604, is added, as follows: 1604. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 6, War D., 1918.) CONGRESSIONAL NATIONAL GUARD MEDAL.—Revised, and the following substituted therefor: MEDAL FOR SERVICE IN SPANISH WAR.

(a) Medal.—To be of bronze, 1 1/4 inches in diameter. On the obverse a sheathed Roman sword hanging on a tablet on which is inscribed, "For service in the Spanish War." The tablet is surrounded by a wreath. On the reverse side is the coat of arms of the United States, with a scroll below and surrounded by a wreath. The medal is suspended by a silk ribbon, 1 1/4 inches in width, from a brass bar (3/16 inch by 1 5/16 inches), the ribbon to be of the description given below.

(b) Ribbon.—To be of green silk, with a band of yellow, 1/4 inch wide, 1/4 inch from each edge. The whole to be 1 1/4 inches wide and 5/8 inch long. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Jan. —, 1919.)

1604. MEDAL FOR SERVICE ON MEXICAN BORDER.

(a) Medal.—To be of bronze, 1 1/4 inches in diameter. On the obverse a sheathed Roman sword hanging on a tablet on which is inscribed, "For service on the Mexican Border." The tablet is surrounded by a wreath. On the reverse side is the coat of arms of the United States, with a scroll below and surrounded by a wreath. The medal is suspended by a silk ribbon, 1 1/4 inches in width, from a brass bar (3/16 inch by 1 5/16 inches), the ribbon to be of the description given below.

(b) Ribbon.—To be of green silk, with a yellow band, 1/4 inch wide, in the center. The whole to be 1 1/4 inches wide and 5/8 inch long. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. —, Jan. —, 1919.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

Official: P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General.

ART WAR RELIEF MEDALLION.

"Victory medallions" designed by Paulanship, intended to commemorate the victory achieved by the Allies, may be obtained at the office of the Art War Relief, 661 Fifth Avenue, New York city. The price is \$10 and all proceeds go to the Red Cross work of the Art War Relief. Victory pin, which is a miniature of the medallion, is to be had in silver at \$1.50 and in bronze at \$1.00.

AMERICAN TROOPS COMING HOME.

Arrivals.

The following warships and troop transports arrived from France at the dates named on the dates given and with the units mentioned. (Lists of units aboard vessels marked a were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 25.)

Ships of the Navy.

U.S.S. Melville (supply ship) from Queenstown and Southampton on Jan. 4, arrived New York on Jan. 26; 217 officers and men of the Navy.

U.S.S. Frederick, at New York on Jan. 30.—a.

Merchantmen.

Calamarea, at New York on Jan. 24.—a.
Accomac, at New York on Jan. 24; sick or wounded.
Caronia, at New York on Jan. 25; 331st Infantry.
Rochambeau, Maui, Artesas and Chicago, at New York on Jan. 25.—a.
Ice King, Suffolk and Minnesota, at New York on Jan. 27.

Lorraine, at New York on Jan. 28. 88th Div., Field Art. 339th (to Camp Dodge). Casual Co.—23 (to Missouri). Med. detach. 13 casual officers.

Zealandia, at Newport News on Jan. 29.—a.

Haverford, at Philadelphia on Jan. 30.—a.

Plattsburg, from Brest on Jan. 23, arrived New York on Jan. 30. M.G. Batln.—323d, complete. Infantry—330th (83d Div.) M.G. Co. Casual Co.—220, 1,010, 1,011, 1,012, 1,072, 1,073, 1,074 (to New York). Sick or wounded—228.

Mongolia, at New York on Jan. 30.—a.

Hampden, at New York on Jan. 30.—a.

Martha Washington, at Newport News on Jan. 30. Infantry—330th (nine companies).

Lake Yelverton, at New York Jan. 30.—a.

Ships of the Navy—Sailed.

The following warships and troop transports sailed from the ports indicated on the dates mentioned and with the units named.

U.S.S. Vermont, from Brest on Jan. 24, due Newport News Feb. 5. Aero Sqdn.—483d (to Camp Meade). 489th (to Fort Slocum). Casual Co.—229th (to New York). 467th (to Virginia). 471st (to Kansas). 472d (to New York). 476th (to Maryland). Pioneer Infantry—4th, cadre; 56th, cadre; 57th, cadre (all to Camp Meade). 16 casual officers, Army; 29 enlisted men, Navy.

U.S.S. Connecticut, from Brest on Jan. 20, due at New York Feb. 2 (diverted from Newport News). Aero Sqdn.—162d, 498th (to Camp Meade). Air Mechanic Service—2d Regiment, 8th Co. (Camp Meade). Casual Co.—217th (to Iowa), 347th (colored). (to South Carolina). 349th (Marines). Casuals—8 officers, 11 enlisted men.

Merchantmen—Sailed.

Seranton, from Brest on Jan. 19, due Newport News Jan. 28. Infantry—330th, hqrs, 2d and 3d Batlns., Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, med. detach., supply company. 83d Div., hqrs, detach. Casual officers—26. Sick or wounded—7 officers, 213 enlisted men.

Samarinda, from Nantes on Jan. 20, due New York Jan. 31. Casual Co.—133d (to Georgia), 446th (to New York). Casual officers.

Mallory, from Bordeaux on Jan. 20, due New York Jan. 31. Field Art.—327th. Casual Co.—21st (to Ohio), 22d (to Texas). Med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—127.

Bremerton, from Bordeaux on Jan. 20, due New York Feb. 3. Casual Co.—17th, detach. (to South Dakota). Pioneer Infantry—814th, casual med. detach. Nine casual officers.

Bl Sol, from Bordeaux on Jan. 20, due Newport News on Feb. 3; 6 casual officers.

Coronado, from Brest on Jan. 21, due New York Feb. 7; 1 med. officer.

Titives, from Bordeaux on Jan. 22, due New York Feb. 6. Casual Co.—18th. Casual officers—45.

Arakan, from Bordeaux on Jan. 22, due New York Feb. 6. Casual Co.—17th. 13 casual officers.

Minnekahta, from Brest, Jan. 22, arrived New York Jan. 30. Infantry—329th, field and staff, hqrs, company, M.G. company, supply company, med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, 83d Div., cadre (to Camp Sherman). Casual Co.—222d (to Alabama). Casual officers—142. Army; 1 officer, 1 enlisted man, Navy.

West Galata, from Bordeaux on Jan. 8, due New York Jan. 27; 13 French officers.

Galesburg, from Nantes on Jan. 9, due New York Jan. 30; 1 officer, 26 men, colored (to Georgia).

Allaway, from St. Nazaire on Jan. 25, due New York Feb. 13; 1 casual officer.

Celtic, from Brest on Jan. 25, due New York Feb. 2. Gas Regiment—1st, complete, American University (to Camp Humphreys, Lewis, Grant, Taylor, Dodge, Meade). Sanitary Train—308th, complete. Casual Co.—342d (to New York), 468th (to Massachusetts), 470th (to Illinois), 473d (to Ohio), 474th (to Regular Army), 475th (to Texas). Med. detach. for duty. Casual officers—Army, 65; Navy, 1. Sick and wounded—149.

Maartensdijk, from St. Nazaire on Jan. 23, due Boston on Feb. 9; 1 casual officer.

Coastwise, from St. Nazaire on Jan. 24, due New York Feb. 10. Casual detach.—11th, from St. Nazaire.

Zacapa, from Bordeaux on Jan. 22, due New York Feb. 5. Coast Art. Corps—Detach. 37th Brig. Casual officers—73. Sick or wounded—31.

Goronteso, from Bordeaux on Jan. 23, due Newport News Feb. 5. Casual Co.—11th detach. (to Pennsylvania). Med. detach. for duty.

Pasadena, from Bordeaux on Jan. 23, due New York Feb. 7. Casual Co.—25th detach. (to New York). Casual officers—8.

Bristol, from La Pallice Rochelle on Jan. 23, due New York Feb. 6. Casual Co.—24th detach. (to New York).

Adriatic, from Brest on Jan. 23, due New York Feb. 1. Infantry—329th, 2d Batln., hqrs, med. detach., 165th Brig. hqrs. Cos. E, F, G, H. M.G. Batln.—322d, 324th. Casual Co.—225th (to New York). Casual officers—89th, med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—370.

Siboney, from Bordeaux on Jan. 23, due arrive New York Feb. 1. Coast Art. Corps—37th Brig. hqrs.; 45th, complete. Ammunition Train—309th, complete. Destination of 84th Div. is Camp Taylor. Field Art.—339th, detach. hqrs, company, field and staff, 2d Batln., Batteries C, D (to Camp Dodge). Casual Co.—25th (to New York). Casual officers—6 Army, 4 Navy.

Alvies, from Bordeaux, on Jan. 21, due New York on Feb. 6; 45 casual officers, 10 enlisted men.

Due d'Aosta, from Bordeaux, on Jan. 27, due New York on Feb. 9. Field Art.—331st (complete) (to Camp Grant). 333d—Detach. 339th, hqrs, co., med.

detach., Battery E (to Camp Dodge). Casual officers—122.

Megantie, from Bordeaux, on Jan. 15, due at Portland, Me., Jan. 30. Harvard surgical unit.

For Early Convoy.

The War Department has issued bulletins announcing that the following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Base Hospital 42.
Aero Squadrons—11th, 20th, 161st, 169th, 248th, 487th, 494th, 655th, 656th.

Air Service—Casual Co. 3.

Twenty-seventh Division—Division hqrs. and hqrs. troop.

M.G. Batlns.—104th, 105th, 106th. Infantry—53d, brig. hqrs.; 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th; 54th brig. hqrs. Field

Art.—52d brig. hqrs.; 104th, 105th, 106th. Engineers—102d.

Engineers—Train—102d; hqrs. Field Batln., Signal Corps—102d.

Military Police Corps—27th Co. Ammunition Train—102d.

Supply Train—102d. Sanitary Train—102d. Mobile

Veterinary Section—105th. Cement Mill—Co. I. Stevedore

Co.—135th.

Signal Corps—Field Batlns. 104th, 116th, 323d.

10th Army Art. Park, less 3d Batln.

Transportation Corps—854th Co.

Engineers—5th.

Quartermaster—Casual Co. 4.

Cement Mill—Casual—8th.

Aero Squad.—485th.

Balloon Co.—4th, 5th.

Transportation Corps—84th Co.

2d Corps—Hqrs., hqrs. troop.

Signal Corps—Telegraph Batln., 412th; Field Batln., 318th.

Task Center—301st.

Task Batlns.—802d, 307th, 326th, 327th.

NAVY'S FIFTH RESERVE OFFICERS' CLASS.

The fifth and final Reserve officers' class, United States Naval Academy, recommended for appointment as temporary ensigns in the U.S. Navy, and who will accept appointment, comprises 163 members: These temporary commissions will provide seventy-nine deck and eighty-four engineer officers.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels addressed the class at the exercises on Friday, Jan. 31, marking the completion of the fifteen weeks' course by the class. The date of the exercises, as noted last week, was postponed from Jan. 30. Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, accompanied by Comdr. Percy W. Foote, aid to the Secretary, and Mrs. Foote, and Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, motored to Annapolis on Jan. 30 and were entertained at an informal dinner by Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy. The trip was made especially to attend the graduation of the Reserve officers' school class next day. The Reserve officers at the Naval Academy gave their farewell dance on Monday night previous to receiving their certificates of training and departure from the Academy. Mrs. Eberle, with the chairman of the hop committee, received.

The Senate on Jan. 27, 1919, confirmed the nominations of the 163 Reserve officers for appointment in the Navy to be ensigns for temporary service, as follows:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

To be ensigns, for temporary service.

Jack G. Scott	Robert G. Strong	Moseley C. Collins
Lawrence V. Smith	Aloysius D. Keller	Jacob J. Harris
Harold E. Ant	Ernest V. Abrams	Carl F. Diger
Edwin J. Simons	Wallace H. Collins	Andrew J. Herold
Roger K. Hodges	Ivan L. Kingsley	Floyd D. James
Wilbur J. Schaeffer	Frank P. Dubony	James C. Thomas
Robert T. Lattin	Alamoro B. Smith	Donald B. Cammick
Charles A. Harrison	Leroy S. Miller	Edward B. McLean
Edward A. Pederson	Ralph A. Schuyler	Robert H. Reece
James R. Bagshaw, Jr.	John E. Walrath	Bryant I. Smith
Arthur R. Curry	Frank W. Thunberg	Chester W. Williams
Cecil G. Cooley	Frank A. Zimbleman	Raymond S.C. Beckel
Frank V. Herdman	John L. Landfair	Ell C. Braley
Leslie W. Winchester	Darrel J. Kellin	Franklin Morrette
William C. Wroe	Alex. N. Crowder	Raymond C. Hall
Robert O. Saunders, Jr.	Robert L. Randle	Charles A. Stender
Frank K. Goeckler	Charles M. Steele	Maurice P. Condrick
Albert L. Struven	William B. Collier	Joseph A. Pierce
Bascom H. Thomas	Clyde R. Kennedy	Arthur W. Bates
Millard W. Wright	Frank M. Andrews	Glen C. Barnaby
Arthur T. Leonard	James C. Pepertry	Edward C. Campbell
Perry B. Sample	James C. Knowles	James H. Gregory
William F. Evans	Edward L. Sheldon	Seymour H. Suttles
Alfred G. Scott	James J. Horvath	John J. Foley
Cedric A. Hendes	Walter E. Peterson	Daniel J. Sullivan, jr.
Kenneth E. Bryant	William T. Ryan	Bello L. Faubion
Philip H. Smith	Forster B. Crutcher	Charles O. Michael
Edwin E. Valentine	Charles H. Engelhardt	John P. O'Hagan
Leon W. Dunbar	James H. Joyce	Richard E. Hawes
Richard W. Reep	Irving Thurston	Irving J. Stephenson
Edgar V. Carrithers	Charles C. Babcock	Stanley B. Covert
Elliott S. Hastings	Richard T. Harte	Clarence W. Johnson
James P. Carroll	Ernest M. Moore	Harold F. Hale
Howard L. Clark	David T. Sanders	Edward C. Holden, jr.
Robert H. Deban	John A. Gee	Lloyd W. Brown
Edridge W. Reese	O. Howard	George S. Curtis
Clinton H. Beckwith	John A. Seville	Andrew M. Parks
Terence W. Greene	Verne L. Sullivan	O. Alfred
Ernest O. Arnold	Merton J. Wakefield	George F. Freeman
William M. Thornton	Lyle H. Gollivan	Andrew M. Harvey
Joseph G. Breazley	Ellis M. Doar	Julian E. Tobey
Oliver F. Green	Michael L. Long	Ernest R. Zabriskie
Rudolph J. Anderson	Ernest H. Morris	Edward A. Coady
Thomas J. Spelman	Arthur S. Davis	Raymond W. Fuchs
William H. Terrey	James H. Gwin	Stanley H. Southwell
Edgar A. Self	Fred C. Stevens	Fred P. Gerhardt
Theodore J. Olson	William E. Heaton	Edwin L. Gasaway
Lannis A. Parker	Burton E. Rakes	H. De W. Hoffman
Waldorf R. Brown	L. Doty	Burt W. Harvey
Carl H. Taylor	Frank O. Parker	James F. K. Wilcox
David E. Tell	Lloyd K. Cleveland	John L. Michle
Herman B. Thompson	John B. Smith	Clarence L. Nicholson
Harold W. Skillman	Luther Dannecker	Joseph T. Collins
Leo W. Baker	Joseph W. Scheer	Stanley W. Curtis
Harry S. Ford		

PLANS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.

Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 24 to explain to the members of the committee the needs of the Army in the matter of ordnance and give details as to the appropriations asked for in the Army Appropriation bill under this general head. He stated that the Ordnance Department proposed keeping in hand sufficient arms and ammunition to keep the country prepared for six months of war.

"The Ordnance Department now has 3,700,000 rifles, 2,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition and enough artillery ammunition to supply forty-eight divisions for six months," General Williams said. Similarly large quantities of other equipment are being held. The department plans to keep this material and in addition machinery for making it, which has been manufactured during the war. It would be impracticable to retain all the machinery, so a portion of it will be sold. Most of it, how-

ever, will be dismantled and placed in warehouses, where it will be immediately accessible. All dies and gauges will be kept also. He added that arsenals the Government had before the war will be kept in operation, and in addition several of the new war plants will be taken over and kept in such condition that they could be put in operation at short notice.

General Williams asked for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for bringing back from France thousands of tons of ammunition of all kinds now in storage there or at ammunition dumps. He said the department had abandoned the idea of destroying great surplus supplies of TNT and other high explosives. He explained that 80,000,000 pounds of TNT and 100,000,000 pounds of powder were on hand in addition to immense quantities of other explosives. The powder will be sold or kept for use of the War Department, he stated. A portion of the TNT will be sold to the Agricultural Department, part will be sold to the trade, and the rest will be kept in storage in well-guarded warehouses with unusual protection against fire.

SENIOR OFFICERS, U.S. NAVY.

The senior officers on the active list of the Navy in the several grades of permanent rank as shown by the official lists at the Navy Department on Jan. 23 were as follows:

Line Officers—Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Capt. Frank W. Bartlett, Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston, Lieut. Damion E. Cummings, Lieut. (j.g.) William H. P. Blandy, Ensign Henry M. Mullinix.

Medical Corps—Rear Admiral William C. Braisted and Capt. J. D. Gatewood, Med. Dir.; Comdr. M. K. Johnson, Med. Insp.; Lieut. Comdr. Fred M. Boyer, Surg.; Lieut. Andrew B. Davidson, P.A. Surg.; Lieut. (j.g.) John Harper, Asst. Surg.

Dental Corps—Lieut. Comdr. Richard Grady, Dental Surg.; Lieut. William N. Coogan, P.A. Dental Surg.; Lieut. (j.g.) George M. Frazier, Asst. Dental Surg.

Pay Corps—Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie and Capt. John R. Martin, Pay Dir.; Comdr. George G. Seibels, Pay Insp.; Lieut. Comdr. John R. Sanford, Paymr.; Lieut. Duette W. Rose and Lieut. (j.g.) Josiah Merritt, P.A. Paymr.; Ensign Tucker C. Gibbs, Asst. Paymr.

Chaplains—Capt. Frank Thompson, Comdr. John F. Fleming, Lieut. Hugh M. T. Pearce and Lieut. (j.g.) Thomas B. Thompson.

Professors of Mathematics—Capt. Omenzo G. Dodge, Comdr. Harry E. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Rice and Lieut. Guy K. Calhoun.

Naval Constructors—Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, Capt. Albert W. Stahl, Comdr. Daniel C. Nutting and Lieut. Comdr. William McEntee.

Assistant Naval Constructors—Lieut. Jerome C. Hunsaker and Lieut. (j.g.) Everett LeRoy Gayhart.

Civil Engineers—Rear Admiral Harry H. Rousseau, Capt. Richard C. Holliday, Comdr. Homer R. Stanford and Lieut. Comdr. Lyle F. Bellingier.

Assistant Civil Engineers—Lieut. Greer A. Duncan and Lieut. (j.g.) John N. Laycock.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. destroyer Thatcher was commissioned at Boston, Mass., Jan. 14.

The Navy barge Kathleen was launched at the navy yard, Boston, Jan. 15, and was christened with a bottle of Vermont cider by eleven-year-old Kathleen Wilson, daughter of Capt. A. Wilson, U.S.M.C., attached to the yard. Naval Constr. A. W. Frank, U.S.N., had charge of the launching.

The U.S. cruisers Denver, Cleveland and Pittsburg are due on a visit to Santos, Brazil, on Feb. 1, to remain one week. Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton is in command of the squadron.

The U.S. destroyer Elliott on Jan. 23 completed her final speed trial and returned to Philadelphia. The new boat developed a speed of thirty-five knots.

Good Work of the Sampson.

The U.S.S. Sampson, one of the most successful destroyers in the Service, was at the New York Navy Yard recently undergoing some minor repairs after a term of most strenuous duty under Admiral Sims. She left Base No. 6, Queenstown, Ireland, for the U.S. Dec. 26, arriving at New York Jan. 7, 1919, returning by way of Ponta Delgada, Azores. It is to be noted that the Sampson, up to Jan. 4, 1919, at 11:29 a.m., completed 100,000 miles of steaming service since leaving the U.S. for Queenstown in April, 1917. This is a record of which the U.S. Navy may well be proud, and the Sampson has never been laid up for any except routine repairs and has had only two "refit" periods, at Camel Laidis and Liverpool, while on the other side. She had the reputation of being one of the most constant and successful running of the destroyers and was always ready for convoy and submarine hunting trips. The Sampson's complement of officers was as follows: Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Hersey, jr., commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Dowell Boyden, ex-officio; Lieuts. R. O. Glover, ordnance officer; F. L. Douthitt, engineer officer; Lieut. (j.g.) T. G. W. Settle, torpedo and communication officer; Lieuts. (j.g.) A. S. Pittie and W. S. Barlow; Btms. P. W. Powers and Osborne.

French Admiral Compliments Navy.

Secretary Daniels made public on Jan. 23 the following letter from Vice Admiral Aubrey, French commander-in-chief at Lorient, France, to Capt. T. P. Magruder, U.S.N., district commander of the American forces at Lorient: "With the signing of the armistice which completes the period of effective military collaboration of the naval forces placed under your orders with that of the Third Arrondissement in the struggle against the common enemy, I wish to address to you my very sincere and hearty thanks for the efficient aid which your surface vessels and air forces have given to the division of the patrols of the Loire for the protection of merchant vessels, and for the work, so often dangerous and laborious, of removing mines in that part of the coast which has been entrusted to our care. I wish besides to express to you how greatly I appreciate the co-operation which the personnel of the U.S. Navy has offered at all times. I will be greatly pleased if you will inform that personnel of my sentiments."

Court of Inquiry on U.S.S. Galveston.

A court of inquiry at the navy yard, New York, has

been in session to investigate the action and movements of the U.S.S. Galveston, in connection with the torpedoing of the transport Ticonderoga by a German submarine on Sept. 30, 1918. The Galveston was acting as escort for a convoy of about fourteen vessels, and the Ticonderoga, when torpedoed, had fallen out of her position, due to her speed falling down. The court will determine whether the Galveston did all possible to protect and aid the Ticonderoga. The commander of the Galveston has stated that he did not know that the ship attacked was from his convoy, and that it was his first duty to remain with the large number of ships rather than to remain longer with the ship being attacked, and that he thought she had a chance to escape. In fact, he states that he received orders to proceed with his convoy in case one or more ships were torpedoed or mined.

Navy Hospital Praised by British Admiralty.

Capt. Edward S. Bogert, Med. Corps, U.S.N., returned to Washington Jan. 30 and received the congratulations of the staff of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery at the Navy Department on his work as commandant of the U.S. Navy Hospital at Strathpeffer, Scotland. The excellence of the work accomplished at the institution won official commendation from the British Admiralty. The staff has now been demobilized and returned to the United States. Capt. Holton C. Curl, who has been in charge of U.S. Navy Base Hospital No. 5 at Brest, France, has also reported at the department, having been relieved by Capt. George F. Freeman, detached from the Navy Hospital at Killingholme, England.

Ball of the U.S.S. Oklahoma.

A grand victory ball and banquet was held Jan. 27 by the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Oklahoma at the Terrace Garden Dance Palace in East 58th street, near Lexington avenue, New York city. About 3,500 sailors and their guests were present. Dancing began at nine o'clock and lasted until an early hour next morning. The large hall was tastefully decorated with flags, palms, evergreens and novel electrical effects. A unique feature of the affair was the releasing from the folds of huge flags near the ceiling 2,000 vari-colored balloons stamped with the name of the ship. As souvenirs the men were given leather cigarette cases stamped with the ship's insignia and the women Sheffield plate gold pin cushions shaped as slippers. The Oklahoma sailed this week for southern waters.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Commodore Commandant E. P. Berthoff, U.S. Coast Guard, in Circular Letter 86, Jan. 4, 1919, publishes information of value concerning pay of deserters, pay of deceased persons, pay of retired persons and stoppage of Coast Guard allotments.

Lieut. Robert Donohue, U.S.C.G., has been assigned to command the naval air station at Montauk, N.Y.

Capt. W. J. Wheeler, U.S.C.G., has been assigned to command the U.S.S. Paducah and Capt. M. S. Hay the U.S.S. Seneca.

Capt. S. M. Landry, U.S.C.G., recently appeared before a retiring board at Coast Guard headquarters. The report of the board is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy for action. Captain Landry has returned to his home in Detroit, Mich.

New Coast Guard Cutter Completed.

The U.S. Coast Guard cutter Manhattan was satisfactorily completed in all respects by the Mechanical Division and sailed under its own steam for New York, Dec. 31, 1918, according to the Panama Canal Record of Jan. 8. The dimensions of the new cutter are: Length over all, 120 feet 3 inches; length on water line, 110 feet; beam, molded, 24 feet; depth at side, 10 feet; keel to lowest point of main-deck sheer, 13 feet 6 inches; displacement, about 379 tons; main engine, triple-expansion, 13 by 21 by 34 by 26 inch stroke; indicated horsepower, estimated, 600. The construction of this vessel represents the first sea-going vessel completed in all respects, ready for sea from start to finish, by the Mechanical Division of the Panama Canal. This vessel is built for the manifold use of ice-breaking and wrecking and can be used as well for a fireboat. It is equipped with wireless and a motor launch, and is seaworthy for long trips at sea. It has accommodations for two commissioned, four warrant officers and twenty-six petty officers and men.

NAMES FOR NEW DESTROYERS.

Secretary Daniels has announced the following names for torpedoblast destroyers now under construction:

Destroyer No. 133, at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., named in memory of the Hon. Eugene Hale, member of the U.S. Senate 1881-1911.

Destroyer No. 134, at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., named in memory of the Hon. Benjamin William Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy 1814-1818.

Destroyer No. 306, at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., named in memory of the Hon. John Pendleton Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy 1852-1856.

Destroyer No. 307, at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., named in memory of the Hon. Paul Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Navy during the years 1809-1813. Born in St. Paul's parish, South Carolina, Oct. 16, 1762.

Destroyer No. 308, at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., named in memory of the Hon. William Jones, who was Secretary of the Navy during the years 1813-1814.

Destroyer No. 309, at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., named in memory of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, who was Secretary of the Navy 1831-1834.

The Secretary of the Navy requests that any direct descendants of any of the above mentioned gentlemen who could act as sponsor will communicate immediately with the Navy Department.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate Jan. 24, 1919.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

To be an ensign (T.), U.S.N., from Dec. 15, 1918, John B. Flanagan, electr. 3d cl.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 27, 1919.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Med. Insp. James C. Pryor to be a medical director, rank captain, from July 1, 1918.

Pay Insp. Joseph J. O'Connell to be a pay director, rank captain, from July 1, 1917.

Paymr. James O. Hilton to be a pay inspector, rank commander, from Sept. 22, 1918.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen to be a lieutenant commander from May 29, 1917.

Midm. John C. Williams to be an ensign from June 7, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

To be ensigns for temporary service.

Here follows list of 163 members of the fifth Reserve Officers' Class at the U.S. Naval Academy, which appears on page 792.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

We publish on pages 801-2 orders to Navy officers issued on dates between Jan. 18 and 24. We give below and on the following page, in reverse order of dates of issue, other orders between Jan. 17 and 29.

Orders to Sea Duty.

JAN. 29—Capt. William B. Wells to command Kentucky. Comdr. James Parker, Jr. to duty conn. f.o. AA-1 and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr.: Dallas C. Laisure to duty as 1st Lieut., Florida; Donald W. Hamilton to duty as ex. off. Wadsworth; Guy C. Hitchcock to command L-8; Allen H. Guthrie to comdr. Sub. Div. 2 for temp. duty under instr. in operating submarines and upon completion to Quincy, Mass., for duty conn. f.o. R-3 and in command when commissioned.

Lieuts.: Kenneth C. Ingraham to McDermott; William H. Woods (M.C.) to R.S. Norfolk; John H. Wilcox upon discharge from treatment Naval Hosp., Brooklyn, rejoin Dorsey; Clarence O. Ward to duty as engr. off. on Thomas when commissioned; Herbert S. Jones to Rochester; Warner W. Bayley to Naval Sta., New London, for duty at Sub. Base; Michael Garland, August C. Steinbrenner, John C. Lindeberg and George G. Jones to Delaware; George W. Almour to Thomas; Daniel Trigg (M.C.) to Madawaska; John W. Davis (M.C.) to Manchuria; Leland H. Dame (M.C.) to St. Paul; Irving Gray (M.C.) to George Washington.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Edgar F. Williams to R.S. New York; Leo R. Gorman (M.C.) to Konings der Nederlanden; William J. O'Malley (M.C.) to Alabama; John V. Lynn (M.C.), Paul W. Best (M.C.) and Kenneth P. Applegate to temp. duty R.S. New York; Thomas H. Taber (M.C.) to Maui; Marvin A. Lecker (M.C.) to Huron; Douglas A. Powell to Delaware; Floyd S. Crooley to Rhode Island; William E. McClelland to duty conn. f.o. R-5 and on board when commissioned; Charles J. Rend to duty on board Thomas when commissioned instead of as engr. off.; Edwin Brown to Delaware; Carlisle J. Christman to Pueblo; George E. Finlay to Delaware.

Ensigns: John A. Nelson to Yacona; Lewis W. Freedman to Rochester; Allen G. Davenport and Harry H. Clarke to Mt. Vernon; Edmund R. Dewing to Antigone; Henry G. Erwin to S.P. 211; Bert R. Prall (P.C.) to Minnesota; William S. Dilte (P.C.) to Liberator; Eugene Grosman, Edwin Ferguson and Samuel K. Waters to Mallory; Fred M. Hoffman to Martha Washington; Willard R. Donaghy to Susquehanna; Ernest W. Bacon to Delaware.

Gunr. William T. Garrison to duty as torp. off., Montgomery. Bsn. Stephen F. Leitner to Aniston.

Shore Orders.

JAN. 29—Capt. Holton C. Curl (M.C.) to Training Camp, San Diego.

Comdrs.: Ernest L. Paugh to 4th Naval Dist.; William V. Tomb to 3d Naval Dist.

Lieut. Comdr.: William H. Bucher (M.C.) to home and relieved all active duty; John P. Green to Naval Academy; John H. Colburn (P.C.) to treatment Naval Hosp., Washington.

Lieuts.: Walter N. Fanning to duty with radio material officer, 3d Naval Dist.; Wilmer W. Weber to navy yard, Boston; Stephen H. Badgett to 3d Naval Dist. for duty as coal insp. in office Fleet Supply Base, New York; Lindsay H. Brown (M.C.D.S.) to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; William S. Rhoades (P.C.) to duty conn. with settling accounts of Tenedores; Joseph Bonn (5th N.D.) to duty as officer in charge of radio and signal detail, R.S. at Norfolk.

Lieut. (j.g.) Alexander P. Nicholson to duty as asst. insp. of ord., New Jersey Dist., New York, N.Y.

Ensigns: J. E. Parr (P.C.) to R.S., Philadelphia to Naval Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; Herschel E. Mayne (P.C.) to Naval Sta., St. Helena, Norfolk; W. H. B. Murdoch to 3d Naval Dist.; Carl W. Holmquist to Kite Balloon Sta., Marginal Parkway, New York, N.Y.; Jesse L. Easterwood to Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, Canal Zone; Frederick W. Hild to duty Snar, New York, N.Y.; Byron O. Lutman, Robert G. Davidson, Hasen Foster and William F. Hennessy to office of Naval Communications, Navy Dept., Washington; Alameda B. Smith and Hugh Y. Blaggett to Sub. School, New London; G. B. Stevenson and J. M. Fassett to office of Naval Communications, Navy Dept., Washington; R. J. McCormack to Naval Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.; Frank K. Wyatt to 12th Naval Dist.

Bsn. John H. O'Neill detached R.S., Boston.

Gunr. Rowland Anderson to duty with Pacific Coast Communication superintendent.

JAN. 28—Capt. W. B. Wells to command Kentucky.

Comdrs.: W. V. Tomb to 3d Naval Dist.; J. Parker, Jr. to duty conn. f.o. U.S.E. A-1 and in command when commissioned. Lieut. Comdr.: J. P. Green to Naval Academy; D. C. Laisure to duty as 1st Lieut., U.S.S. Florida; D. W. Hamilton to duty as ex. off., U.S.S. Wadsworth; G. C. Hitchcock to command U.S.S. L-8; A. H. Guthrie to Sub. Div. 2 for temp. duty under instr. in operating submarines and upon completion of temp. duty proceed to Quincy, Mass., for duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-3 and in command when commissioned.

Lieuts.: J. H. Wilcox upon discharge from treatment at Naval Hosp., Brooklyn, will rejoin U.S.S. Dorsey; W. N. Fanning to duty with radio material officer, 3d Naval Dist.; C. O. Ward to duty as engr. off. on Thomas when commissioned; H. S. Jones to U.S.S. Rochester; W. W. Bayley to Naval Sta., New London, for duty at Sub. Base; M. Garland to Delaware; W. W. Weber to navy yard, Boston, for duty; E. H. Badgett to 3d Naval Dist. for duty as coal insp. at Fleet Supply Base, New York, N.Y.; A. C. Steinbrenner, J. C. Lindeberg and G. G. Jones to U.S.S. Delaware; F. S. Crooley to U.S.S. Rhode Island.

Capt. C. S. Root (U.S.C.G.) to 5th Naval Dist.

Comdrs.: L. F. Welch to duty as ex. off., U.S.S. Ohio; J. E. Pond to Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr.: J. R. Beardsall to duty as gunnery officer, U.S.S. New York; R. B. Simons to duty as ex. off., U.S.S. Savannah; V. J. Dixon to duty as gunnery officer, U.S.S. Frederick.

Lieuts.: F. E. Beatty to U.S.S. Roe; H. L. Maples to U.S.S. Texas; H. Vose, Jr., continues duty U.S.S. Thatcher; N. Drake to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; F. B. Webster to U.S.S. Mississippi; T. T. Gately (M.C.) continues duty Naval Hosp., Norfolk; R. M. Farlow (M.C.) to Aniston; H. F. Warren (M.C.) to U.S.S. Sacramento.

Lieut. (j.g.) D. D. Francis to U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Ensigns: A. S. Reid (P.C.) to Asiatic Sta. via Army transport about March 5, 1919; Roe L. Flowers (P.C.) to duty as supply officer on Minnesota; G. P. Smallman (P.C.) to duty as supply officer on Florida.

Orders to Sea Duty.

JAN. 27—Lieuts. (j.g.): J. O. Bryant to Lake Shore; B. B. Romaine to Lake Tulare; William W. Helges to R.S. at Philadelphia.

Ensigns: Robert W. Harris (P.C.) Base 7 cancelled, ordered to Napatia; C. L. Phillips to S.C. 147; F. W. Nolan to S.C. 324; S. Murphy to Leonidas; Thomas H. Estes (P.C.) to Wilmette as supply officer.

Shore Orders.

JAN. 27—Lieut. (j.g.) Frank P. Gran (1st N.D.) orders to duty under Snar, New York, revoked.

Ensigns: Matthew T. Mellon and Walter L. Cochran to 4th Naval Dist.

Orders to Sea Duty.

JAN. 25—Capt. Stephen V. Graham to command Cheyenne and additional duty as senior officer present East coast of Mexico.

Comdrs.: John J. Hannigan report to comdr. Div. 2, Pacific Fleet; Paul P. Blackburn to duty as ex. off. Mississippi.

Lieut. Comdr.: C. H. Sargent to Maconia; L. Murphy to

Wabash; Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., to command N-5; Morris D. Gilmore to duty conn. f.o. R-21 and in command when commissioned; Ray H. Wakeman to duty as ex. off. Cheyenne.

Lieuts.: Bathus McDonald (M.C.) to duty conn. f.o. Kentuckian and on board when commissioned; James C. Feden (M.C.) to duty conn. f.o. Floridian and on board when commissioned; Clarence A. Whitcomb (M.C.) to duty conn. f.o. Kentuckian and on board when commissioned; James M. Howard (M.C.) to duty conn. f.o. Black Arrow and on board when commissioned; Julian C. Brantley (M.C.) to duty conn. f.o. Santa Ana and on board when commissioned; G. Brathwaite to Yalantia; John C. Lusk to command H-8; Henry N. Fallon to duty conn. f.o. Roper; Charles Armstrong to duty conn. f.o. Bernardo and on board as engr. off. when commissioned; Charles T. S. Gladden to command H-7; Branson P. Voshury to Texas; Archibald J. Sherlock to Zealandia; H. J. McGee to Lake Yakhara.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. R. Brown to Yalantia; P. W. Hersh to Lake Elsinore; F. Larson to Lake Yakhara; E. H. Pollack to Lake St. Claire; George McP. O'Rear to Arizona; Albert F. Standt to Utah; Frederick L. Rose to Oklahoma; Charles S. Allen to Cassin; George C. Dyer to N-7; Harold W. Brooks to temp. duty R.S., New York; Francis H. Stone to Oklahoma; Lloyd C. McDonald (M.C.D.S.) to Asiatic Sta. via Army Transport March 5, 1919; Charles Prandeen (M.C.), William J. Dennehy, Waldron A. Cassidy (M.C.) and Baline R. Goldsberry (M.C.) to temp. duty on R.S. at New York; Richard L. Young to Henderson; William E. Clayton to Wyoming; W. H. Gorham to command Anderson.

Ensigns: W. E. Logan to Austable; C. L. Margolis (P.C.) to Kerowlee; G. V. Essary to Leonidas; A. J. Chellev to Beaufort; A. P. Loomis to S.C. 131; Homer Howard to Mississipi; William T. Reid to Kearsgate; Walter E. Andrews to Cassin; Ralph S. Maughan to Montgomery; Myron Grubham to K-1; Arthur H. Gilbert to Oklahoma; A. W. Phillips to Lake Eakman; C. R. Davis to Guffey; A. Belesky to Lewis K. Hbarlow; R. W. Harkness to Lea.

Pay Clerks: J. H. Lee to Panther; Harry W. Heyes to Minnesota.

Gunrs.: Harry Brumberger to radio duty Nevada; Charles M. Miller to radio duty New York; Herman M. Abrams to radio duty Arkansas; Hal V. Keeser to duty as radio officer Utah; William J. Volkman to duty as radio officer Texas.

Machs.: Al Adams to K-6; Charles F. Holting to Texas; V. A. Anderson to Snar.

Shore Orders.

JAN. 25—Capt. Middleton S. Elliott (M.C.) to home and wait orders.

Comdrs.: John P. Jackson to temp. duty Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.; John M. Brister (M.C.) to command Naval Hosp., Canacao, P.I., via Army transport March 5, 1919; Bradford Barnett continues treatment Naval Hosp., New York.

Lieut. Comdr.: Schuyler Mills to duty as ex. off. Submarine Base, San Pedro, Cal.; George W. Wolf to duty as engr. off. Submarine Base, San Pedro; George L. Weyler to Washington, D.C., report to J.A.G. office of J.A.G., Navy Dept., for duty; Edmund A. Crenshaw to San Pedro, Cal., report to comdr. Sub. Base for duty as torpedo officer; Robert G. Davis (M.C.) report to C.O., N.T.S., Great Lakes, for duty in command Hosp. Corps School, N.T.S.; Harold C. Gwynne (P.C.) continue duty as supply and disb. off. conn. with Eagle Boats, New London.

Lieuts.: James MacIntyre to duty with administrator of harbor equipment, Newport News, Va. (comdt. 5th Naval Dist.); Philip Mullen to further treatment Naval Hosp., Port Lyon, Colo.; Edward A. Mercer to duty under Snar, New York; George H. M. Potts to Naval Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; George E. Joyce to duty under Snar, New York; Martin J. Price (M.C.) continue treatment Naval Hosp., New York.

thence of duty Naval Hosp., New York; Charles N. Ligned (C.C.) to comdt., 3d Naval Dist., as insp. of naval aircraft; Arthur W. Dunn to home and wait orders; William G. Smith to navy yard, Washington, D.C.; Gaetano DeYonana (M.C.) to New York, Marine Recruiting Sta., for additional duty in attendance upon officer Navy and Marine Corps families.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Harry J. Reokus (3d N.D.) to duty under Snar, New York; Albert B. Colwell as dist. communication supt., Guantanamo Dist., and additional duty as officer in charge Naval Radio Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba; Albert F. Holst to office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Washington; Frederick W. Gardner to home, acceptance of resignation; John H. Skillman (P.C.) to C.O., Paris Island, S.C., as supply off. Naval Prison Camp; Jacob Sussman (D.C.) to R.S. New York; William H. Loeck (Naval Dist.) to 3d Naval Dist.; Charles W. Pierce to navy yard, New York; Harry C. Ridgely to home; Abraham P. Weinberger to R.S. at Philadelphia; Daniel A. Doherty (D.C.) to 2d Naval Dist.; George Maronde to duty under Snar, New York.

Ensigns: Clarence E. Barnes and Herbert A. Heath to duty under Snar, New York; Stuart D. Halligan to Naval Air Sta., Bay Shore, N.Y.; William L. Armstrong to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; J. B. Nolan to Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; Philip A. Nubary to Naval Air Sta., Miami, Fla.; William E. R. Irwin to 4th Naval Dist.; Samuel B. Gaskill, Jr., to office of Danota, New York; H. T. Davis to Pensacola; Hugh Gordon Campbell to Naval Air Sta., Bay Shore, N.Y.; William W. Townsley and Thomas E. McCracken to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; Reynolds Bellows to duty under superintending constr. of aircraft, U.S.N., 411 Fifth Ave., New York; John E. White to duty in office of Danota; Leo P. Henebery to office of Danota, Norfolk, Va.; Clarence C. Alwood to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Harry A. Reed to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Theodore S. Buchanan to Bur. of Steam Engineering; John E. Fuller to office of supt. constr. aircraft, Akron, Ohio; Robert W. Marsh to duty under Snar, New York; Charles Blount, Jr., to R.S. at Philadelphia; Robert W. Wilson (P.C.) to duty as asst. to disb. off., Fleet Supply Base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; Joshua Baker, Jr., to R.S. at Philadelphia; J. C. Montgomery to duty Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va. Pharm. Henry L. Frey report to C.O., N.T.S., Navy Operating Base, Hampton Roads, for duty in attendance upon a course of instruction at the Hospital Corps School.

Gun. Kenneth C. Cohen to 3d Naval Dist.

Sea Duty.

JAN. 23—Capt. Henry M. Hough to command Utah. Comdrs.: C. S. McDowell to Harvard; D. W. Bagley to Rotterdam N.P.O.; Isaac C. Johnson to duty in conn. f.o. Twigg and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr.: Mahlon B. Tisdale to duty conn. f.o. Hart and on board as exec. off. when commd.; D. A. McKidney to command Lea; W. R. Smith to Maury; W. A. Lee to Lea, report N.P.O. Rotterdam; B. King to aid on staff of Niblack; C. W. McNair to Buffalo.

Lieuts.: Albert Seckts to North Dakota; Anthony Prastka to radio duty on New York; John G. M. Johnson to Arizona; Frederick G. Keyes to North Dakota; B. F. Jenkins to radio officer on staff Niblack; J. B. Hines to Pique; Harpur A. Gonnell-3 (Bu. S.E.) to duty Charleston; Alfred F. T. Tawressey to duty as radio officer and aid on staff comdr. Div. 5, Atl. Flt.; John G. M. Johnson to Florida; William E. D. Stokes on board as torpedo officer when commd.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Arthur M. Bartley to continue duty conn. f.o. Roper and on board when commd.; David H. Hammer to Nevada; Charles W. Fersales to Nevada; Walter E. Sharon to Powhatan.

Ensigns: Christopher P. Schlachter to North Dakota; Theodore C. Jenkins to duty as torpedo officer on Maury; Joseph W. McCall to duty North Dakota; Aloysius F. Lenon (P.C.) to Morristown; Sterling P. Kille (P.C.) to Puritan; Myron W. Cooper (P.C.) to Chesapeake; Carl F. Pleritz to temp. duty R.S. New York (Cruiser and Transport Force).

Gun. Walter N. Meserve for radio duty Alabama.

Mach. William F. Wilkinson to duty under instruction in Eng. U.S.S. Kimberly.

Shore Orders.

JAN. 22—Capts.: Philip Leach (M.C.) to command Naval Hosp., Washington, D.C.; E. P. Jessup to duty Force Repair and Industrial Manager, Base No. 7.

Comdrs.: Charles W. Early to Bar. Steam Eng., Nav. Dept., Washington, D.C.; Julius A. Furer (C.E.) to temp. duty conn. Eagle boats at Detroit, Mich.; Richard D. Gatewood (C.C.) to duty Hull Div., Navy Y.Y., Phila.; Edwin G. Kitzer (C.C.) to duty Balboa His., C.Z., Panama; Walter N. Varnou report to Supt. of Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr.: Henry M. Jensen to duty as fs. gunnery officer and torpedo officer; Edward S. Raguet to duty as dist. communication supt., 14th Naval Dist.

Lieuts.: Frank E. Nelson to comdt. navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for duty; William R. Cobb-2 to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

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sacola, Fla.; Daniel F. Luby (M.C.-4) to duty Navy Ret. Sta., Syracuse, N.Y.; Joseph W. Storm for duty in office of dist. communication supt.; Arthur Boquet to comdt. 8th Naval Dist. for duty as radio officer; James E. Harvey (M.C.) to Nav. Tra. Camp, San Diego, Cal.; Robert L. Christie (M.C.) to comdt. 3d Naval Dist. for duty at Naval Hosp.; Daniel B. Kirtz (M.C.) to comdt. f.o. Freedoms and on board when commd.; William V. Fox (P.C.) to duty as the relief of Ensign Philles (P.C.), U.S. N.M.F.; Edward L. Hammond-5 to duty under Chief of Naval Op. Aviation, Navy Dept.; Frank Hunt (P.C.) to duty as supply officer, Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Roy des Horn report to comdt. 5th Naval Dist. for duty at Naval Tra. Sta.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Joseph M. Kiernan (C.C.) report to comdt. navy yard for duty in the Industrial Dept.; Harold D. Kent report to comdt. 5th Naval Dist. for duty under the dist. communication supt. as officer in charge of Naval Radio School; Henry L. Bixbee report to comdt. 1st Naval Dist. and when dir. by him to the dist. communication supt. for radio duty; Joseph P. Emms (C.C.) report to comdt. navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty in the Hull Div.; Roland G. Mayer (C.C.) report to comdt. navy yard for duty in Naval Aircraft Factory; William W. Hastings (C.C.) report to comdt. navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for duty in the Hull Div.; Joseph E. Roy (C.C.) to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., duty in Hull Div.; Armand Mayville (C.C.) to 5th Naval Dist. for duty in Industrial Dept.; Donald G. Maxson (C.C.) report to 1st Naval Dist. for duty in Hull Div.; Ray E. Brown (C.C.) report to 4th Naval Dist. for duty in office Naval Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N.J.; George W. Henderson (C.C.) report to navy yard, Phila., for duty in Hull Div.; George V. Whittle (C.C.) to Goodyear T. & M. Co., Akron, Ohio, for duty in office; Kenneth Reid (C.C.) report to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for duty in Industrial Dept.; Gerald W. Thomson (C.C.) to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty in Hull Div.; Frank L. Butterworth (C.C.) report to navy yard, Phila., for duty in Hull Div.; James B. Welch (C.C.), ditto; Frederick A. Johnson (C.C.) report to navy yard, Norfolk, for duty in Industrial Dept.; Roland R. Carr (C.C.) report to navy yard, New York, for duty in Hull Div.; Arthur K. Constantine to Naval Gas Engine School, Columbia U., New York, N.Y.; Joseph A. Mulholland (M.C.) to duty 2d N.D.; Allen J. Gahagan to duty as radio material officer, 15th Naval Dist.

Ensigns: Rodney S. King to duty under Snar, N.Y.; Jack B. Brady to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; Walter F. H. Nolte to navy yard, Phila., for duty as asst. to naval inspr. of machinery; Henry L. Rodfish to duty Bur. Yards and Docks, Washington; Harry W. Kelly to Snar, N.Y.

Guns: Thomas G. Randall to navy yard, New York, for duty under industrial manager; Hugh M. Norton to Naval Radio Sta., Bar Harbor, Maine, for radio duty; Joseph V. Cooper to duty under dist. communication supt., 15th Naval Dist., as off. in charge Naval Radio Sta., Balboa, C.S.; Frank B. Finney to 6th Naval Dist., for duty under communication supt.; Wilbur T. Conkling to navy yard, N.Y., for duty under industrial manager; Paul J. Evans report to 1st Naval Dist. for duty under off. in charge Naval Radio School, Harvard Un., Cambridge; Henry M. Pruett to navy yard for duty under industrial manager; Arnold B. Colpitts to 1st Naval Dist. for duty under off. in charge of Naval Radio School, Harvard Un., Cambridge; Maximilian B. Dolache to Supt. Naval Academy and when dir. to off. in charge of Naval High Power Radio Sta. for radio duty; John J. Crilly to Tuckerton, N.J., Naval Radio Station, for duty; Benjamin J. Reynolds to 3d Naval Dist. for duty as asst. dist. communication supt., 2d Naval Dist.; Charles C. Thomas to Naval Academy as off. in charge of Academy radio sta.

Pharms: William W. Hyers to 3d Naval Dist. for further assignment to the Edward F. Luckenbach; Sam C. Bostie to 3d Naval Dist. for assignment to the Panama; Paul Detmer to 3d Naval Dist. for further assignment to Arizonian; Louis A. Sale to 3d Naval Dist. for further assignment to Iowan; Robert D. Anderson to 3d Naval Dist. for further assignment to Lancaster; Peter R. Mason to comdt. 3d Naval Dist. for further assignment to Walter A. Luckenbach.

A.P. Clerk: Clark H. Miloy to wait orders.

Sea Duty.

JAN. 20—Capt. Walter S. Croley to command Rhode Island; William E. Rodde to Cruiser Force, Atl. Flt.; Comdr. Rufus W. Mathewson and Robert W. Kessler to Cruiser Force, Atl. Flt.; Charles C. Soule to Cruiser Force, Atl. Flt., for temp. duty; Robert A. White to Cruiser Force, temp. duty; Pierre L. Wilson to duty conn. f.o. Edwards and on board as C.O. when commd.; Harlow T. Kays to duty, as exec. off. on Chicago.

Lieut. Comdr.: Calvin H. Cobb to command Monaghan; Charles J. Moore to command Drayton; Francis W. Rockwell to duty conn. f.o. Thatcher and in command when commd.; Howard H. Benson to duty in conn. f.o. Buchanan and in command when commd.; David I. Hedrick to duty in conn. f.o. Idaho and for duty as asst. eng. off. on board when commd.; William F. Gresham to duty in conn. f.o. Maddox and on board as C.O. when commd.; David C. Fatterson, Jr., to duty conn. f.o. Idaho and as 1st lieut. upon det. Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson, U.S.N.R.F.; Charles C. Ross to duty as eng. off. on Wyoming; William L. Lamar (P.C.) to duty as supply off., Arkansas; Robert H. Van Meter (P.C.) to duty as supply off., North Dakota; John L. Hall to duty as asst. eng. on Pennsylvania; George J. McMillan to duty as asst. eng. on North Dakota; and Bartholomew P. Huske, Chaplain Corps, to Susquehanna.

Lieuts.: Franklin B. Conger, Jr., to duty, Massachusetts; Francis M. Mail to duty in conn. f.o. Clemon and on board when commd.; Miles R. Browning continue temp. duty R.S. New York; Frank N. Cantlie (M.C.) continue duty Utah; Henry D. Stewart (M.C.) to Huron; Austin I. Dodson (M.C.) to duty Paducah; Clarence O. Ward to duty in conn. f.o. Thomas and on board when commd.; August Seule to 12th Naval Dist. when dir. to Capt. Potts to survey vessels on Pacific coast for duty; Henry P. Burnett to duty in conn. f.o. Idaho and for duty on board when commd.; Oliver O. Kessing to duty in conn. f.o. Greene and on board as exec. off. when commd.; Donald H. O'Rourke (M.C.) report to Newport News Div., Cruiser and Transport Force, Atl. Flt.; Robert L. Mitten continue temp. duty R.S. New York; C. P. Curtiss to Hqs. London to Bur. Nav. via Trafford Hall; Ray W. Clark to duty as asst. of staff of Rear Adm. H. P. Jones; Leander P. Stamm (M.C.) to Sacramento.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Joseph B. Palkin, Donald W. Rupert, Emanuel Bohor, Louis Wolf to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force, Atl. Flt.; Styresant Wainwright to Leviathan; David L. Liberman to President Grant; Morris H. Forman, Dental Corps, to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force, Atl. Flt.; Cushing Phillips to duty in conn. f.o. R-6 and on board when commd.; Henry G. Conrad (P.C.) to supply off., Panama; Gerald A. Ebank (P.C.) to Pechontas; H. A. Peterson to Panther.

Ensigns: Paul E. Hackett to Leviathan; Bernard Cohen to Mt. Vernon; James Collins, Pay Corps, to Texas; Allan P. Van Winkle to Powhatan; Carl H. Wendels to Roanoke; Alfred A. Gerade, Pay Corps, to Plover; Thomas J. Noban to Hawaiian; Thomas E. Scofield to duty in conn. f.o. Roper and on board as torpedo off. when commd.; Wilfred E. Shults to duty in conn. f.o. Ramsey and on board as torpedo off. when commd.; Frank Dobie to Waters; Harvey E. Pisk, Jr. (P.C.) to Leviathan; Garwell C. Farr (P.C.) to Plover; Floyd L. Ritchey (P.C.) to supply off., Lake Worth; Otto L. Ross (P.C.) to West Asam; Frank P. Lukens (P.C.) to Mallory; Harold S. Borden to Powhatan; Clarence S. Austin (Naval Hosp.) to duty Florida; Harold C. Cochran (P.C.) to duty Cononics as asst. to supply off.

Boats: A. W. Frederick to report to supply off. overseas supplies, Commonwealth Pier, for duty; Joseph E. Jackson to R.S. Norfolk for duty with armed guards; W. J. Smith to duty as exec. off. on U.S.S.C. 407.

Gunner Frederick E. McCoy to Mississippi.

A.P. Clerk John Ball to Cruiser and Transport Force for duty with supply officer on Nansemond.

Shore Orders.

JAN. 20—Comdr.: Charles W. Early to Annapolis, Naval Academy for duty; Chester C. Mayo (P.C.), designation as special dist. off.

Lieut. Comdr.: William M. McDonnell (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.; William B. Cothern to treatment Naval Hosp., New York; Harry W. Ruak (P.C.) to settle accounts and w.o.; T. W. Salmons and T. J. Turney to Snar.

Lieuts.: Edward E. Von Preissig (P.C.) to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; Stephen L. Loyett (M.C.) to navy yard, Boston, for duty in Hull Div.; John Pennington (M.C.) to

comdt. 4th Naval Dist. for duty; Russell D. Pennycook (P.C.) to chief Wm., supplies and accounts, for duty; Lionel L. La Pointe (M.C.) to Virginia; John M. Ewitt (M.C.) to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; James M. Quinn (M.C.) to 8th N.D., duty at Naval Hosp.; Charles F. Gobb to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; John S. Farnsworth to Bur. Nav. for assignment.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. P. Smith to Naval Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.; Tracy M. Klegley to home; Norman L. Stevens, New York, to duty under naval inspr. of Ord., Ford Instrument Co., Detroit, Mich.; Myron F. Eddy to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; R. Irving to Snar.

Ensigns: Harvey E. Wathen (P.C.) to duty 12th N.D.; John W. Moran, Jr. (P.C.) to duty Naval Air Sta., St. Helena, Norfolk, Va.; Robert C. Gram to duty Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; Edward Rice, Jr., to duty 1st Naval Dist.; Dean E. Lochman to duty Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo, Canal Zone; Ford S. Peterson to duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Thomas W. Pedrick (P.C.) to duty with dist. off., Danots, 45 Broadway, N.Y.; Roland T. Jellett (P.C.) to duty under Danots, New York, N.Y.; Harry F. Coulter to office of Naval Communications, Navy Dept., Washington; H. E. Fuhr, Bay Shore, L.I., N.Y., to Bur. of Steam Eng., Washington; P. G. Wrenn and L. S. Leach, 3d N.D.; Godwin Worlin to duty under Snar, New York.

Pharms: Charles F. Whitmore to 2d Naval Dist. for duty at Naval Hosp.; James A. Freeman to 3d Naval Dist. for duty in conn. f.o. Naval Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y., and for duty at that hosp. when placed in commn.

Ordered to Sea Duty.

JAN. 17—Lieut. Comdr.: Albert Roscoe Mack to duty as asst. engr. off. on Arizona; Charles S. Alden to command M-1; Maurice H. Pierce to command C-8; Hugh L. White to duty as asst. engr. off. Arkansas; Lloyd B. Gray to duty as exec. off. Marblehead; James E. Brenner to duty as asst. engr. off. Delaware; Howard S. Jeans to duty as exec. off., Little; Robert A. Burg to command Div. 3, Sub-Force, Atl. Flt.

Lieuts.: Ernest G. Smith to duty as engr. off. on Phillip; W. K. Johnston to Molville; John L. Franz (M.C.) to Powhatan; John M. Huff (M.C.) to duty in conn. f.o. Idaho and for duty when commd.

Lieuts. (j.g.): James E. Donahue to St. Louis; Arthur L. Mundo to command Arapahoe; Francis D. Harrower to duty on Pechontas; Walter G. Maser to duty on board O-12; Edward J. Sherry to duty conn. f.o. Greene and on board as engr. off. when commd.; John A. McCarthy (C.H.C.) to duty on Konings der Nederlanden; Everett P. Jewett (M.C.) to Nansamond; Raymond A. Arlinger (P.C.) for duty as supply off., Roanoke; John H. Skillman (P.C.) to duty as supply off., Naval Prison Camp, Paris Island, S.C.; Clark E. Morrow (M.C.D.S.) to Seattle.

Ensigns: Stearns M. Abrams to De Kalb; W. R. Simpson to Noma; H. W. Thorne to Mugford; Carl A. Olson (P.C.) to Arcadian; Wilfred C. Schofield (P.C.) to South Haven; Thomas H. Estes (P.C.) to Wilmette; Claudius Duncan (P.C.) to Rhinland; Herbert B. Ingram (P.C.) to Leviathan; Albert A. Goethals (P.C.) to duty under communication supt., 1st Naval Dist.; David Goodman (P.C.) to Freedom; William A. Mason to Antigone; Paul P. Paige (P.C.) to Mercury; David B. Robnett to duty in command Scout Patrol 155; Robert N. Cram to Cowell; Edward M. Pickman to Bermuda; Albert S. Crockett to R-4; Laurence Dowling to D-3.

Pay Clerks: Robert B. Foster to Arcadian; Kenneth H. Goss to Edward Luckenbach.

Carps: William P. Sullivan to 3d Naval Dist. for duty as writer of aviation test books under the dir. U.S. Naval Gas Engine School, Columbia U., N.Y. City, N.Y.; George A. Sinner to duty on San Francisco; Dion W. Taylor to Seattle; H. P. Cummings to Bridgeport.

Shore Orders.

JAN. 17—Capt. John J. Hyland to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. Andrew W. Carmichael (C.O.) report to dist. supervisor Naval Overseas Transp. Service for duty with demobilization officer.

Lieuts.: William Zeidler to Birmingham, Ala., via Washington, as naval inspr. of Ord., S.E. Dist.; Orrin R. Hewitt to navy yard, New York; John C. Richerits to Norfolk to supervisor Naval Overseas Transp. Service for duty; Joseph G. O'Brien (M.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; John D. Lane to duty, Marine Ret. Sta., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Ensigns: Francis G. Speidel (M.C.) and Felix P. Keane (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.; Ralph B. Bristol (P.C.) to Washington, Chief Bur. Supplies and Accounts for duty; Milton B. Clayton (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Newport, R.I.; Edward R. Ryan (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Washington; Harry J. Noble (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Norfolk; James L. Pierce (M.C.) to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Jesse J. Hendren (M.C.) to Pelham Bay Park, Naval Tra. Camp, for duty at Naval Hosp.; Frank H. Cantlie (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; Lawrence G. Reister (M.C.) to Pelham Park for duty Naval Hosp.; James F. Hooker (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; P. J. Anderson to Admiral Wilson for assignment; Brownlee Fisher to duty Machias.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Robert L. Ireland to duty Naval Air Sta., Morehead City, N.C.; Douglas G. Stewart to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; Samuel W. Morris to San Pedro, Cal., report Sub. Base temp. duty; Greecy C. Wheeler (C.H.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., St. Helena, Norfolk; Michael C. Faber (C.O.) to Great Lakes Tra. Sta. for duty in conn. with Aviation Mechanics Test School; Louis M. Denephe (M.C.D.S.) to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C., for duty.

Ensigns: Thomas E. Sheerin to duty with commissioning board, 1st Naval Dist.; George Packard (P.C.) and Robert O. Moore (P.C.) to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; Van Rensselaer Tremper to 3d Naval Dist.; William Easton to duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Kenneth O. Hester (P.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; Lawrence B. Wales (P.C.) to Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns: David P. Murselman (P.C.) and Donald J. Jeffrey (P.C.) to duty 4th Naval Dist.; Ralph A. Snively to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; Frank K. Wyatt to duty 12th Naval Dist.; Thomas D. Quinn and Barrett Studley to duty Naval Air Sta., Morehead City, N.C.; Ralph Hicks to Boston, report 1st naval dist. for duty on R.S. (3d Naval Dist.).

Ensigns: Charles C. Campbell to duty R.S. Boston (comdt. 1st Naval Dist.).

Carpenters: Anthony M. Velps to Great Lakes, C.O. Naval Tra. Sta., as instr. in Avia. Mechanic School, Code B-1; Lott C. Newton to duty under dist. supervisor, Naval Overseas Transp. Service, 3d Naval Dist.

A.P. Clerk Eugene L. Horan report 13th Naval Dist. for duty with supply off., R.S. Puget Sound.

Orders Revoked.

Ensigns: Andrew G. Clauson, Jr. (P.C.), orders of Jan. 16, 1919, relieved from all active duty, revoked; Harry W. Seville orders of Jan. 17, 1919, to duty Arizona, revoked; Walter H. Robertson orders of Jan. 9, 1919, relieved from all active duty, dated Jan. 13, 1919, revoked.

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

Capt. Edward S. Chandler, U.S.M.C., was tried at the navy yard, New York, July 15, 1918, and found guilty of scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals and of absence from station and duty after leave had expired, and was sentenced to be dismissed. President Wilson confirmed the sentence. (C.M.O. 105, Aug. 23, 1918, Navy Dept.)

Lieut. Comdr. William B. Howe, U.S.N., has been honorably acquitted by a G.C.M. of the charge of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. This acquittal was approved by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in C.M.O. 176, Dec. 10, 1918, N.D.

P.A. Paymr. John L. Chatterton, U.S.N., who was found guilty by a G.C.M. of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was sentenced to be dismissed. President Wilson approved the sentence. The proceedings of the case are just made public in G.C.M.O. Oct. 29, 1918, N.D.

Surg. Allan E. Peck, U.S.N., was found guilty by a G.C.M. of scandalous conduct, presenting false claims, violation of a regulation and of falsehood. He was sentenced to dismissal. The J.A.G. of the Navy, in reviewing the proceedings, expressed the opinion that the proceedings, findings and sentence were illegal, pointing out that the specifications were too indefinitely drawn and the findings of the court were not supported by the evidence. The J.A.G. recommended that Surgeon Peck be released from arrest and restored to duty. This recommendation

tion was approved by the Secretary of the Navy. This case has just been made public in C.M.O. 148, 1918, N.D.

First Lieut. Carl W. Meigs, U.S.M.C., was found guilty by a G.C.M. of neglect of duty and was sentenced to lose forty numbers in his grade. In reviewing the proceedings the J.A.G. of the Navy gave the opinion that the charge was not sustained by the evidence and recommended that it be dismissed, and that Lieutenant Meigs be restored to duty. The Major General Commandant and the Secretary of the Navy approved the recommendation. The proceedings are given in C.M.O. 171, Nov. 27, 1918, N.D.

Lieut. (j.g.) (T) Emory F. Hosmer (B), U.S.N., was tried at Cavite, P.I., April 24, 1918, and found guilty of improperly hazarding the vessel under his command, in consequence of which she was run upon a rock and seriously injured. Sentenced to be placed at the foot of the permanent list of chief boatswains of the Regular Navy as existing on Feb. 6, 1918. The Judge Advocate General placed an indorsement on the record, which declared the sentence illegal and said it should be set aside. "The sentence involves the reduction of a commissioned officer to the grade of warrant officer," said the J.A.G., "and specifies the rank and precedence he shall take on the list of permanent boatswains in the Navy. This sentence is not only unauthorized by law, but is impossible of execution, at least without the consent and assistance of the accused. Such a sentence is improper, and is unknown to naval law." In accordance with the recommendation of the sentence as provides that Lieutenant Hosmer is to be reduced to the rank of boatswain, U.S.N., and to be placed at the top of the permanent list of boatswains, U.S.N., as existing on Feb. 6, 1918. The Judge Advocate General placed an indorsement on the record, which declared the sentence illegal and said it should be set aside. "The sentence involves the reduction of a commissioned officer to the grade of warrant officer," said the J.A.G., "and specifies the rank and precedence he shall take on the list of permanent boatswains in the Navy. This sentence is not only unauthorized by law, but is impossible of execution, at least without the consent and assistance of the accused. Such a sentence is improper, and is unknown to naval law." In accordance with the recommendation of the sentence as provides that Lieutenant Hosmer is to be reduced to the rank of boatswain, U.S.N., and to be placed at the top of the permanent list of boatswains, U.S.N., as existing on Feb. 6, 1918, was set aside as illegal. (C.M.O. 98, Aug. 2, 1918, Navy Dept.)

Lieut. (j.g.) Charles T. Perry, U.S.N.R.F., was tried May 29, 1918, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and found guilty of drunkenness and of disobeying the lawful order of his superior officer. He was sentenced to lose \$25 per month of his pay for a period of six months. Although Secretary of the Navy Daniels considered the sentence inadequate, he approved it in order that the accused might not wholly escape punishment. The court had previously refused to alter the sentence. (C.M.O. 91, July 31, 1918, Navy Dept.)

Lieut. James A. Ledgett, U.S.N.R.F., was tried July 5, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Agamemnon, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and found guilty of leaving station before being regularly relieved and of absence from station and duty after leave had expired. He was sentenced to be reduced to the rating of seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., and to be discharged from the U.S.N.R.F. with a dishonorable discharge. The court, in reconsidering its sentence, decided to revoke its former finding on the first charge and the specification thereunder, and found, in substitution therefor, the specification of the first charge of drunkenness "proved in part" and the accused of the charge "guilty in a less degree than charged, guilty of drunkenness." For its former sentence the court decided to substitute the following: To be dismissed from the United States naval service and to be imprisoned six months. In view of the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation that portion of the sentence involving confinement was remitted by Secretary Daniels, and the President of the United States confirmed the sentence, as mitigated. (C.M.O., Aug. 23, 1918, Navy Dept.)

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 24—Lieut. Col. C. Campbell to 3d Prov. Brig., Galveston, Texas, duty 8th Regt.

Major A. Racicot to St. Paul, Minn.

Major R. E. Messersmith to Washington, D.C., upon arrival in U.S. and to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Major F. S. N. Erskine to U.S.S. Idaho, stationed at Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. T. R. Wood to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. F. L. Morris to Naval Hosp., Key West, Fla., for further treatment.

Second Lieut. J. G. Kapowich discharged from M.C.R.

Second Lieut. Randolph D. Thomas, Sidney F. High and T. H. Mitchell ordered to inactive service.

Detachment Hqs., Squadrons A, B and C, 1st Marine Av. Force, from Norfolk, Va., to Marine Av. Detachment, Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

Marine Bks., 3d Naval Dist., New York, N.Y., demobilized.

Marine Personnel Office, 3d Naval Dist., established. All officers and men on detached duty transferred to Marine Bks., New York, N.Y.; remaining enlisted personnel of Marine Bks., 3d Naval Dist., on duty status, except clerical force, consisting of 1 sergeant major, 2 Q.M. sergeants (Pay Dept.), 1 sergeant, 10 clerks and stenographers, 2 chauffeurs, 2 orderlies and 1 chief pharmacist's mate, to Marine Bks., Philadelphia. This office will consist of above mentioned clerical force, and all officers and enlisted men under treatment at Naval Hosp., New York, at outlying Army hospitals in vicinity of New York, or on sick leave or furlough. Following officers retained for duty in Marine Personnel Office: Col. H. O. Davis, Capt. R. F. Slingluff, Marine Gunns. George H. Barrett, Adam W. Rhamstine, John Licht and John P. Whalen.

JAN. 25—Major Harry O. Smith detached 2d Prov. Brig.; to U.S.

Solter Ernest C. Williams to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Major Leon W. Hoyt detached U.S.S. Utah; to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Major Harold F. Wirgman to U.S.S. Utah for duty as division marine officer and aid on staff, division commander, Div. 5.

Capt. William T. Thalheimer to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo, duty brigade Q.M.

Capt. Lathrop B. Flintom to Marine Bks., Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R.I.

Capt. Harry E. Horner to Marine Bks., New York, N.Y., for duty as post Q.M.

Capt. Frank P. Snow to U.S.S. Texas.

Capt. Charles M. Jones to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Capt. Thomas S. Whiting to Newport News, Va., for duty with Newport News Div., Transport Force, relieving Capt. B. Goodman.

Capt. Benjamin Goodman to U.S.S. Florida, relieving Capt. C. M. Jones.

First Lieut. Andrew L. W. Gordon to Advanced Base Force, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. Lewis R. Stickle to U.S.S. Mississippi, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert P. Moyer.

First Lieut. Robert P. Moyer to Marine Bks., Naval Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

First Lieut. Lucius G. C. Lyle to duty 3d Brigade.

First Lieut. John D. Bowling to Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. Howard E. Cholet to Marine Bks., New York, for duty as assistant to post Q.M.

Second Lieut. O. S. Furey to Marine Bks., Portsmouth, N.H., for duty as post Q.M., relieving Capt. W. T. Thalheimer.

Second Lieut. Stanley B. Smith, Eugene D. Bradbury, John O. Plautt, March L. Tooker and Q.M. Clerk Beane Eagan to Marine Bks., New York, N.Y.

Second Lieut. George W. B. Davidson detached 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo; to U.S.

Second Lieut. John M. Lamond to Marine Corps Publicity Bureau, New York, N.Y.

JAN. 27—Capt. John N. Popham, Jr., and 1st Lieut. Jacob R. Heckman to Marine Personnel Office, 3d Naval Dist., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. G. P. Schenk to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C., upon discharge from treatment at Naval Hospital.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Drew, Jr., Francis Parkman, Frederick J. Pullen, Andrew W. Warren, Jr., and Philip W. Blood discharged from M.C.R.

Second Lieut. Walter W. Joseph, Houston P. Sewall, Edward E. Embree, James J. Caffrey, Bertram L. Smith, George M. Abbott, John F. Gibbs, Harold A. Jones, Howard B. Malmar, Bronson H. Davis and Webster A. Mathews ordered to inactive service.

First Lieut. Henry Guna, Jr., discharged from M.C.

Second Lieut. John R. Whiteside killed Jan. 23, 1919, in airplane accident.

Marine Gunr. Roy N. Arnett appointment as marine gunner (temp.) revoked.

Marine Gunr. Henry D. Williams appointed marine gunner (temp.) in M.C.

JAN. 28—Col. Dickinson P. Hall to Washington upon return to U.S.

Major E. T. Lloyd to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Major Thomas E. Thrasher to duty as officer in charge, Asst. Paymaster's Office, New York, N.Y.

Major Harold C. Pierce to 2d Prov. Brigade, Santo Domingo, D.R.

First Lieut. Edgar A. Poe to Cruiser Force, Steneck Bldg., Hoboken, N.J., duty Asst. to Force Marine Officer upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. Ralph D. Logan discharged from M.C.R.

Second Lieut. Morris De O. Freeman, Thomas I. Corddry, Arthur J. Sherman, Einar P. Olsen and John T. Breckon, jr., ordered to inactive service.

JAN. 29—Major Gerald A. Johnson to 3d Prov. Brigade, Galveston, Texas.

Second Lieut. Charles K. Safford to Naval Hospital, New York, for observation, and Marine Personnel Office, 3d Naval Dist., for duty.

First Lieut. Alphonse H. Wambags, and 2d Lieuts. John H. Andrews and Peter Morgan discharged from Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieuts. Glenn J. Konvalinka, Harry M. Grayson, Henry Bower, Roswell E. Davis, Charles W. Breedlove and John C. Hollis to inactive service.

Marine Gunr. Arthur J. Taylor appointed marine gunner (Prov.), M.C.R.; assigned duty Marine Bks., Naval Sta., Guantanamo Bay.

1st Marine Aeronautic Co. to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

JAN. 30—Major Jesse F. Dyer to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Major Alexander A. Vandegrift to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., duty Post Q.M., relieving Capt. Otto Salzman.

Capt. Merritt B. Curtis to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. Curtis W. LeGette to Marine Barracks, Charleston, S.C.

Second Lieut. August L. Huhn detached 2d Prov. Brigade; to U.S.

Second Lieuts. Barton W. Murray and John P. McMurrin discharged from M.C.R.

Marine Gunr. John M. Parker to inactive service.

Marine Gunr. Robert F. Elmgren (temp.) assigned 2d Prov. Brigade.

Marine Gunr. Martin Midken (temp.) assigned Mare Island, Cal.

Marine Gunr. Herbert Johnson (temp.) assigned Marine Det., Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo.

Marine Gunr. Reginald O. Vardy (temp.) assigned Marine Bks., Washington.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 29, 1919.

The Reserve officers at the Naval Academy gave their farewell dance on Monday night previous to receiving their certificates of training this week and departure from the Academy. Mrs. Eberle, with the chairman of the hop committee, received. Lieut. A. H. Tawressey, U.S.N., after two weeks' leave here with Mrs. Tawressey, has returned to his ship, the Utah, and will sail for Cuba.

Capt. Teh-Yuen Lii and Lieut. Chu Fong Lin, naval attachés of the Chinese Legation at Washington, recently visited the Naval Academy and inspected it. They were entertained at luncheon by Rear Admiral Eberle and Mrs. Eberle.

Comdr. Walter N. Vernon has reported for duty at the Academy, to succeed Comdr. P. Blackburn as head of the Department of Navigation.

Mayor Strange, of Annapolis, has sent Superintendent Eberle a letter of thanks for the timely aid that he, the officers and midshipmen gave in the great fire of Jan. 17 here.

Lieut. Comdr. Lawrence F. Bischoff has been detached from the Naval Academy Department of Ordnance and Gunner and ordered to sea duty. Comdr. and Mrs. Paul D. Blackburn gave a dinner party at their residence in the Naval Academy on Friday in honor of Superintendent and Mrs. Eberle. Mrs. H. B. Le Bourgeois, wife of Commander Le Bourgeois, U.S.N., is visiting in Washington.

The remains of Ensign Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N.R.F., after cremation, were interred here on Monday.

Mrs. John Downes, wife of Commander Downes, now on sea duty, has taken a house here in Randall Court. Ensign Struven, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Eberle received at the Reserve officers' farewell ball here on Monday. Many guests were present, including participants from outside the city.

The midshipmen easily defeated the University of Virginia at basketball here Jan. 25, the score being 57 to 16 and the victory the twelfth the Navy lads have won this season without sustaining a defeat. The game was cleanly played, and the midshipmen displayed an accuracy and speed in their team work which had not been reached previously. Deringer and Lewis were the big point-makers for the Navy, while Farwell, Double and Waters fitted nicely into the team play. The score of the first period was 32 to 4 in favor of the Navy, all of Virginia's points being on Pettway's throwing from the foul line. Playing against many Navy substitutes in the second period, the midshipmen made a little better showing.

The midshipmen opened their swimming season by winning from Johns Hopkins on Jan. 25 in the local tank by 41 to 9. The visitors, with Reins, took the back stroke event, but did not do better than third in any others. The relay was beautifully contested. Gallagher, of the Navy, taking the lead over Gould by about two yards, and the other swimmers just maintaining it. The forty-yard back stroke and hundred-yard swim were both well contested, with the three leaders bunched. Other swimming contest dates arranged for are: Feb. 1, All Pittsburgh team; Feb. 6, Massachusetts School of Technology; Feb. 22, Columbia.

The Academy gymnasium team has arranged for meets with Haverford for Feb. 22, and the Philadelphia Turnverein on March 8.

WEST POINT.

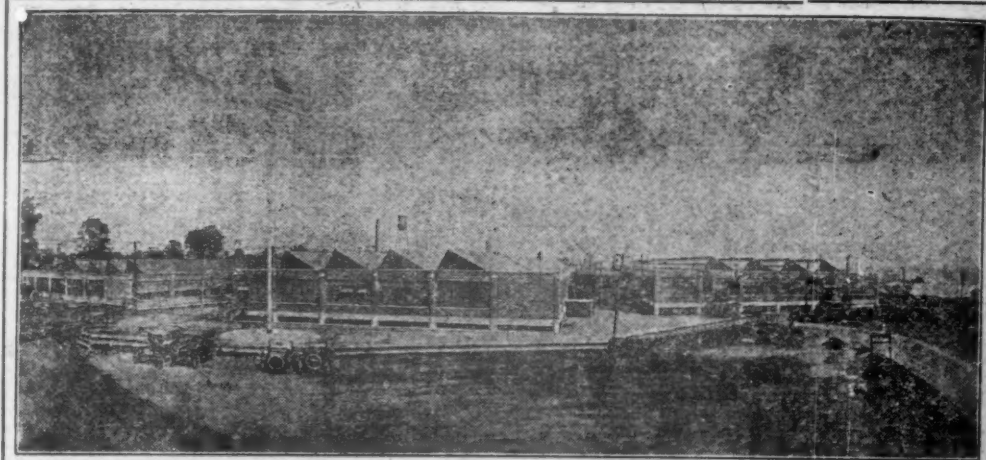
West Point, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1919.

The West Point branch of the American Red Cross instituted a drive last week to finish up the allotment of work that the garment department had to turn in for January. It seemed an impossible task, but energy and determination accomplished the necessary results and the shipment went off on schedule time. The work on hand now is an emergency allotment of Belgian refugee garments. The garment department has been working against heavy odds, the holidays and then the quarantine having decreased the number of working days by one-half.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Hobbs last week. The subject of the hostess' paper was "The Berlin-Bagdad Railway." Current events were given by Mrs. Marshburn. The Club will meet next week with Miss Julia McGeer.

The student officers' hop in Cullum Hall on Saturday was largely attended, and there were many guests from out of the post. Lieut. Horace Speed's guest was Miss Coles, of New York; Lieut. D. C. Hardin and Lieutenant McKimney had Miss Brady and Miss Hardin, of Brooklyn, as their guests; Lieutenant Baret's guest was Miss Laura Cary, of New York; and Lieutenant Sutherland's guest was Miss Harriett Viner, of New York. Lieutenant Barton and Williams entertained the Misses Atterburn, of Mt. Vernon, for the hop and week-end; and Mr. and Miss Loveland, of Brooklyn, were at the hotel, guests of Lieutenant Armstrong. Major and Mrs. Hanna's guests were the Misses West, of Haverstraw.

Mrs. Cramer had her sister, Miss Frances Rees, of New York, and Miss Della Lindsay, of Savannah, as her guests over the week-end. Miss Price, of Columbia University, New York, was with Mrs. J. K. Brown. Major Gen. Henry Jervey,



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Assistant Chief of Staff, and Mrs. Jervey were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for several days. Major Frederick Herr, I.G. Dept., is the guest of Major A. E. Poits. Mrs. Crust, of California, has been spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Walter K. Dunn.

There has been a revival of social activity since the quarantine is over. The Monday Bridge Club has resumed meetings. Members may make up their own tables, or may draw for partners after arriving at Cullum Hall. Mrs. Morrison is chairman in charge of the meetings and reports great interest, as evidenced by the large attendance of last week. The prize-winners on Monday were Mrs. Fieberger, Mrs. Scratchley, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Mrs. L. I. Stuart and Mrs. Rees.

Col. and Mrs. Iverson Jones entertained at dinner on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Dodds and Miss Dodds. Mrs. Fieberger had a table of bridge on Saturday for Mesdames Wilcox, Russell and Ganoce. At Mrs. Morrison's bridge party on Thursday were Mesdames Walthall, Hanna and Thorpe. On Wednesday Mrs. Morrison entertained for Mesdames Fieberger, Russell, Holt and Ganoce.

Colonels Wilcox and Stuart were guests of friends at the Tennis and Racquet Club in New York on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's guests for dinner on Sunday were Col. and Mrs. Walthall and Capt. and Mrs. Proctor. Mr. Peter G. Pauls, of Galveston, Texas, father of Mrs. G. L. Hardin, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart on Thursday. Col. and Mrs. Holt spent the week-end in Hartford with Colonel Holt's parents.

Mrs. Shields is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. R. D. Newman, who have moved into quarters No. 61. Mrs. Stuart spent a few days at Vassar visiting her daughter, Miss Elsie Stuart. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger entertained at luncheon on Monday for Major Gen. and Mrs. Jervey, of Washington, D.C. Dining with Col. and Mrs. Harrison on Saturday were Major and Mrs. R. D. Newman and Mrs. Shields. Colonel Tillman is in Washington for several days. Colonel Carter has just returned from a visit to Camp Humphreys and Washington. Col. and Mrs. Stuart's guests at dinner on Sunday were Gen. and Mrs. Jervey and Lieut. W. W. Jervey.

Col. and Miss Tillman gave a dinner on Thursday for Col. S. R. Jones, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, sr., Major and Mrs. Marshburn, Major A. B. Johnson, jr., and Captain Hewitt. Major Poits and Captain Cophorne were hosts at a delightful party at the club on Sunday for Mrs. J. K. Brown, Miss Lindsay, Miss Price, Miss Rees, Captain Lisle and Captain Johnson.

The hockey season has come to an end with the unprecedented continuation of warm weather, leaving basketball as the only feature of Saturday afternoons. Last week's game was a victory for the Army over Leigh, the score being 27 to 17. West Point kept the lead all through the game. Cranston starred for the Army and netted sixteen of the twenty-seven points for West Point. The Army team at the end of the second half was composed entirely of substitutes. The line-up: Army—Cranston, I.F.; Pfeiffer, r.f.; McQuarrie, c.; Barrick, l.g.; Sheehy, r.g. Leigh—Gardy, l.f.; Tullin, r.f.; Stewart, c.; Straub, l.g.; Framme, r.g. Goals from field—Cranston (6), Morse, Dowd, Wade, Graff, Sheehy, Gardy, Maurer, Savaria (2), Stewart, Framme, Ketchum. Goals from foul—Cranston (6), McQuarrie, Framme (3). Referee—Thorpe. Halves—Twenty minutes.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, Canal Zone, Jan. 13, 1919.

Traffic through the Canal has opened up remarkably and arrivals and departures of ships are again published in the papers. The New Zealand hospital ship Marama came into Cristobal on Friday with several hundred serious cot cases on board. Both the Atlantic and Pacific side did all in their power for the men, furnishing fruit, ice cream, cake, magazines, etc. The 33d Infantry band went over on Saturday and played for the men for over two hours standing. On Sunday the 33d minstreles, under Chaplain Tierney, went across the Isthmus and put on a minstrel show at Pier 18 for the wounded Anzacs.

The new Gatun "Y," built entirely by the 33d Infantry enlisted men, was formally opened on Friday evening. Speeches were made by Col. B. C. Morse, 33d Inf., Chaplain Tierney, Capt. Talmage Phillips, Q.M.C., Lieuts. John H. Hall, Pierce Butler, jr., and W. Wright Scott and Secretary Brooks and Mr. Spears.

Mrs. Eugene M. Graves has returned after spending the holidays with friends in Balboa. Lieut. Clarence Johnson, who has been in Colon hospital with a broken leg, has returned to Gatun and will be with Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph McGill till he is able to go back to active duty. Major and Mrs. Ira E. Wells and their guests, Senator and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Miss Thelma and Master Billy Thompson, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry H. Behrens, of Fort Sherman, New Year's Day. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Belling H. Sennett, Miss Katherine McCally, Lieuts. Dawson, Green and Otto.

Capt. and Mrs. Hiram B. Crosby, of Quarry Heights, entertained at dinner a number of officers of the Aviation Corps. Capt. and Mrs. John P. Tillman entertained Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace on Wednesday at supper. Lieut. Alva E. Steadman is now at Quarry Heights, commanding motor truck company at La Bota. Lieut. John G. Jarboe has been ill with influenza but is rapidly improving.

There were many dinner parties at the Hotel Washington at the Cullum Club dance Saturday. Commodore and Mrs. Oahoon entertained ten guests, Comdr. and Mrs. Overton ten, Lieutenant Goeddel two, Lieutenant Blagum one, Lieutenant Askerman and his mother six, Ensign McGinnis five, and Mr. and Mrs. Parsons had as guests Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Andrews.

The barracks at David, Chiriqui Province, were demolished in a severe wind storm Monday. One soldier was slightly injured.

The deepest sympathy is felt for Lieut. J. Banks Bartholow, who received a cable telling him of the death of his mother from pneumonia.

A farewell dinner was given for Captain King on Thursday

by Mr. and Mrs. Mason, their guests being Major and Mrs. Bogie, Lieutenant Moncrief and several civilian friends.

The Navy beat the 33d Infantry at baseball Sunday by a score of 6 to 2.

Gatun, C.Z., Jan. 19, 1919.

Capt. Gordon C. Irwin went over to Cristobal to meet the transport and bring back the recruits on Saturday. A committee has been appointed among 33d Infantry men in Gatun to make plans for entertainments and dances at the new Y.M.C.A. Lieut. W. W. Scott, adjutant, is chairman.

Mrs. Lamoreaux has secured a large assortment of Jamaican baskets, which she is to sell for the benefit of the Red Cross at Gilbert House. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Scott on Friday had as dinner guests Miss Healey, Miss Jessie Morse, Lieut. Donald Timmerman and John S. Campbell. Lieutenants Goeddel and Montayne entertained Lieut. and Mrs. John F. Noble, Miss Constantine and Miss Wright. Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall had as their guest Miss Georgia Ellsworth.

Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace were Balboa visitors on Saturday evening. Lieut. Chester N. Patterson, of Cristobal, was the overnight guest of friends in Camp Gaillard on Thursday.

Lieut. Eugene M. Graves has returned from leave spent in the States. Accompanying him on his return were Mrs. Graves's sister, Mrs. Gillon, and son, Donald. Mrs. Talmage Phillips has returned with her two children from an extended visit in the States at his home in Washington.

Major and Mrs. William Klingensmith and sisters, Bees and Dorothy Harris, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Smith, Captain Pollock, Lieutenants Witter and Hughie went on a picnic Tuesday to Fort Lorenzo. Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Lieutenants Dawson and Warren, of Coco Solo, sailed Thursday on the Kilpatrick for the States. Mrs. St. Clair Garnett, of Fort Sherman, on Tuesday was a guest of Mrs. E. V. Trett in Colon. Lieut. J. Banks Bartholow sailed on the transport to spend a month in the States at his home in Washington.

Captain King, of Quarry Heights, was guest of honor at a dinner party at the Tivoli given by Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Morgan, of Balboa. There were twelve guests, including Major and Mrs. Bogie, Dr. and Mrs. Houke, Lieutenant Moncrief, and civilian friends. Captain King left the next day for the States and will be stationed in New Orleans.

Brig. Gen. R. M. Blanchford entertained at dinner at the Tivoli Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. McCormack, who are leaving for Kentucky. The guests included Major and Mrs. Loughran, Capt. and Mrs. McFarland, Judge Hanan, American Minister W. J. Price, Colonel Riché, Acting Governor and Mrs. W. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Heald, Col. and Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Vreeland, Mrs. Breyfogle, and Rear Admiral Marbury Johnston.

Lieut. Col. Collin N. Ball, G.S., arrived on the Panama. He will be chief of staff, Headquarters Panama Canal Department, Ancon.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 22, 1919.

Capt. and Mrs. S. L. Wilson entertained at Sunday dinner aboard the destroyer Kilty for Capt. and Mrs. Marcus L. Miller, Miss Cassie Hiller, Lieutenant Breed and Lieut. M. C. Miller. Mrs. Wilson entertained at one of a series of small bridge parties at her apartments in the Sevel, in Vallejo, yesterday. Mrs. Samuel Knight left here last week for New York to join Major Knight, who preceded her East ten days ago. She has been much entertained in San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Boldt returned Sunday from a visit to Santa Barbara. Lieut. Richard McLaren has left for Fort Sill, Okla., after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Loyall McLaren, in Berkeley. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott were luncheon guests last week for Comdr. and Mrs. David Le Breton, Mrs. Rennie P. Schwerin and Mrs. Mountford Wilson, all of San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Meany entertained at a dinner-dance at their San Francisco home last week for Capt. and Mrs. John McClements, who are en route to the Orient. Mrs. Alexander McCracken entertained at a tea in San Francisco on Wednesday for Mrs. E. P. Leary, of Seattle. Mrs. C. V. McCarty, who came out from the East to visit her relatives over the holidays, has joined Lieutenant Commander McCarty in New York.

Comdr. and Mrs. David Le Breton (Pauline Persons) and their children have arrived from the East and are at the Fairmont, San Francisco. Mrs. Andrew Welsh and Mr. and Mrs. Dixwell Hewett are among those who have entertained at dinner for them. Ensign and Mrs. W. E. Halford have arrived from the East on a visit to friends at Mare Island. Lieut. Elmer Jennings is en route to San Francisco from a Southern camp to join Mrs. Jennings, who has been making her home at Atherton during his absence. Rear Admiral and Mrs. James H. Bull are visiting in Los Angeles. Mrs. Bull will go from there to Boston to visit her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Newell, Admiral Bull returning to their Santa Barbara home for the remainder of the winter. Lieut. Mosley Taylor arrived from New York on Monday. His marriage to Miss Emily Pope, of Burlingame, is to take place soon. Lieut. Reginald Fernald has returned to California from Taliaferro Field.

Miss Doris Durell was a luncheon hostess at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Edward B. Durell at the San Francisco Naval Training Station last week for Miss Edith Kynnersley, Mrs. John Wilson, Misses Mary Gorgas, Olga Willett, Augusta Rathbone and Pauline Wheeler.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Hindrelet have taken a cottage at the yard. Mrs. Lincoln Karmay is confined to the Naval Hospital, but hopes soon to return to her home. Miss Betty George was able to leave the hospital to-day after treatment there for a fortnight. Mrs. Charles P. Huff gave a tea at her San Francisco home this week for Miss Gladys Platt, the fiancée of Col. Louis Fendleton. Mrs. Platt and Mrs. Winifred Hyland presided at the table and two score guests were present. Lieut. Col. Steckmar Bendel has arrived from duty overseas and joined Mrs. Bendel, who has been making her

(Continued on page 796.)



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MARE ISLAND.

(Continued from page 795.)

home with her parents in San Francisco. He is awaiting assignment. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oscar Long entertained at a small dinner party at the Hotel Oakland on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd Schultz have gone to Los Angeles.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Green, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Raymond arrived from Manila on the last transport. Lieutenants Jones and Raymond were on General Green's staff. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Jones gave a dinner last week in honor of the three couples. Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond have now gone to Santa Barbara, while Lieut. and Mrs. Jones are established in San Rafael, where Gen. and Mrs. Green were their week-end guests.

Mrs. Lazear has arrived from Pittsburgh on a visit to her son-in-law and daughter. Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. O. Gayne, and is being welcomed by friends she made on her previous visits. The marriage of Miss Alice Claire Smith, of Piedmont, and Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Montgomery is to take place at the Smith home the latter part of the month.

Announcement was made yesterday of the detachment of Capt. Harry George as yard commandant and the assignment to the station of Capt. Edward L. Beach. Captain George, who was retired several years ago, was assigned to the yard shortly after we entered the war, and through his recommendations appointments have been secured which have made this one of the greatest stations owned by the Government. Captain George will return to business life and leaves here for Waterbury, Conn.

Lieutenant Commander Kirkham, who left here aboard the destroyer Shaw, the first destroyer to sail from the yard for the war zone after war was declared and a Mare Island-built ship, arrived here yesterday for duty aboard the destroyer Claxton as yard commandant when she is commissioned. She was in.

The Dutch battle cruiser, Zeven Provinciën, arrived in San Francisco. The officers, the affairs including receptions which are to be given by Consul General and Mrs. H. A. Van Coonen Torichiana.

NAVY GUESTS OF SONS OF REVOLUTION.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and more than 100 other officers of the fleet were guests of the Sons of the Revolution at a luncheon served in the historic Fraunce's Tavern, New York city, on Jan. 28. The speakers included Admiral Mayo, Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves and Rear Admirals Hugh Rodman and Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N. All spoke on subjects relating to the war. Other officers at the luncheon included Captains William C. Cole, Harley H. Christy, C. B. McVay, William A. Moffett, D. M. Nulton, L. M. Overstreet, Yates Stirling, W. K. Wortman, G. R. Venable, S. H. R. Doyle, C. S. Freeman, Adolphus Andrews, D. W. Blamer, E. H. Dodd, C. R. Miller, H. H. Hough and W. V. Pratt, all U.S.N., and Comdrs. C. F. Ely, A. S. Hickey, J. H. Hoover, F. C. Martin, S. R. McKinney, R. S. Robertson and E. S. Root, U.S.N.; Major N. P. Vulte and Capt. P. A. del Valle, both U.S.M.C.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF HONORED AVIATORS SOUGHT.

Photographs of five officers who were killed in airplane accidents and for whom Army flying fields have been named are being sought by Major Gen. W. L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, U.S.A. The officers were Lieuts. Moss L. Love, Cav.; Joseph D. Park, Cav.; Lewis C. Rockwell, Inf.; Lewis W. Haselhurst, Jr., Signal Corps; Eric L. Ellington, Cav. All of these officers died several years ago and the records of the War Department are incomplete, hence their friends or relatives who can supply photographs or other information will confer a favor on the War Department by communicating with the Personnel Section, Division of Military Aeronautics, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

The United Service Club of America, organized Dec. 21, 1917, is composed of commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Major Gen. John Biddle, first president, was compelled by orders for overseas duty to resign. He was succeeded by Comdr. S. R. Fuller, Jr., who had to resign on account of arduous duties. The new president, Major Solomon, of the Corps of Engineers, formerly consulting engineer of At-

lanta, Ga., has been connected with the Construction Division since April, 1917, first as supervising engineer on several southern camps and since January, 1918, has been stationed in Washington.

POST CARD FORMS FOR ARMY INVALIDS.

In order to relieve the anxiety of relatives and friends of patients from overseas, who are now being admitted to Army hospitals in this country, Surg. Gen. M. W. Ireland has directed that post cards be printed with blanks to be filled in with the name, present location, nature of wound or disease, and condition of the patient. These cards are to be mailed promptly to those concerned upon the admission to a hospital, transfer from a hospital or discharge of patient from overseas.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DURLAND.—Born at New York city, Dec. 31, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Durland a son, John Stewart Durland, Jr.

FINDLEY.—Born at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Quay H. Findley, 155th Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Margery Elisabeth Findley.

HARRISON.—Born at Newburgh, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1919, to the wife of Capt. W. K. Harrison, Cav., U.S.A., a son, William Kelly Harrison, 3d.

JOHNSON.—Born at Winfield, Ia., Jan. 26, 1919, to the wife of Theodore Johnson, first sergeant, U.S.A., retired, a daughter, Elva Johnson.

LITTLE.—Born at Griffin, Ga., Jan. 14, 1919, to the wife of Col. James M. Little, Inf., U.S.A., American Expeditionary Force, a son, Ashley Jewell Little.

OSTROSKI.—Born at Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 22, 1919, to the wife of Major Herbert M. Ostroski, 50th Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Herbert Merton Ostroski, Jr.

PHELPS.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Henry L. Phelps, U.S.N., a daughter, Corinne Payne Phelps.

QUINTARD.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 29, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Alexander S. Quintard, 8th Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Jean Jervoy Quintard, granddaughter of Col. J. P. Jervoy, U.S.A.

REED.—Born at Chamute, Kas., Jan. 19, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Clement A. Reed, 43d Inf., U.S.A., a son, Clement Austin Reed, Jr.

SABINI.—Born at Camp Jackson, S.C., Jan. 3, 1919, to the wife of Capt. D. J. Sabini, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Katharine Madeline Sabini.

STEVENS.—Born at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Charles N. Stevens, U.S.A., a son, Charles Dexter Stevens.

STONE.—Born at Ochari, Asheville, N.C., Jan. 19, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Wallace B. Stone, 120th Inf., U.S.A., 30th Div., a daughter, Helen Pamela Stone.

VROOM.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Guybert B. Vroom, U.S.N., a son.

WATROUS.—Born at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25, 1919, to the wife of Major Livingston Watrous, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Van Derlip Watrous.

WEEMS.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Philip Van Horn Weems, U.S.N., a daughter, Margaret Thackray Weems.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—BYRNE.—At Paris, France, Dec. 31, 1918, Lieut. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, 22d Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Helen MacGregor Byrne.

BEALL—SIMPSON.—At Wilmington, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1919, Mr. John McCulloch Beall and Mrs. Vavara Kaits Simpson, sister of Capt. Austin Kaits, U.S.N.

BENSON—SMITH.—At New York city, Jan. 25, 1919, Capt. Reynolds Benson, Air Service, U.S.A., and Miss Sara Redway Smith.

BERNHARD—GHEEN.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 25, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Alva D. Bernhard, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Montford Gheen, daughter of Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N.

COSTER—FOX.—At Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 21, 1919, Lieut. Norman B. Coster, U.S.N., and Miss Henrietta Fox.

JESCHKE—DEVEREUX.—At Chevy Chase, Md., Jan. 29, 1919, Capt. Richard H. Jeschke, U.S.M.C., and Miss Margaret M. Devereux, daughter of Major J. B. Devereux, U.S.A.

KNIGHT—MENIGER.—At Honolulu, H.I., Dec. 14, 1918, Lieut. Harold M. McKnight, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Irma P. Meniger.

LEWIS—HODGE.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 18, 1919, Lieut. Charles Lewis, Jr., U.S.A., and Miss Clara A. Hodge.

RANDOLPH—WILSON.—At Newburgh, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1919, Major Norman Randolph, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Eleanor Wilson.

SELSMER—BALDWIN.—At Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1918, Lieut. Edward Godfrey Selmsier, Air Service, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Baldwin, sister of Mrs. Malven, wife of Lieut. Col. H. H. Malven, U.S.A.

SMITH—BROOKES.—At Santa Fe, N.M., Jan. 11, 1919, Lieut. Eugene F. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Marjorie Brookes, daughter of Col. G. C. Bushnell, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

DIED.

BEAN.—Died in Asheville, N.C., Jan. 17, 1919, Lieut. Paul J. Bean, U.S.N., retired, formerly of the Corps of Civil Engrs.

BLACKFORD.—Died at Camp Lewis, Wash., Jan. 18, 1919, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Blackford, 75th Inf., U.S.A.

BRADFORD.—Died at Arcadia, Fla., Jan. 24, 1919, Edward Elliot Bradford, son of the late Col. James Hayward Bradford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bradford, and brother of Col. J. H. Bradford, Jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Charles D. Roberts, wife of Colonel Roberts, U.S.A.

CHADWICK.—Died at New York city, Jan. 27, 1919, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired.

DOUGLASS.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 6, 1919, Mrs. Alice McClure Douglass, wife of Capt. J. L. Douglass, U.S.A.

HAND.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1919, Lieut. Daniel W. Hand, U.S.N., son of Brig. Gen. D. W. Hand, U.S.A.

HASKELL.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 11, 1919, Mrs. Joseph T. Haskell, widow of Brevet Brigadier General Haskell, U.S.A.

JONES.—Died at Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 19, 1919, Mr. Henry F. Jones, father of Lieut. Col. J. S. Jones, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., and of Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, wife of Colonel Joyce, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.

KEYES.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Comdr. Raymond Stedman Keyes, U.S.N.

LANGSTROTH.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 20, 1919, Mrs. Lovell Langstroth, wife of Dr. Langstroth and daughter of Major Gen. Frank L. Winn, U.S.A.

LEE.—Died at Post Hospital, Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1919, Lieut. Charles Asa Lee, Reserve Labor Battalion, U.S.A.

TAYLOR.—Died at Allston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1919, Mrs. Vesta Richardson Taylor, wife of Col. Brainerd Taylor, U.S.A., and sister of Capt. Francis A. Richardson, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

WHITE.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17, 1919, Mrs. Blanche Turner White, daughter of the late Major Gen. John W. Turner and sister of Col. G. Boulard Turner, Gen. Staff, and Lieut. Col. G. E. Turner, Field Art., U.S.A.

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GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 22, 1919.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry arrived at Governors Island on Jan. 15 and assumed command of the Eastern Department, relieving Col. John C. P. Tillson, who had been in command since Jan. 9. General Barry received the officers of his staff and of the 23d Infantry at headquarters on the afternoon of the 15th. Capt. E. H. Quigley is announced as aid.

As a further tribute to the memory of General Bell and of respect to his family the dances of the officers and of the enlisted men were announced as suspended till further notice.

A large number of officers have reported at Fort Jay for assignment to the 23d Infantry. Lieutenants McQueen and Hancock are assigned to the 3d Battalion, stationed here, and the others to the 1st and 2d Battalions.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Helen MacGregor Byrne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, to Lieut. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, 22d Inf., on Dec. 31, at the Church of Saint Roch, Paris. Lieutenant Armstrong, who was recently stationed at Fort Jay as assistant adjutant, is military attaché to the Serbian Mission.

The funeral of Lieut. Charles Asa Lee, Reserve Labor Battalion, on duty on Governors Island, was held on Sunday afternoon at St. Cornelius's Chapel. It was attended by the officers and men of the battalion.

Major Harry S. Mallory, son of Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, who are now residing at Lexington, Va., was a recent guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith. Major Mallory, who was severely wounded at Grand Pre, returned on the U.S. Northern Pacific, which was stranded for nearly a week on the Long Island coast.

STATE FORCES.

69TH N.Y.—COL. J. J. PHALEN.

With the largest number of men ever on the drill floor of its armory, the 69th Infantry of the New York Guard paraded for review by Col. J. H. Wells, of the 71st Infantry, N.Y.G., on Jan. 23, and made a fine showing. The command paraded fifteen solid companies of rifles, and over 700 men reported for duty. The review was under command of Colonel Phalen, and the evening parade was taken by Lieut. William J. Costigan. The men were notably steady in both ceremonies, and were a splendid looking body and a credit to the state.

A surprise of the evening was the rendition of several popular songs by the 2d Battalion, under Major Cronin. The songs, which were most excellently rendered, included "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning" and "Keep the Home Fires Burning." The large audience rendered vigorous applause. Colonel Wells and staff after the review were entertained by Colonel Phalen and his officers, with other special guests. The latter included Col. Edward Duffy, retired, Col. G. W. Burleigh and Lieut. Col. J. Ehen, N.Y.G. Colonel Phalen welcomed Colonel Wells to the 69th, and the latter made a suitable response.

A letter was read from Colonel Howland, commanding the 169th, with the American Army abroad, thanking Colonel Phalen for the offer of the 69th N.Y.G. to escort it should the regiment parade in New York city. A letter from General Liggett, U.S.A., sent to Colonel Duffy, was also read, praising the 165th and referring to some memories of Spanish War days. Another letter read was one from Father Duffy, of the 169th, thanking the 69th for its interest in the regiment on foreign soil. There was dancing for members and guests, and quite a number of enlisted men of the Navy and Army were present.

At a recent meeting of Defendarm Association, 22d Regiment Veterans, N.G.N.Y., held at the armory in New York city, the officers elected for 1919 and who have assumed their duties were the following: Lieut. DeWitt V. Weed, president; John H. Nagle, 1st vice-president; Robert L. Aston, 2d vice-president; Oscar J. Mora, secretary; Francis Neppert, treasurer; Capt. Maurice E. Burton, assistant treasurer; Dr. Samuel McCullum, surgeon; Dr. William N. Dunnell, S.T.D., chaplain; and Dr. G. A. Carstensen, associate chaplain. Col. John T. Camp, the last surviving colonel of the old 22d, Col. George E. Potter, Col. James B. Stillman made appropriate remarks, and Major Harvey Garrison, returned from France, delivered a most interesting address on the battlefields of France.

The 9th Coast Artillery Corps, N.Y. Guard, will march down Broadway from their armory next Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, to old Trinity Church, at the head of Wall street, where a service will be held at 3:30 o'clock. The service is held under the direction of Capt. Howard Duffield, chaplain of the regiment, and the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, will deliver the address.

Organizations of the Connecticut State Guard will hold an indoor rifle match between March 10 and March 23, inclusive. Each company armed with the rifle will enter a team of eight principals and two alternates in this match. The principals of a team will shoot in pairs, alternating shots, the man on the right beginning. Distance, fifty feet. Number of shots,

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ARMORY EMPLOYEES IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

An important question involving commissioned officers and men serving with the U.S. Army who were former armory employees in the New York National Guard has arisen. Chapter 435 of the Laws of New York, 1917, became effective on May 10, 1917. It is commonly known as the Fenner Act. This act provides: That members of the National Guard called into service who were employees of the state, municipality or city shall be entitled to be absent from their duties while engaged in the performance of naval or military duty. That no such officer or employee shall be subjected by any person whatever directly or indirectly by reason of such absence to any loss or diminution of vacation or holiday privileges or be prejudiced by reason of such absence with reference to promotion or continuance in office or employment or of reappointment to office or to re-employment. Since this act the New York Guard has been formed, which, of course, allows commanding officers to appoint various employees who, however, were employed as substitutes for men on war service.

It now transpires that in some instances commanding officers of the New York Guard desire to retain in service the employees appointed as substitutes, to the detriment of the men who want to the war and who were assured that their old positions would be open to them upon discharge from the Federal service.

It has been suggested that a circular letter from The Adjutant General be sent out to present commanding officers of the New York Guard, pointing out the law in the case and the justice of the men in question securing their old positions in the armories if fortunate enough to return home and be honorably discharged from the Federal service. It is hoped that the law providing the reinstatement of armory employees to their old positions will be enforced.

7TH NEW YORK.—COL. H. E. CRALL.

Col. Willard C. Fisk, who was in command of the 107th Infantry, U.S.A., and took the regiment from Spartanburg, S.C., to France, from which place he was invalided home early last summer, and was subsequently honorably discharged from the Army, reviewed the 7th Infantry of the N.Y.G. in the armory on the night of Jan. 10 before a very large audience. The regiment made a commendable showing. Colonel Fisk had an honorary staff composed of the following ex-officers of the 107th Infantry, U.S.A., who were honorably discharged from the Army: Major Robert Massey, who had command of the 107th in France for a brief period after Colonel Fisk was placed on the sick list; Col. Robert McLean and Capt. John A. Barnard. Colonel Fisk and his staff served for many years in the old 7th N.G.N.Y., therefore the armory was most familiar to them.

The new 7th is in command of Col. H. E. Crall, who succeeded Col. De Witt Clinton Fells, who was appointed a major in the Inspector General's Department, U.S.A. Incident to the review, 302 badges for expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen were presented to officers and men, while shooting trophies were presented to the following companies: O'Donohue Trophy to Co. H; Knickerbocker Greys Trophy to Co. K; and Stein Trophy to Co. D.

Colonel Crall in regimental orders in noting the appointment of ex-Colonel Fells to the Army, says: "Under his command the expansion and reorganization of the regiment as a unit of the New York Guard was successfully effected. Imbued with the traditions of the regiment, keenly alive to their historical value, and steadfast in the maintenance of the principles they taught, he was singularly well fitted for this undertaking—the perpetuation of this organization. His inspiring qualities of leadership and consideration of others won the affectionate regard alike of officers and enlisted men."

VERMONT.

Acting Adjutant General Herbert T. Johnson, of Bradford, Vt., was elected adjutant general by the Legislature on Jan. 24, by a vote of 170 to 70, for Major Lee S. Tiltonson, of St. Albans, former adjutant general, who relinquished his position to join the Army a year ago. Colonel Johnson who had conducted the affairs of the office in Major Tiltonson's absence, announced some time ago that he would not seek election as adjutant general while Major Tiltonson was abroad. He wrote to Major Tiltonson two weeks before the election that the signing of the armistice and the major's return to the United States had so altered the situation that he felt free to become a candidate.

RE-ESTABLISHING THE N.G.N.Y.

Governor Smith of New York, with a view to re-establishing the National Guard of the state and putting it under Federal control on the most approved lines making for efficiency, has appointed a commission of which Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, recently honorably discharged from the Army, is chairman. The commission will work under the direction of Adjutant General Berry, and the object will be to evolve a dependable military force, under the control of the War Department, to replace the present New York Guard, organized solely for state duty to bridge over our emergency. There are quite a number of officers and men in the latter who could not pass the physical requirements for service other than state duty, but such as are physically fit to join a new Federalized National Guard—and there are many physically fit and valuable officers and men in the New York Guard—would not only be welcome in a new force, but will be needed to insure its formation. This guard has performed valuable service in the State.

It is hoped that many officers and men in the 27th Division, U.S.A., may be induced to join the proposed new organization, but their joining will naturally be purely voluntary on their part as the state has absolutely no control over them either at

the present time or after they are honorably discharged from the Army.

The general scheme is to secure enough of the officers and men of the two forces to insure a new National Guard, with Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan at its head, and under such regulations as the War Department may determine. Of course it is problematical how many men will agree to join the new organization from the 27th Division after sustaining the hard knocks of active service in the greatest war in history. There will, however, it is very certain, be a goodly number of commissioned officers who will desire to join, but it seems very certain that there will be comparatively few enlisted men join until some time has elapsed, at least. It is expected that the promise of Federal pay will be an inducement to many officers and men to join.

A meeting of a committee of some thirty-two, including officers of the New York Guard, the old National Guard and Reserve officers, and also one enlisted man, is called for Feb. 4 in the armory of the 71st Regiment, we understand, to consider the matter of future military service and make recommendations.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

H. C. C.—In regard to courtesies to officers of the State Guard, Bulletin 58, Nov. 11, 1918, War D., which was published in our issue of Dec. 14, page 551, in Par. III, states that during the continuance of the present emergency, "the officers of any military force organized by any state, territory, or by the District of Columbia, while in uniform are entitled to military compliments as though included in Par. 392½, Army Regulations."

CAMP KEARNY asks: How long was the 4th United States Infantry in Cuba in 1898? Answer: Left U.S. June 14; back in U.S. Aug. 19, 1898.

DOUGHERTY.—See page 740, our issue of Jan. 25, and write to The Adjutant General of the Army for the Congressional National Guard Badge, which you earned by your Mexican border service. It is not necessary that you should have served in the Spanish War.

F. M. C.—We see no reason why, under present conditions, your husband cannot sail for you when he sails for home. We are publishing from week to week, as given out by the War Department, announcements of organizations designated for early convoy, and also the dates of sailings and expected arrivals of ships and the organizations they carry. We can only advise you to watch these lists.

C. M.—Write to The Adjutant General of the Army for authority to receive the Indian Wars campaign badge, and if your Regular or Volunteer service in the Spanish War was in Cuba, ask regarding the Spanish War badge; or if you were a National Guardsman serving in the Spanish War outside of Cuba, ask for the Congressional National Guard Badge (Act of July 9, 1918).

M. L.—General March has not mentioned the location of the Cavalry troop you mention. In the absence of other direction, if you know the organization to be abroad, send it in care of the American Expeditionary Force.

F. B. B.—The only uniform authorized for the enlisted man of the Army is the service uniform. At least that is the order during the present war emergency.

R. A. O.—Although bills have been introduced in both houses for the increase of Army officers' pay, Congress has not yet acted upon the proposals. The War Department approves increasing the scale.

A. O.—Man who served fifteen months in the Army on this side wears two silver chevrons. The Navy has not yet ordered an honorable discharge chevron. See answer to W. J. B. regarding Army. Regarding your lost Navy sharpshooter medal, write to the Bureau of Navigation for authority to purchase another.

W. J. B.—A man will be entitled to his fourth stripe when he has completed his fourth period of six months in the present war. Silver stars are wholly unauthorized on the uniform. The star is supposed to identify the wearer as one of the first 100,000 over there. A man who served eighteen months on this side and six months in the war zone, we presume would be entitled to one gold and three silver chevrons. Orders forbid the combination of a blue and a gold service chevron, for blue represents less than six months abroad and gold full six months over there. The chevron for honorable discharge is a scarlet chevron worn, point up, on upper part of left sleeve of coat and of overcoat. It does not displace the service chevrons. It is issued to enlisted men only.

J. I.—The 4th U.S. Infantry in 1898 left Cuba about Aug. 15; it arrived in the United States Aug. 19. Battery D, 8d Field Art. in 1901 left the Philippines about June 1; it arrived in the U.S. June 29. For exact dates of sailings, ask The A.G.

W. J. R. asks: I enlisted in the U.S. Army Nov. 17, 1916; is there an act of Congress relative to the furlough to the Reserve of soldiers who have served one year or more with the colors? Answer: Yes, in time of peace; see Sec. 27, National Defense Act. The applicant for such furlough must have demonstrated his military fitness.

C. W. E.—Ask The Adjutant General as to your right to the blue chevron. See G.O. 53 and G.O. 122, 1918.

H. B. F.—Your nomination for promotion to captain, Dental Corps, has not come before the Senate.

R. H. C. asks: Is it proper to restrict to a reservation approximately 650 enlisted men for a little trouble caused by about six men? Answer: This is a matter to be determined by the officer responsible for the discipline of the reservation, and of his men when off the reservation.

M. W. P. asks: (1) Will the war risk insurance continue now that the war is over? (2) If so, how often are the premiums due, and how much are they? (3) If it does not continue generally will Army officers in the Regular Army be allowed to continue them? (4) Are you allowed to draw the \$10,000 at one time? (5) How many men were in the Army, Navy and Marines at the close of the war, both here and "over there"? (6) What per cent. of these carried the insurance? Answer: (1-3) During the war and thereafter until converted the insurance shall be term insurance for successive terms of one year each. Not later than five years after the date of termination of the war, the term insurance shall be converted without medical examination into any one of several standard forms of life insurance. (4) No. (5) Nearly five million. (6) Probably eighty to ninety per cent.; the policies varied from \$1,000 to \$10,000, but more were above \$5,000 than under.

F. A. S. asks: Suppose that the Government should ask a soldier to re-enlist, any time before his seven years were up, and he failed to pass the examination, and he also had \$10,000 insurance. Being that he was not fit for service, would he receive anything from his insurance, or would he receive any part, or all that he was paying for? Answer: The insurance is good for five years, so long as the payments are kept up, in accordance with Sec. 404 of the Insurance Act.

J. J. M.—There is no authority for the silver and gold stars worn by many who have been overseas.

J. T. MacD.—Apply to your C.O. for instructions as to method of application for discharge on account of business reasons.

MEDICAL CORPS.—The last nominations in the Senate to permanent rank of colonel in the Medical Corps were Hess, Collins and Edger. When these nominations, made Dec. 4, are confirmed, this will place Samuel M. Waterhouse at the head of the permanent list of lieutenant colonels, Medical



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Corps. Ferdinand Schmitter heads the majors, which grade includes all those who were captains and first lieutenants in the list of May, 1917, and recent nominations from the Reserve Corps, to include H. L. Freeland as nominated to the Senate on Oct. 24 last and published in our paper at the time.

S. M.—Change of regulations as to minimum height of drafted men had no effect on the status of men drafted under the early regulations. Your discharge cannot be very far off, as demobilization of the drafted men here is going on at a good rate.

H. A. Z.—As the various insignia adopted to designate individual divisions of the Army have no authorization from the War Department as part of the uniform, there is no official list of these devices.

W. J. A. asks: Does a man, tried and convicted of desertion, sentenced, and then honorably restored to a duty status, having a sum of money deposited with the paymaster before said conviction, lose same, or not? Answer: Par. 1310, Manual for Q.M.C., says soldiers' deposits "shall be forfeited by desertion." You do not state whether the findings of the court were disappointed in your case.

ANXIOUS AND H. R.—The action of Congress in authorizing the resumption of enlistments should make it possible for the seven-year men whose four years are up, or about up, to pass very soon to inactive duty on the Reserve. We know of no law that permits of full discharge for these men, except that the Secretary of War has discretionary power in the matter. The National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, is otherwise known as the Army Reorganization Act of 1916, and as the Hay-Chamberlain Act. The 4th Division is in the Army of Occupation. The 4th Engineers are in the 4th Division, and there is no suggestion as to when any of the organizations in the Army of Occupation may return to the United States. Casualty lists by organization have not been published. If you are interested in a particular member of the organization, apply to The Adjutant General at Washington.

S. H.—The 82d Division, in which is the 326th Infantry, is not in the Army of Occupation. The date for the return of the 326th has not been announced. Watch our columns.

J. M.—You are not entitled to back furlough pay. As to your title to pension, tell your story to the Pension Commissioner, Washington, D.C.

W. S.—We have no record of the 82d Division having been cited by the French. This division's adopted sleeve designation abroad is a white AA on a black circular ground. You will find the 82d's participation in the battle of St. Mihiel related in General Pershing's story of combat operations, published on page 492, our issue of Dec. 7, 1918.

N. E.—Non-coms. who receive commissions in the Reserve Corps are not discharged as enlisted men until called to active duty as officers, unless their enlistments meanwhile terminate by expiration of enlistment.

RIZLA REMIAP.—Temporary lieutenant, U.S.N., retired, who had eighteen years four months' active service as gunner before retirement and one year eight months' active service as temporary lieutenant is entitled to pay of lieutenant with twenty years' active naval service.

J. R. asks: Complete fourth year on present enlistment last day of this month; is there any authority, whatever, by which I may re-enlist Feb. 1 for seven years? Answer: A bill must be signed will make it possible to resume enlistments.

MRS. M. H.—The U.S.S. Frederick sailed from Boston Jan. 17; due New York Jan. 29.

J. C. C.—It is not possible to say how long our Regulars will remain in Europe after the proclamation of peace, or if they stay there for any length of time, what arrangements will be made for granting leaves to officers. This question may perhaps be solved by making changes of assignment that would send officers now in Europe to station and duty in the United States.

E. S. V.—Sailings of American troops via Italian lines have been announced in our columns. The unit you mention is not mentioned as part of a particular division.

CRAWFORD.—As you were in the Spanish War and you married in 1892, that is before the passage of the recent Spanish War Pension Act, your widow would be entitled to the benefits of that act.

BOLO asks: (1) What was the initial pay of color sergeant in 1907? (2) What grade was battalion sergeant major and color sergeant in 1907? (3) Par. 256, A.R., says a color sergeant is a N.C.S. officer; if so, why were first sergeants, assistant band leaders and bugler sergeants put in a grade ahead of them? (4) Is there any bill before Congress to retire men of the Regular Army on twenty-five years' service? Answer: (1) \$25. (2) Grade 15. (3) The reason for this rearrangement has never been given. (4) There is no prospect of action on this proposition at this short session of Congress.

J. F. C.—You are quite right; all enlistments in the Army between Nov. 1, 1912, and April, 1917, were for seven years. Any of these men who have dependents may now apply for furlough to the Reserve if they have served the three or four years' active service called for in their contracts.

J. B.—The 60th Infantry is a part of the 5th Division. There was no engagement as late as Nov. 16, as the armistice

(Continued on page 798.)

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Answers to Correspondents.—Continued from page 797.
was signed Nov. 11. You probably mean the engagement of
Sept. 12, the battle of St. Mihiel, told about in General
Pershing's account of our part in the war.

B. T. A.—Ask The Adjutant General regarding action on
the recommendation of about July 10 for your promotion.

E. M. S.—The judge advocate of your camp should be able
to answer your questions as to your naturalization and your
service with the Czech-Slovaks.

F. C. M.—As soon as Congress finishes with the bill to
permit resumption of regular enlistments, regulations will be
issued. No doubt you who were due for furlough May 21,
1918, and were held for service will be permitted to re-enlist.

E. E. B. asks: Volunteered for first officers' training camp,
but was not called until the second, reporting for duty Aug.
27, 1917. In case released from Service before Feb. 26, am
I entitled to the third service chevron? Answer: Count from
Aug. 27, 1917, one for each six months' period completed.

F. S.—The 79th Division is in the Army of Occupation.
How soon the 76th and 77th will be ordered home has not
been announced. Read the transport movements elsewhere.

H. C.—Your temporary promotion order dated Nov. 8, War
D., is in S.O. 262. We cannot give the paragraph number.

O. R. S.—The widow of any officer or man whose husband
lost his life as a result of the present war is entitled to a
pension, known as "compensation" in the War Risk In-
surance Act. This is entirely irrespective of the insurance
carried by the deceased, and as we previously stated, ranges
from \$25 a month for widow without child to \$42.50 for
widow and two children, and \$5 for each additional child.

C. F. asks: (1) Is Par. 1044a, as quoted in Military Laws
of the United States, still in force? (2) Does the informa-
tion in War D. Cir. 77, Nov. 21, 1918, repeal this law as
quoted in Par. 1044a? (3) What disposition should a regi-
mental commander make of an application submitted under
this law accompanied with proper proofs? Answer: (1) This
provision of the N.D.A. has not been repealed; it is statute
law. (2) No. (3) Grant the furlough in accordance with
Circular 16, Jan. 18, as published on page 724, our issue of
Jan. 18.

A. E. K. asks: (1) In regard to National Guard Mexican
border service badges; I am entitled to one, but am not in
active service at present. How shall I make application for
same? (2) I have a friend who is entitled to Indian service
badge and I would like the same information for him. An-
swer: In both cases, apply to The Adjutant General of the
Army.

EMKAY asks: May the red discharge chevron be worn on
the sleeves of civilian clothes when the discharged soldier
changes from the military uniform to civilian clothes? An-
swer: No; the chevron is an article of uniform, and not to be
worn otherwise. It has been decided to give honorably dis-
charged soldiers a button to be worn on civilian clothes, as
noted on another page.

MRS. J. G. D.—It is not possible for us to state when or
whether your husband, a provost marshal, M.P.C., is ordered
to come home.

A. J. W.—Your questions should be presented to the judge
advocate of your department. As to postponement, see under
"Continuances," page 63, Manual for Courts-Martial.

O. V. C.—The blue chevron for less than six months' ser-
vice in the battle zone has not been abolished.

E. P. B.—No new orders have been issued as to manner of
addressing the troops now in the Army of Occupation. Though
your husband is at Coblenz, it is still proper to address him
340th F.A., Amer. E.F., France.

C. D. M.—As all the officers mentioned in Par. 23, S.O.
309, War D., 1918, to which you refer, had date of rank from
Nov. 26, 1918, and there has been no annual Register since
1918, we cannot give relative rank. This would be governed
by length of prior service, or as otherwise determined by the
Secretary of War. Ask The A.G.

R. H.—Submit your various questions and statements as to
pay due as a Reservist through the channel. For service
July, 1917, to September, 1918, in U.S., and September, 1918,
to January, 1919, in France, you are entitled to two silver
and one blue service chevron.

E. E. S.—The provision for one month's pay to discharged
soldiers is not yet a law. Commissions are not at present
being issued in the Reserve. What your prospects would be
could only be learned on application to the War Department.

J. B. W.—You will find the official order regarding the
Congressional National Guard medal in our issue of Jan. 25.

A. O.—Regarding Navy sharpshooter medals write to Bailey,
Banks and Biddle, Philadelphia.

N. B. B. AND M. J. T.—There are no indications that prior
to a proclamation of peace, existing restrictions against Army
wives joining their husbands on European station will be re-
moved.

MRS. F. S.—Since your husband has written you that he
is homeward bound, no doubt you will have heard of his
arrival in the United States by the time you read these lines.
If not, perhaps The Adjutant General of the Army can tell
you what organization he is with.

G. W. S.—Regular Army officers will not count their former
National Guard service toward longevity pay, unless Congress
amends existing law so as to provide for such credit.

J. C. H. AND C. K.—A circular issued by the War Depart-
ment Jan. 7 and published in our issue of Jan. 11, page 637,
states that enlisted men who had been appointed to temporary
commission may be re-enlisted on discharge from commission
and placed in status and grade held at time of commission.

J. B.—We quote for your benefit one of the provisions of
the National Defense Act in relation to retirement of Philippi-
ne Scout officers: "That any former officer of Philippine
Scouts who vacated his office in the Philippine Scouts by
discharge or resignation on account of physical disability con-
tracted in the line of duty and who was subsequently retired
as an enlisted man . . . shall be transferred to the retired

list created by this section and shall thereafter receive the
retired pay and allowances authorized by this section, and no
more."

M. M. S.—The 407th Telegraph Battalion is not with the
Army of Occupation. Watch our transport news.

J. F.—See answer to J. F. S.

J. P. S.—Served in U.S. Marine Corps during Spanish-
American War, but saw no active foreign service; was kept
on duty in the Quartermaster's Department. After a regular
enlistment of five years I was honorably discharged as ser-
geant and returned to civil life. Is there any ribbon or mark
that I am entitled to wear to show that I served my country
as a soldier during the Spanish War? Answer: No; Congress
has voted a badge and ribbon for the National Guard who
served outside the war zone, but the Regulars get no ribbon
or badge for service in the United States during the Spanish
War.

OLD SOLDIER.—The adjutant at your post should be able
to inform you as to re-enlisting in the Army, and when the
granting of three months' furlough is again authorized.
Action by Congress is awaited.

J. C. C.—A glance at our classified Army orders will show
that the War Department is accepting resignations of officers.

J. S. L.—The adjutant at your station should be able to
give you all the necessary information you require regarding
method of submitting resignation. See A.R. 79 and 80. The
order announcing acceptance would give the date from which
effective.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1919.

Colonel Woodson has gone to Washington, D.C., on a thirty-
days' leave.

Col. J. C. Gregory, Med. Corps, is to be in command of the
post and Hospital No. 30. There have been over 700 under
treatment, mostly overseas patients, and many have left quite
restored to health. Major R. G. Hoskins, San. Corps, U.S.A.,
of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Hoskins are in town. Mrs.
Hutchings from Ogdensburg, N.Y., is again a visitor at the
post.

Mrs. P. W. Arnold and Mrs. F. C. Endicott, after enjoying
a ten days' trip to New York city, returned to the Macdon-
ough Inn on Jan. 15. Mrs. Arnold is leaving on Feb. 1 to
spend a week with Mrs. Fleet in New York, and from there
goes to Washington, D.C., to be with her sisters at No. 1723
Lamont street. Col. Weston T. Chamberlain was a visitor at
the hospital last week.

The Red Cross house at the post is having Sunday after-
noon concerts for the soldiers, with light refreshments. On
Jan. 26 the post contributed the entertainment. Captain Gil-
lette sang several numbers, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson.
Miss Delma, of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Riley, sang
several solos and led the men in popular songs. Captain Car-
lock, the field director, has been joined by his wife and three
children. They have taken a house on Court street.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 15, 1919.

Mrs. Clyde Bouton, who has been spending the holidays in
New York, has arrived to join her husband, Surgeon Bouton,
U.S.N., at Mrs. John Webb's, Colonial avenue. Mrs. William
P. Halsey, of Annapolis, and Miss Margaret Grandy, of Balti-
more, are guests of relatives in Norfolk. Lieut. S. Macklin,
U.S.N., recently from duty overseas, is the guest of his
parents, Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Macklin, Naval Base.

Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten had a card party yesterday
for Mrs. Leon Freeman, of Morristown, N.J., guest of Mrs.
R. H. Cutler. Lieut. William M. Fechteler and Frank C.
Fechteler, U.S.N., recently from overseas duty, are spending a
week's leave with their parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F.
Fechteler. Mrs. Horace C. Laird and children, accompanied
by Miss Evelyn Shaw, of Charlottesville, Va., have left for
Pinehurst, N.C., to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Nesbit, of Warrenton, Va., are guests
of their son-in-law and daughter, Paymr. and Mrs. Donald W.
Nesbit, Naval Base. Mrs. Clifford G. Richardson left Sunday
to join Lieutenant Richardson and spend two weeks in New
York.

Lieut. William M. Snelling, U.S.N., who has been spending
two weeks here with Mrs. Snelling and little son, has left for
New York to join his ship, the U.S.S. Nevada. Naval Constr.
B. Saunders Bullard is spending a short time in Baltimore.
Col. and Mrs. Elihu Theall, U.S.M.C., who have been residing
at the Marine Barracks, have left for Washington, where
Colonel Theall has been ordered for duty.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Laws, U.S.N., had a dinner-dance
on the U.S.S. Michigan on Friday evening, entertaining Capt.
and Mrs. William M. Crose, Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M.
Wait, Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Mrs. W. H. G.
Bullard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. H. Shepherd, Lieut. Comdr.
and Mrs. Charles Webster, Naval Constr. and Mrs. B. S.
Bullard, Major and Mrs. Robert Underwood, U.S.M.C.; Misses
Alice Webster and Janet Crose, Lieut. Andrew Shepherd and
Ensign Dudley Lund.

Lieut. Comdr. Gratian C. Diehman, on overseas duty for
eighteen months, arrived last week to join Mrs. Diehman at
her home, Virginia Beach. Mr. David D. Long, of Oswego,
N.Y., is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and
Mrs. C. W. Lindsey, Jamestown boulevard.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N.,
were guests at the ball given at the Marine Barracks, Wash-
ington, by Major Gen. Commandant and Mrs. Barnett for their
daughter, Miss Lella Gordon. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bel-
linger were also guests for a few days at a house party given
by Gen. and Mrs. Barnett. Mrs. Waggoner, guest of her son-
in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. W. M. Moore, U.S.N.,
in the yard, has left for her home in Kansas City, Mo. Mr.
and Mrs. Daniel Gillmor, guests of their son-in-law and daugh-
ter, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, have returned
to Washington. Mrs. Cooper has arrived from Charleston,
S.C., to join her husband, Capt. Horace Cooper, U.S.M.C.,
recently ordered to the Marine Barracks.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 23, 1919.

The officers of the U.S.S. Florida had a farewell dinner at the
Country Club Friday for Lieut. Harold P. Cox, of the Brazilian
navy, who has been on the Florida for eighteen months. Covers
were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Jones, U.S.M.C., Lieut.
and Mrs. N. G. Calvert, Misses Sarah Wood, of Edenton, N.C.,
Agnes Quimby, of Kingston, N.C., Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Smith,
U.S.M.C., Lieut. T. J. Westfall, Homer W. Graf, P. E. Tillson,
U.S.N., and Lieut. M. L. Ring, P.O., U.S.N.

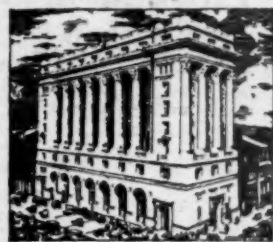
Lieut. Stuart Macklin was the guest of his parents, Comdr.
and Mrs. C. G. Macklin, Naval Base, for ten days. Paymr. and
Mrs. Walter Sharp, guests of Postmaster Sharp's parents, Red-
gate avenue, have returned to New York. Lieut. Comdr. and
Mrs. Gratian C. Dick have left for Boston, the commander to
join his ship.

Lieut. and Mrs. Horace McEldey gave a dinner last even-
ing for Capt. and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer, Capt. and Mrs.
Francis L. Chadwick, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Kint-
ner and Paymr. and Mrs. W. Lamar. Captain de Steiguer
had a luncheon on the U.S.S. Arkansas Sunday for Mrs. de
Steiguer, Capt. and Mrs. David Sellers, Capt. and Mrs. P. H.
Brumby, Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick, Lieut. and Mrs. Horace
McEldey and Mrs. M. C. Truxton.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. B. Wallace, U.S.N., had a dinner Sunday
evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Norman MacDonald.
Miss Frances Hagy, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Lieut.
Comdr. and Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry Paul, U.S.M.C., are receiving con-
gratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Keller E. Rocky,
after a course in New York in reconstruction work for re-
education of disabled soldiers, has returned to her home, Vir-
ginia Beach. She expects orders shortly for duty at Camp
Upton. She is the wife of Major Rocky, of the famous 5th

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U.S. Marines, who have received both the Croix de Guerre and
the American medal for bravery.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. Taylor Smith and little daughter have
taken an apartment at the Lorraine Hotel, as also have Comdr.
and Mrs. Sankey Bacon and daughter, Miss Betty Bacon.

Naval Constr. Ed. G. Kintner and Mrs. Kintner, who are to
go with their family to their new station, Balboa Heights, Pan-
ama, have contributed much to the social life of this vicinity.
Judge and Mrs. W. W. Morrow, of San Francisco, guests of
their son-in-law and daughter, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F.
Fechteler, have left for Washington, accompanied by their son-
in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, who have
also been guests of Admiral and Mrs. Fechteler. Mrs. L. W.
Spralling has returned to her home, Naval Hospital, after being
the guest of her father in Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Jones, U.S.M.C., have arrived
from Raleigh, N.C., and will spend some time at Dr. C. J.
Jarrett's, North street, Portsmouth. Captain Jones is at-
tached to the U.S.S. Florida. Lieut. Peyton Parks, U.S.N., has
returned to duty after spending a few days with relatives in
Raleigh, N.C. Ensign and Mrs. George Bryan have left for
Baltimore for station.

Comdr. and Mrs. M. E. Kimmel and children have taken an
apartment in the Botetourt, Norfolk. Mrs. Kimmel, formerly
Miss Dorothy Kincaid, has a host of friends in this vicinity.
Mrs. Worrell B. Carter and children, guests of Mrs. Carter's
father, Mr. Thomas Willson, have left for New York to join
Commander Carter.

A farewell dinner was given on Friday at the Chamberlin,
Old Point, for Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., by the
officers and staff of the Newport News division of the cruiser
and transport force. Covers were laid for ninety and following
the dinner a vaudeville entertainment by Army and Navy tal-
ent was given.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. L. Henderson, from Annapolis,
are now residing at 403 W. Boiessevain avenue, Norfolk. Lieut.
Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross have arrived from Boston.
Mrs. Charles R. Nash, recent guest of her son-in-law and daugh-
ter, Comdr. and Mrs. Logan A. Cressap, Chevy Chase, has re-
turned to her home in Portsmouth.

Lieut. and Mrs. N. G. Calvert are at the Hotel Monroe,
Portsmouth. Lieutenant Calvert is attached to the U.S.S.
Florida. Wednesday evening of last week the wardroom offi-
cers of the Michigan had a dinner dance for Lieut. and Mrs.
J. L. McGinigan, Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Jones, U.S.M.C.,
Lieut. and Mrs. N. G. Calvert, Misses May Lindsay, Emily and
Katherine Butt. Miss Margaret Van Patten had a card party at
her home, Westover avenue, Saturday afternoon for Mrs. Hus-
band E. Kimmel.

Mrs. Clyde G. West had a dance at her apartment in the
Rudwell Wednesday evening for Major and Mrs. H. M. Butler,
U.S.M.C., and others. Mrs. Lyell St. L. Pamperin had a dinner
at the Country Club Saturday for Mrs. J. A. C. Groner, Misses
Ann Groner, Lieut. Clinton Backus, U.S.N., Ensigns Frederick
Gordon, Morton Webster and Miller, U.S.N. Capt. and Mrs.
William Taylor had a dance at their home, St. Julien's Creek
(Ammunition Depot), Friday evening for Lieut. Comdr. and
Mrs. Charles H. Bullock, U.S.N., and many others.

Mrs. Harry N. Cootes had a dance at the home of her pa-
rents, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt T. Cooke, Bute street, Thursday
evening, for her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs.
Merritt T. Cooke, jr., U.S.A., of Washington. Mrs. Louis H.
Maxfield has left for New York to join Commander Maxfield.
Mrs. E. T. Wilson, of Plainfield, guest of her son-in-law and
daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, jr., Red-
gate avenue, has left for Florence Villa, Fla., to spend the
remainder of the winter.

CAMP FORREST AND FORT OGLETHORPE.

Camp Forrest, Ga., Jan. 19, 1919.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Carbaugh have returned from Camp
Gordon and have taken an apartment in the city. Lieut. and
Mrs. Edmundson Anderson are in the city the guest of Mrs.
Anderson's sister, Mrs. Louise Daly. Major Scott Probasco
and his mother, Mrs. H. S. Probasco, have returned from
New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Riddle have taken rooms
at the Patten Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. James Maybin have taken
quarters at Camp Meade. Lieutenant Martin's new station.

Mrs. James Whitney Hall, wife of Captain Hall, Fort Og-
lethorpe, entertained with a dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs.
Scott at the Hitching Post, with Col. and Mrs. W. M. Bispham
as honor guests. Capt. and Mrs. John R. Bastion leave next
week for Buffalo, where Captain Bastion will assume command
of General Hospital No. 4. Col. and Mrs. Bispham leave Tues-
day for Fort Sheridan for station. Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson
leave Monday for Yale University. Capt. and Mrs. Chapin
have left for their home in Michigan. General Scott has re-
turned for a short sojourn in Cincinnati.

Capt. and Mrs. Chapin entertained with an afternoon party
for their small son, Rex Chapin, the occasion being his sixth
birthday anniversary. Lieut. and Mrs. Wakefield entertained
with a dinner party at Dodge in honor of a number of officers.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1919.

Can anyone who has wintered at Fort Porter imagine the
month of January with not an inch of snow—scarcely a flake?
Such a season is unknown to the oldest residents of Buffalo.
Capt. John Baker, having the amusement of the men in mind,
built a skating rink back of quarters No. 30 and 29, electric
lights were installed, and a regular carnival was anticipated.
So far not one real cold day or a particle of ice.

Col. Joseph Bastion is now the commanding officer at Fort
Porter. This is the third time he has returned to the post. He
will occupy his old quarters, No. 2. Mrs. Bastion, Edward, and
a young son of six weeks will join him later. Major Brownrig
will remain at Fort Porter. He has been in command for the
past eight months. Mrs. Compton has returned from a visit to
Washington.

Troop I is soon to return to Buffalo, and all the "fatted
calves" in this part of the world will be killed for Col. Charlie
Pearson (once the first lieutenant of the troop) and his now
fine battery, composed of men of Troop I, back from France,
not a man killed. Some of the doctors and surgeons of Buf-
falo who composed Hospital 23 are back or en route home, but



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Dr. Herbert Smith is still somewhere abroad, a major now. Major and Mrs. Sears Yates entertained at a bridge party on Friday. They will move this week to Irving place, as Dr. Hendee has returned from camp and wishes his home. Miss Bessie Quinton, who has been visiting her father, Major William Quinton, has returned to Pine Manor, Mass. Capt. and Mrs. Terry sail soon for England. Major Frank Andrus, U.S.A., and family will return to Buffalo to live soon.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 19, 1919.

Major and Mrs. Walter Weaver left here Monday for Washington, D.C., where Major Weaver will be assigned to the Air Service. Mrs. H. A. Murrill, jr., Charlotte, N.C., has arrived to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis. Lieutenant Murrill is on duty at Camp Jackson. General Sturgis is on duty in France. Lieut. Paul Scott, recently returned from France, and Mrs. Scott are spending several days in St. Paul, the guests of Mrs. Scott's mother, Mrs. Robert M. Seymour. Capt. Carl S. Wallace, Marine Corps, Brooklyn, was called to Minneapolis Monday by the sudden death of his father, Senator Carl I. Wallace.

Mrs. E. A. Whitaker and Miss Frances Whitaker, St. Paul, have returned from Columbia, S.C., where they visited Lieut. and Mrs. M. L. Whitaker, and from New York, where they visited Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Whitaker, jr., formerly of Fort Snelling.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 25, 1919.

Mrs. John H. Perry, New York, is the guest of Major and Mrs. A. S. Clark, Med. Corps. Lieut. Jack Morrissey, Inf., recently returned from overseas, is spending ten days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Morrissey. He will leave Saturday to join his regiment at Camp Funston, Kas. Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Craig have returned from New York and have taken apartments at the Aberdeen for a few weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Stuart, Chicago, are spending a few days here, the guests of relatives and friends. Mrs. Ralph McPaul, who has spent the holidays here the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, has left for Camp Devens, Mass., to join her husband, Lieutenant McPaul, 36th Inf.

Rear Admiral C. M. Williams, U.S.N., en route east, is spending a few days here at the St. Paul. Capt. Stanley Partridge, Q.M.C., Washington, D.C., is the guest of his parents here. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. D. McKee, guests of Mrs. McKee's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Howe, in Minneapolis, will leave Monday for Vancouver, B.C. General McKee recently returned from overseas.

Comdr. and Mrs. Warren T. Terhune and the officers of the Dunwoody Naval Training School gave a pretty dinner and dancing party Monday at the Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis. The guests were the officers and their wives of the school.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 21, 1919.

A brilliant event was the tea given at Hotel Galves on Sunday by the U.S. War Camp Community Service in honor of the officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps stationed here, and also in honor of our own boys released from service since signing of the armistice. The ballroom was beautifully decorated in ferns and Ophelia roses. The 9th Regiment band played the dance music.

Major and Mrs. Howard Eager and little son, guests of Mrs. Eager's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles French, have returned to their home in Fort Sheridan, Ala. Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, jr., visited his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Morrow, en route back to West Point after a visit with his mother and brothers and sisters in California, who will shortly join Col. Lewis S. Sorley in New York. Mrs. Wiley Junior Jenkins entertained recently in honor of her sister, Mrs. Clarence H. Reese, and in compliment to Mrs. Eunice L. Poland, wife of Major E. L. Poland, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. Miss Beatrice Moses recently entertained a crowd of young people at Roger's oyster farm.

Major W. Stanley Phillips, U.S.A., with the Army of Occupation, received greetings announcing the advent of his little daughter, Miss Kate Thompson Phillips, born at the home of her grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. James B. Thompson. Mrs. Middleton, wife of Col. Troy H. Middleton, has returned from Mississippi, where she visited Colonel Middleton's parents. Colonel Middleton has been made a temporary colonel by General Pershing for his gallantry in action while on duty overseas, and is now with the Army of Occupation.

Col. and Mrs. H. K. White have returned to their home at Flushing, L.I. Mrs. Coxe and Master Lewis Crocker Coxe, wife and little son of Comdr. Lewis Coxe, U.S.N., will arrive from New York city this week to visit Mrs. Coxe's father and sister, Mrs. James A. Crocker and Miss Jessie Crocker, P.A. Sars. W. O. Lyons, U.S.N., and wife and children, Master William, jr., and little Miss Elizabeth Moody Lyons, have returned to Galveston to reside and are making their home with Mrs. Lyons's mother, Mrs. Frank B. Moody.

Mr. James A. Crocker and Miss Jessie Crocker entertained with a dinner party at Hotel Galves on Saturday in honor of Lieut. Charles Crocker, U.S.S. New York, who is making his first visit home since leaving with the Texas Naval Militia April 6, 1916. Mrs. George Sealy entertained with a dinner party in honor of her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Emerson R. Newell, recently, prior to Major Newell's and Lieut. Robert Sealy's departure for New York city. The guests included Brig. Gen. James E. Mahoney, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, of Camp Logan; Col. and Mrs. E. R. Tilton,

of Fort Crockett; Col. and Mrs. Laurence H. Moses, 8th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Col. and Mrs. George Reid, 9th Regt., U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Emerson R. Newell, Miss Eleanor Ayres, Lieut. Robert Sealy and Mrs. George Sealy.

Col. and Mrs. Walter Gresham and daughter, Mrs. Oakes, wife of Major Carl C. Oakes, U.S.A., on duty overseas, are visiting in Washington, D.C. Major Eustis L. Poland, U.S.A., has returned to Camp Gordon, Ga. after visiting his wife and little son, Master Leland, jr., guests of Mrs. Poland's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hill entertained with a dance at Hotel Galves recently in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Beatrice Hill, which event was attended by Brig. Gen. J. E. Mahoney, Col. and Mrs. Laurence H. Moses, Col. and Mrs. George Reid, Col. and Mrs. E. R. Tilton, Harold C. Reisinger, T. E. Backstrom, Miss Beatrice Moses, and a host of officers of the 8th and 9th U.S.M.C. and their ladies.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., was honor guest at a surprise dinner-dance at Hotel Galves recently, at which Colonels Reid, Moses, Reisinger and Backstrom and Major E. B. Miller had charge, and at which the officers of the 8th and 9th Regiments were hosts. The 9th Regiment, U.S.M.C., Col. George Reid commanding, entertained with a delightful dancing party at Hotel Galves, which was the social event of that date. Lieut. Comdr. Clyde B. Camerer and wife have returned from St. Louis, where they enjoyed a visit with relatives. Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, wife of Colonel Burleson, U.S.A., on duty in Belgium, is the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker.

Mrs. Halleck D. Butts has returned from San Antonio, where she visited her son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. George S. Eyster. Mrs. Eugene Hill Mitchell, wife of Lieutenant Mitchell, U.S.A., stationed in San Antonio, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hartel.

Since the signing of the armistice society has begun to resume its former gaiety, many brilliant affairs have been enjoyed, and one of the most unusual of these was the luncheon given at Hotel Galves the day after Christmas, which formed a reunion of the Galveston girls who have married officers in the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The guests also included the wives of the officers of the 8th and 9th Regiments of the Marine Corps and those of the officers of the Coast Defenses in Galveston, and was a most enjoyable affair. The fact that the husbands of all the Galveston representatives were safe, eighty-two being in war service, forty-six in France, one in Siberia and thirty-four in the Regular Army, seemed a very remarkable coincidence. The death of Major George L. Hardin, Jan. 18, since was the first break in the circle. This is remarkable when one considers that weddings have been celebrated in the Army and Navy ever since the arrival of the 1st Separate Brigade in Galveston under Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., and the arrival of the U.S.S. Tacoma, U.S.N., in 1911. Among the Galveston girls there have been but three deaths, that of Mrs. Matthew J. Gunner, wife of Major Gunner, U.S.A.; Mrs. Eustis L. Miller, U.S.A., wife of Colonel Miller, U.S.A., and Mrs. John Jennings Creelman, wife of Colonel Creelman, Canadian Royal Guards, of Toronto, Canada, sister of Mrs. Lucian Minor, who passed away Saturday, Dec. 21.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 16, 1919.

Lieut. Walter S. Smith entertained at dinner Saturday at the Hotel del Coronado for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert L. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. John M. McCullough, Lieuts. O. M. Mosier, Bruce Johnson and R. M. Chambers, Mesdames Henry L. Watson, W. D. McLauren and Kenneth Davis.

The first contingent to arrive at Camp Kearny under the orders making this a convalescent camp were received Monday from Fort Snelling. Included in the detachment were twenty-six from overseas.

Among the Regular Army officers who have recently tendered their resignations from the service is Major Latham L. Brundred, formerly adjutant of the 21st Infantry, but lately commander of the Development Battalion at Camp Kearny. Major Brundred will go to Houston, Texas, where he will be connected with a large oil refining company. Lieut. Edward S. Rothrock, also of the 21st Infantry, has resigned and will engage in iron mining in the central states.

Col. Willis Ulme has returned from a trip East, where he was called by the death of his mother, Mrs. William Ulme at Mishawaka, Ill.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frank McCommon, U.S.N., are spending some time in this city, the former home of Mrs. McCommon. At the completion of Commander McCommon's furlough he expects to be ordered to duty at some other station, he recently having been in Colorado. Major George D. Holland, stationed at Fort Rosecrans, accompanied by his wife and the latter's mother, Mrs. Lorin Ingels, has left for New York for a six weeks' visit.

Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Hand, commanding the 16th Artillery Brigade at Camp Kearny, and some of his officers went aloft in planes from Rockwell Field during artillery target practice this week and directed the firing by wireless telephony with great success. It is unofficially reported that Major Gen. Guy Carlton is to come here from Camp Wadsworth, S.C., to assume command of Camp Kearny, which is temporarily in command of Brig. Gen. W. C. Short, during the absence on court-martial duty of Brig. Gen. P. W. Davison at Camp Lewis. Col. John P. Wade, new chief of staff at Camp Kearny, has reported for duty.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 23, 1919.

Mrs. Haynes, wife of Lieut. Hugh S. Haynes, U.S.A. Frederick, has returned from New York and other eastern points, where she has been visiting friends. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Carruthers have arrived here from the East, and the former has assumed charge of the construction work at Rockwell Field, North Island, where permanent buildings for the Air Service are under way. Ensign David Beale, U.S.N., who has been spending a furlough with his wife and son at Coronado, has returned to his station at Pensacola, Fla.

A review of the 16th Field Artillery Brigade and the ammunition train was held at Camp Kearny Saturday, with Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Hand in command. The reviewing officer was Brig. Gen. W. C. Short.

In honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Longstreth, U.S.N., who are passing a month at Hotel del Coronado, a dinner party was given Thursday by Mrs. Frances L. Spence, the guests including Rear Admiral and Mrs. William F. Fullam, Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Hand, Mrs. George C. Bagley, Mrs. Michael J. Healey, John Fennelly and Russell H. Forbes.

The Calvary team defeated the Artillery team in a polo game Sunday on the Coronado Country Club field 8 to 1. Playing on the successful four were Major R. R. Boone, Major C. G. Ross, Reggie Weiss and Fred H. Post, while Camp Kearny was represented on the Artillery four by Col. S. P. Adams, Majors J. A. Force and C. O. Bacon and Capt. R. G. Ervin.

The 46th and 47th Field Artillery units at Camp Kearny have organized strong baseball teams, which are playing a seven-game championship series, with the 47th in the lead at present. In a game Saturday this nine won by a score of 3 to 2. The naval training camp team defeated the Y.M.C.A. basketball five Saturday night, 45 to 23.

Lieut. Winchester Kelso, 21st Inf., Mrs. Kelso and their son have gone on a two weeks' trip to San Antonio, Texas. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. P. C. Beisel, U.S.N., entertained with a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Saturday, their guests including Lieut. and Mrs. John McCormick, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Davis and Lieuts. N. Russell Crawford, Benjamin Christian, Bruce Johnson, O. A. Tolman, Sulzer and Robinson.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Daniel W. Hand, U.S.A., and their daughter, Miss Agnes Hand, were hosts at dinner at Hotel del Coronado Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Sterling F. Adams, Col. John Wade, Major J. E. H. Spence, Lieut. Frank P. Shepard, Lieutenant Bradbeer, Ensign Leonard Wales, Mrs. E. A. Miller, Mrs. W. D. Geary and the Misses Katherine McMillan and Laura V. Adams. Entertaining at dinner Saturday at Hotel del Coronado, Mrs. Huggins, wife of Col. John B. Huggins, who is in France, had as her guests Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harvey B. S. Burwell, Lieut. Joseph McMullin, Lieut. Leonard Zaine and Mrs. G. Burke Johnston.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William R. Harrison, U.S.A., are at

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Hotel del Coronado while the former is on leave from his post at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Hand, wife of Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Hand, U.S.A., left on Monday for Brooklyn, called by the illness of her son, Lieut. Daniel W. Hand, jr., U.S.N., but had only reached Albuquerque, N.M., when word came of his death, after a short attack of pneumonia.

A military funeral was held here this afternoon for Lieut. Albert L. Payne, U.S.N., who died at Hampton Roads, Dec. 14, from influenza. Interment was made at Point Loma. Lieutenant Payne is survived by his wife and a young daughter. Word has been received here of the death on Monday in San Francisco of Mrs. Louise Duncan Frissell, wife of Major T. T. Frissell, U.S.A., formerly stationed at Fort Rosecrans. Mrs. Frissell had many friends in this city and in Coronado.

SCHOOL OF FIRE FOR FIELD ARTILLERY.

Fort Sill, Okla., Jan. 11, 1919.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Currie entertained on New Year's with a reception and tea-dance. All the officers of the post and their wives were invited. Music was by the 14th Field Artillery band. Major and Mrs. Edward Smith entertained at a buffet supper Sunday for Col. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. H. Hicks. Major and Mrs. Spaulding and daughter returned from Enid, Okla., where they spent the holidays.

Major and Mrs. Hospital entertained with a movie party in Lawton and afterward had a light supper served at their house for Lieut. Col. and Mesdames Bradley, Maynard and Hicks. Majors and Mesdames McLeod, Spaulding, Fiske and Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Fortier, Captains Thomas, Finney and Gardner, and Major Bachman. A hop committee has been formed for a regular series of invitation hops.

The holidays were up Jan. 6 and all instructors and students were back. Work is again in full blast at the School of Fire. Lieutenant Colonel Maynard and Hedrick have returned from Galveston after an enjoyable hunting trip.

Mrs. De Russel Hoyle, wife of Colonel Hoyle, is ill with the influenza. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Follie Bradley have returned from Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, where they were extensively entertained. The ladies on the old post are taking up riding and are out every good day. Mrs. Tyndall, who was ill, is now able to be up. Mrs. Follie Bradley gave a tea for a few friends Thursday afternoon.

Fort Sill, Okla., Jan. 16, 1919.

Fort Sill has been unusually gay this last week with many parties, dances and rides. The bachelors on the post entertained twenty-five debutantes from Dallas, Texas, for the weekend. The young ladies and their chaperones arrived Friday noon. That afternoon they were taken in automobiles to the firing points of the big guns and were shown all the intricacies of the game by exhibition firing. That night a big dance was given for them in the post gymnasium. Saturday morning they were taken to visit the school regiments, to Camp Doniphan, and were spectators at an exhibition battery drill. In the afternoon a cabaret dance was given for them in Snow Hall and that night a big dance was given at Post Field. Sunday morning they were taken on a riding party and in the afternoon a band concert was held in the new post in their honor. Sunday night they all returned to Dallas.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John Maynard entertained at dinner for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. D. H. Currie and Major and Mrs. Ike Spaulding. Mrs. D. Hoyle and Mrs. Cortland Parker are recovering from an attack of influenza. Capt. and Mrs. L. Fortier entertained at cards for a few friends. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Follie Bradley, Lieut. Col. Mort Proctor, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. H. Hicks, Major and Mrs. Ralph Hospital.

First Lieut. and Mrs. Sproule have as their guest this week Miss Gladys Adams, of Kansas City. Mrs. Lawrence Hedrick entertained at bridge on Wednesday for a few of the ladies of the old post. Mrs. John Maynard entertained at a tea Tuesday. Mrs. Follie Bradley entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. H. Hicks, Lieut. Col. Mort Proctor, Major and Mrs. Ike Spaulding, all later attending the post dance. Capt. and Mrs. John Hoskins have Miss Oliver, Captain Hoskins's aunt, visiting them from San Francisco.

Col. and Mrs. Waterman have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. R. C. Scott, wife of Major Scott, in the new post. Major and Mrs. Edward Smith leave this week for Camp Taylor, Ky., for station. Major and Mrs. Lewis leave Friday for Chester, Pa., Major Lewis to duty at the Pennsylvania Military College.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, Jan. 15, 1919.

The 18th Division had a march of concentration last Friday to Kirby, east of Camp Travis. All conditions of warfare were observed. Headquarters in camp and at Kirby were connected by radio, telephone and balloon observation. Three captive balloon companies from Camp John Wise, now stationed east of Camp Travis on the salado, took part in the problem. The various organizations were under command of Brig. Gen. F. B. Shaw, 30th Inf. Brigade.

The movie feature entitled "Camp Travis and Its Part in the World War" pictures all camp activities since the early days of the picture of the 18th Division (or Oates Division) is a complete one, and the movies will be shown in many theaters in the larger cities of the U.S.A.

Extensive preparations are under way at the Base Hospital in camp in putting in a vocational training school for the disabled soldiers received here. Col. Irving W. Rand, in command, will secure competent instructors for each department, and a large number of educational aids for the agricultural, the technical and the commercial department. The American Library Association has furnished books of a vocational nature. Colonel Rand will turn the men over when they are discharged.

(Continued on page 800.)



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Camp Travis—Continued from page 799.
from here to the Federal Vocational Board for further training. The disabled or crippled here will be taught printing, indoor carpentry, drafting, typewriting, stenography, shoe repairing, tailoring, machine-shop work, auto repairing, and many other trades. Many men are here now from France, and the capacity of this hospital is 2,000 beds, with 144 nurses for overseas patients.

Major A. B. Lambert entertained New Year's eve at the Country Club with a dinner party. The officers of the 53d Field Artillery of Camp Travis entertained with a paper chase and tea on New Year's day in camp. The officers of the Base Hospital, Camp Travis, entertained their wives at a New Year's dinner in their attractive clubrooms in camp. A flashlight picture was made of the dinner party seated, after which Major Mayhew gave a prophetic "Twenty Years Hence," being a witty satire that brought many a cheer. Bridge and dancing were enjoyed later, when little Geraldine Lewis, seven-year-old daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, delighted the guests with character dances. The medical officers of the Base Hospital in camp entertained with a New Year's eve ball and watch party at the Red Cross building.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Robertson, who have been visiting Captain Robertson's mother in El Paso during the holidays, returned home and are located at the St. Anthony Hotel.

The officers of the 35th Infantry stationed in Camp Travis were hosts at an unusually attractive dance Jan. 3 at the Casino Club. Col. and Mrs. Frier, Major and Mrs. Chisholm, Captain Lyle, Capt. and Mrs. Steele and Chaplain and Mrs. Huey were in the reception committee. More than 3,000 feet of motion-picture film recently made at Camp Travis of maneuvers of the Cactus Division were shown at the Liberty Theater for the special benefit of the commander, General Estes, on Jan. 4. The views shown were made a few weeks ago when a review of all the troops of the division was held in camp. A unique feature of the views is a troop formation representing a cactus.

Mrs. E. C. Carey, a guest at the Menger Hotel for some weeks, left Jan. 14 for Boston to put her summer home in readiness for the return of Colonel Carey from France.

Squadron K of Kelly Field gave its farewell dance and buffet supper at the Gunter Hotel, Jan. 9, in honor of their commander and officers of the field.

The Army basketball schedule started Jan. 8, when Brooks Field team played the 53d Artillery, the 53d F.A. team played the 10th Infantry of camp, the Camp Travis Indians played against Kelly Field, and the Ramonut played against the 54th Field Artillery. The season will continue until March for championship, under the direction of Capt. George C. Sculley, of Camp Travis.

PORT LEAVENWORTH.

Port Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 20, 1919.

Lieut. Col. Robert G. Caldwell, 20th Inf., and Mrs. Caldwell, who arrived at Port Leavenworth last week, have taken quarters on McCollan avenue. Colonel Caldwell recently returned from France. Mrs. James Henry and daughter, Betty, of Columbus, N.M., recent guests of relatives in Kansas City, Mo., came Wednesday to be the guest for a short while of Mrs. Edward Calvert, who entertained with a luncheon for Mrs. Henry, Mrs. A. B. Warfield, Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Jr., Misses Rose and Syrena McKee.

Mrs. William Burnham was luncheon hostess Thursday for Mesdames Houston, Cowan and Calvert. Col. and Mrs. Samuel Smoke, Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle, Mrs. D. D. Gregory, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. William Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Jr., Mrs. Boice, Mrs. Jesse Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bond and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ripley were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Willson on Saturday in Leavenworth, in celebration of their wedding anniversary.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph Topham entertained at dinner Friday for Misses May Chase, Mildred Heath, Dorothy Gordon, Dr. Little, Captains Moore and Morgan. Mrs. George McD. Weeks, guest of her mother, Mrs. Houston, and sister, Mrs. A. S. Cowan, left last week for Petersburg, Va., where she will act as hostess at the Community House at that camp. Colonel Weeks is still abroad with the Army of Occupation.

Mrs. Edward Calvert has received word from her husband, Colonel Calvert, of his safe arrival in New York from France. During his absence Mrs. Calvert and daughter, Martha, have been residing at the Hotel Columbia in Leavenworth. Miss Lottie Fuller entertained with a line party at the Orpheum Theater, followed by tea at the Green tea room on Thursday for Mesdames Cowan, Nalle, Wilder and Gowen.

Col. W. A. Shunk, post commander, received word from the War Department last week that two battalions (1st and 2d) and the headquarters of the 49th Regular Infantry were coming to Fort Leavenworth for station. The command has just arrived at Hoboken from overseas, and is expected here the last of this week. There are thirty-six officers and 2,472 enlisted men in the two battalions. There are now 1,300 soldiers at Fort Leavenworth. The 49th was sent over to France early, and it was a part of the 83d Division and the 166th Infantry Brigade.

Miss Jane Topham, little daughter of Col. and Mrs. Joseph Topham, entertained a number of her small friends Tuesday in observance of her seventh anniversary. The guests included Jane Hirston, Florence Miller, Charles and Newton Sherburne, Bud Warfield, Duncan McKee, George and Anne Foster, Thomas Tausig, Dorothy Denham and Bill Topham. On Tuesday evening Colonel Jordan, Captain Morgan and the officers of the 20th Infantry entertained with a dancing party at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Hal Gaylord, of Kansas City, Mo., was the guest the past week of Mrs. Sedgwick Rice.

Miss Dorothy Gordon, of Leavenworth, entertained at bridge last evening for Col. and Mrs. Joseph Topham, Miss Cordelia Wallace, Mrs. Allen Griffith, Mrs. May Chase, Miss Josephine Wilson, Captain Ingie, Lieutenant Mauer, Little, Hutton, and Mr. Willis Vanderschmidt. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. G. Caldwell were weekend guests of Judge and Mrs. E. E. Porterfield in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. George Peabody was the

luncheon and theater guest of Miss Helen Wallace in Kansas City last Thursday.

The soldiers of the 20th Infantry organization have organized a bowling tournament. They have played a number of games, and they will be continued until the middle of February. Thursday night Company G defeated the Supply Company three games, while the Medics defeated the Headquarters Company three games. Corporal Werner, of Company G, made the highest score, 254, in the last game of the year. Sergt. Lightfoot West, a well-known Indian runner, long-distance walker and boxer, is in charge of the post gymnasium as the athletic instructor.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 20, 1919.

Comdr. Clarence F. Ely, M.C., U.S.N., left Wednesday for the east coast for station. He was relieved by Comdr. Frederick G. Abeken, M.C., U.S.N., who came from Mare Island. Commander Ely disposed of his cozy little home on Second street in Bremerton, and Mrs. Ely and their children will reside in Seattle during the remaining months of school. Until recently, when the 13th Naval District officers were transferred to Seattle, Commander Ely was on duty at the yard dispensary.

Miss Julia Field, daughter of Capt. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., and Mrs. Field, who has been quite ill at the commandant's quarters in the navy yard, is slowly improving after a relapse from influenza.

On last Monday a formal inspection was held at the Naval Training Camp, Seattle, when Comdr. D. A. Scott, U.S.N., took over command of that camp. Capt. Luther E. Gregory, Civil Eng'r, U.S.N., public works officer of the navy yard, was present. It was under his plans and direction that the camp was built. Comdr. and Mrs. Scott have taken up their residence in the commanding officer's quarters at the Naval Training Camp.

Monday evening the women of the station gave their second annual ball for the benefit of the Belgian orphans. The hall was beautifully bedecked and decorated. From a huge Japanese umbrella streamers of all colors, strung with shaded electric lights, were hung over the rafters to the sides and corners of the hall. The patrons and patronesses were Capt. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., commandant of the yard, and Mrs. Field, Capt. George R. Stocum and Mrs. Stocum, Capt. Luther E. Gregory, Civil Eng'r, and Mrs. Gregory, and Comdr. Milton E. Reed and Mrs. Reed.

On last Saturday, in the parlors of the Kitap Inn, Mrs. Ralph M. Griswold, wife of Commander Griswold, was hostess at a delightful evening at cards. Those present included Capt. and Mrs. Field, Comdr. and Mrs. Reed, Comdr. and Mrs. Bennett, Miss Virginia Osprey, Comdr. Whitford Drake, Mrs. C. M. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Heik, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Clark, Chaplain Frank L. Jaseway, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. Elsie Beth Coleman, Comdr. and Mrs. Eckhardt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. John S. Graham, Mrs. Austin, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Forbes.

ARMY.

Mrs. E. E. Easterbrook, of Port Warden, was hostess Friday at tea to welcome Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Col. George Hubbard, and Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Colonel Hamilton, recent arrivals. Those of the Army invited to meet the guests of honor were Mesdames Phillips, McManus, Kerfoot, Moore, Kniskern, Miller, Bingham, Swan, Zirkel, Harsinger, McDowell, Byrne, Marion, DeWeller, Emory, and Miss Mason and Mrs. Perkins, of Seattle. Mrs. Charles F. Kuhn entertained on Monday last week at a farewell tea in honor of Mrs. Pope, wife of Capt. William Pope, U.S.C.G. Those who enjoyed the affair were Mesdames McManus, Emery, Kniskern, Swan, Bingham, J. E. Dobbs, George Welch, H. D. Hopkins, James O'Connor, Klockner, Misses Ferris, Eisenbels and Downs.

Lieut. Chilton V. Jones, formerly of Port Townsend, now leader of the 62d Regiment band, has been presented with a bronze medal by the citizens of Leavenworth, France, in appreciation of the high character of the concert given by the band for the French people. A Leavenworth newspaper of recent date says: "After the concert given by the American band of the 62d Regiment, at Abel Gurechamp Place, a magnificent artistic bronze emblem of France, The Gallie Reoster, was given by the citizens and musicians of Leavenworth to Lieut. C. V. Jones, leader of the band. The splendid program was the object of tremendous and unending applause."

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, 1919.

A double launching was the gala event at the yard to-day when the destroyers Hamilton and Claxton left the ways within half an hour's time. The former, named in honor of a midshipman appointed to the Naval Academy in 1809, who served aboard the ship United States when she captured the British frigate MacDonian, was christened by Miss Dolly Hamilton Hawkins, of Kansas, who came to the coast for the event. The Claxton, christened by Mrs. F. W. Kellogg, of San Francisco, was named for Midshipman Claxton, who entered the Naval Academy in 1810. He died of wounds while serving on the U.S.S. Lawrence. Hardly had the new destroyers left the ways than the keels of two more were laid, five of the highest rated apprentice boys serving as the riveting gang for each ship.

Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, who underwent an ear operation following a serious attack of influenza, is still confined to the naval hospital. Her daughter, Mrs. E. O. J. Eytzinger, is convalescing. Miss Betty George, who was taken to the hospital a few days ago, is now getting along nicely.

Mrs. Lincoln Karmany is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Teague, of St. Helena, who with her little daughter has been here for a week or two. Col. and Mrs. Karmany returned last week from Pasadena, where they went to witness the football game between the Marines and the Great Lakes Training Station team on New Year's Day. Col. H. M. Cutts and his sister, Mrs. J. T. Myers, are here settling up the affairs of their mother, the late Mrs. Emily Cutts.

Mrs. Bowman McCalla has been at her Santa Barbara home, but is to spend the remainder of the winter in San Diego. Mrs. M. J. Peterson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Peterson, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. V. Adam, in San Francisco. Mrs. John F. Morrison entertained at tea at the Hotel Fairmont, San Francisco, Monday, for Mesdames J. B. McClernan, William Butler, William Devol and Ashton Potter and Miss Laura McKinstry.

Mrs. Hunter Liggett has left for Los Angeles, where she will be the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Beecher B. Ray. Capt. and Mrs. Leigh Sypher are expected to return to San Francisco this month. Lieut. and Mrs. Edmunds Lyman have returned to Santa Barbara after a few days' visit at Burlingame. Mrs. Edwin H. Miller, of Denver, the guest of Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, was honor guest at a dinner presided over by Capt. and Mrs. Marcus L. Miller aboard the Intrepid.

Comdr. William C. Van Antwerp, head of the Navy intelligence office in San Francisco for the last year, left Friday for Palm Beach. He entertained at an informal dinner for a few intimate friends at the St. Francis Hotel a few nights before his departure. Ensign Charles A. Gibson has arrived from the East and joined Mrs. Gibson, who has been with her mother in San Francisco during his tour of duty.

Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Alexander, new executive officer of the Intrepid, has arrived from the war zone. Mrs. Alexander and their small son, who have been in Kansas, accompanied him, and they are living at the Bernard in Vallejo. Mrs. T. J. J. See, called to her home in the middle west by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Graves, has returned to the yard. Mrs. Graves has quite recovered.

Miss Gladys Platt, fiancée of Lieutenant Colonel Pendleton, was honored guest at a tea given in San Francisco last week by Miss Flora Hyland. A score of girls attended. Lieutenant Colonel Pendleton will return from Siberia during the summer. Mrs. J. M. Ellicott spent the week-end with friends in Sausalito. Miss Frances Johnson entertained at a tea in San Francisco last week for Miss Edith Young, who recently announced her engagement to Ensign Edward McLaughlin. Miss Mary Gergas entertained at luncheon at the Women's Athletic

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Club, San Francisco, Saturday, for Miss Edith Kynnersley, who soon leaves for England.

Miss Constance Hart spent several days here last week at the guest of Miss Betty George, who gave a dinner for her. Miss Alice Claire Smith, who is to be married to Lieut. A. S. Montgomery, U.S.N., in a few weeks, will be attended by her sister, Miss Libby Folger Smith, and her cousins, the Misses Betty and Elena Folger. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kelleher have left for the East, the former assigned to the Arkansas. Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Sands have taken one of the cottages on the yard. Mrs. Frank H. Holmes and Miss Margaret Holmes gave a tea last week for Mrs. Alexander McCracken, who has returned from Camp Lewis, where she has acted as hostess at the Y.W.C.A. house for the last year, and will again make her home in San Francisco. Col. and Mrs. W. G. Gambrell entertained a Post Master for Major and Mrs. Thomas Frissell, Major and Mrs. M. Marks, Capt. and Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. and Mrs. Philip Gordon.

Mrs. J. M. Poole entertained at bridge last week for Mesdames J. M. Ellicott, S. L. Wilson, James Reed, Jr., Broad, J. O. Gawn, Thing, T. D. Parker, E. W. Poore, C. L. Miller, Lewis, C. A. Carlson and Thomas Clinton. Colonel Ramsey and family have arrived the former for duty at the barracks, and are now living in Vallejo. Med. Inspr. and Mrs. E. C. Abeson have left for Seattle, where the doctor has been assigned to the 13th Naval District.

Mr. and Mrs. Renie Schwerin, who had as guests last week Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, entertained at dinner for them at the Burlingame Country Club. Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins entertained for them at luncheon. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Faus have left for the East, where the former has been ordered for duty.

Word has been received here that the destroyer Ward, which broke all records for fast shipbuilding, has made another record by making the trip from the Santa Barbara Channel to Newport News in nine days and ten hours. A part of the way she made as high as twenty-eight knots an hour while running on only two boilers.

Owing to the increase in influenza cases in Vallejo the Navy Department has again approved the recommendation that the yard take over St. Vincent's Boys' School in Vallejo for an emergency hospital, and the institution was opened up for patients on Jan. 15.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 21, 1919.

Orders have been issued to rush work on all the new destroyers to be built here. Work has been started in the shops on six new vessels, and it is hoped to have these and the two for which the keels were laid last week launched before the end of the year. The destroyer Boggs, which left for the east coast early this month, developed engine trouble off San Pedro and was forced to return here. She will leave again about Tuesday. The collier Brutus returned to the yard yesterday after acting as a relief ship for Alaska, as she took north the physicians, nurses and medical supplies dispatched from Seattle by the U.S. Public Health Service when the influenza epidemic became so bad in that country. Work is being rushed on the causeway connecting the yard and Vallejo, and an announcement was made last week that vessels could pass through the span. The destroyer Farragut has arrived here from the Panama Canal zone for repairs, as has also the collier Mars, the latter towing the tug Challenge, which was disabled while on duty as a patrol boat off San Pedro.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 18, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Pratt have arrived from Washington, D.C. Colonel Pratt will be in command of Kelly Field, succeeding Colonel Carberry, who has been ordered to Hot Springs, Ark. Col. and Mrs. Daniel J. Carr entertained at dinner Tuesday, honoring Major Gen. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell. Capt. and Mrs. Henry E. Atwood and son and sisters, Misses Woodward, have left for their home in Minneapolis, Captain Atwood returning to civil life.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hancock, of Austin, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to Major Stedman Shumway Hanks, Air Service, U.S.A., son of Mrs. Charles S. Hanks, of Boston. Col. and Mrs. J. S. Cecil are now located in the Cavalry post. Col. Daniel McCarthy was host at the Country Club dinner-dance for Col. and Mrs. Stocum, Majors and Mesdames W. B. Tuttle, Ansell Cook, Zimmer, W. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lands, Mrs. Charles Venable and Miss Helen Bouney. Lieut. E. B. Belling, 14th Cav., has been appointed aid to Major Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, succeeding Capt. H. E. Atwood.

Col. and Mrs. S. W. Miller and daughter, Mrs. Vonkummer, who have been located at 1908 River avenue, have moved into quarters in the Cavalry post. Mrs. James Munro and Miss Helen Reoles are guests at the Lanier Hotel for several weeks before joining Colonel Munro at Brownsville for station. With Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell and Lieut. Earl Stetson Crawford, president of the Portrait Painters' League of America, as honor guests, the Wednesday Luncheon Club met in the tapestry room of the St. Anthony Hotel with covers laid for more than forty, followed by a program of unusual interest, having Lieutenant Crawford as principal speaker.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Ringland have left for Cincinnati for a visit before going to Detroit.

The entire regiment of the 4th Field Artillery, with the exception of a small detachment, arrived Tuesday from Corpus Christi on a practice hike, going into camp on the Cavalry drill grounds at Fort Sam Houston, and later to proceed to Leon Springs. The regiment, which is composed of six batteries of mountain artillery, headquarters, supply and medical companies, is commanded by Col. George Van Deusen, with Major H. C. Minter, Lieut. A. E. Fox and P. W. Ingraham, personnel adjutant, as staff officers.

Col. William T. Johnson, chief of staff of the Southern Department, has been ordered to report to an examining board at Fort Sam Houston for permanent commission of colonel in the Regular Army. Lieut. Ted Meade is the guest of Major and Mrs. George Martin.

Aviators at Kelly Field are to be given an opportunity of using a new type of training machine which was of British make and of the "Annos" type. Eight of them are en route to Kelly Field from Long Island, and two aviators from the

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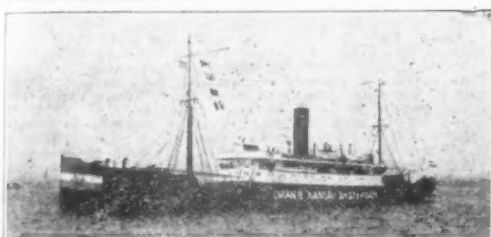
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Royal Flying Corps have arrived to erect the machines. They are lighter than the Curtiss machine, are of greater speed and used at higher altitudes.

Fire in Quartermaster Warehouse No. 16 from an explosion of fumes from a mixture of gasoline, paraffin and other ingredients caused painful injuries to nine men and a property loss to the Government estimated from \$50,000 to \$60,000. The warehouse was used by the salvage division for reclaiming tents and similar Army equipment.

The football championship of Fort Sam Houston was decided Saturday on the post gridiron, when the 3d Infantry's crack team defeated the 14th Cavalry eleven by 20 to 7. The game was fast and well played, but the boys of the 14th were over-matched and had no chance for victory, though they assumed splendid aggressive play in the quarter and scored, the touchdown being made by Jarzyna. Company G, 3d Infantry, carried off the honors in the opening night of the Fort Sam Houston basketball league. Three games were played at the post gymnasium, and Company G won two of them.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 19, 1919.

The most important thing in military affairs for the people of Utah in general is the homecoming of the 145th Field Artillery, which took place on Jan. 17. The men came home on three trains, or in three sections, and with a stop of a few hours in Ogden went on to Logan, where at the Agricultural College they are to be demobilized. It had been announced that they would not be allowed to see their friends or relatives or to communicate with them until after a period of quarantine, but these rules were not enforced by those in command, and fathers, mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts were all there to welcome the boys, who had done their best to get into the fighting till the last minute, even though they were never in action. The regiment was under command of Col. William C. Webb, and he had a special welcome of his own, as he was the High School commandant for many years and is much loved by the young men who were under him at various times.

Next in interest to the actual returning of the 145th Field Artillery itself was the homecoming of Brig. Gen. Richard W. Young, in command of the 65th Brigade. General Young arrived in Salt Lake on New Year's Day and it was a happy New Year for many of his old friends as well as an especial one for the Young family. He was met at the station by a large delegation, although on account of the influenza situation no public demonstration had been arranged. He was accompanied by Lieut. George D. Keyser, formerly a city commissioner of Salt Lake, who enlisted with the regiment and has since been promoted. Col. Ralph J. Faneuf, commanding the 143d, also stopped off on invitation for a short time on his way to the coast, leaving the same night. General Young and Captain Keyser spent a brief leave in the city and then went on to California, where the brigade is to be mustered out.

Lieut. Col. Alexander D. Parce, Regular Army, arrived early in the month at the post to take charge of the General Hospital, relieving Col. Walter C. Chidester, returned to private practice. Colonel Parce has been connected with the big Medical Officers' Training School at Fort Oglethorpe.

Major and Mrs. A. J. McDonald entertained at bridge last Friday in honor of their daughter, Miss Helen McDonald, whose engagement to Lieut. Frederick Pfeiffer was recently announced. Five tables played and a merry supper followed.

Mrs. Kingman assisted the hostess. Lieut. Thomas W. McMillan, 103d Inf., is in the reconstruction hospital. He was wounded in both legs on the day the armistice was signed, having fought the long engagement in the Argonne Forest without previous injury.

Lieut. Ira C. Behrens has arrived here from France to join his wife and baby, who have been with Mrs. Behrens' parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fred Wey. Lieutenant Behrens is confined to the hospital suffering from wounds, but is improving.

Mrs. Clarence Kingman entertained on Thursday at a bridge-tee in honor of Miss Helen McDonald, whose marriage takes place Feb. 1. Four tables played. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. George L. Byram, Mrs. A. J. McDonald and Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman. Lieutenant Spicer, 140th Inf., wounded in the Argonne, is going on with his interrupted law course at the University of Utah during his stay at the post hospital here. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Keyser entertained recently at an elaborate dinner at the University Club. Mrs. Hartle, wife of Col. Russell P. Hartle, has left for the Northwest to join Colonel Hartle, after a visit of several weeks in Salt Lake with friends. Lieut. Charles H. Jones last Monday entertained at a dinner and theater party in compliment to Miss Helen McDonald and Lieut. Frederick Pfeiffer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry E. Beal are in Salt Lake on a visit to Mrs. Beal's parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Gowans. Lieut. and Mrs. Earl C. Rice are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a small son, who was born while Mrs. Rice was the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. N. Hanson.

Lieut. W. E. Goodspeed, 70th Inf., at Camp Funston, is in Salt Lake visiting his mother. Major J. Reuben Clark, who is on Major General Crowder's staff, has been a visitor in the city for a few days and has gone to Grantsville for a short stay before returning to his duties. Mrs. Clark is with him.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 9, 1918.

The residence of the commanding general on Military Plaza was the scene of a delightful affair on Thursday when Mrs. Henry A. Greene gave a tea-dance in honor of Mrs. Paul C. Jones, who has recently come to Manila. About 125 guests were asked to meet Mrs. Jones. Assisting Mrs. Greene in receiving were Mesdames Edward Root, Peter Marquart, William Crosby, Walter L. Clarke, R. Going, Morris Chubb, J. Cairns, Miss Machecha, Colonel Bellinger and Lieut. Paul Raymond.

Col. Alfred Hasbrouck and his sister, Mrs. Hulme, entertained at a beautiful dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Walter L. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Crosby, Col. and Mrs. Root, Major and Mrs. Alden and Mr. and Mrs. J. Cairns. With the return of General Greene to the United States, Col. E. Root is in command of the department, and Col. Elmore Taggart in command of Fort McKinley. On Monday evening Col. and Mrs. Root entertained for Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene and Capt. and Mrs. Simpson, of the Navy.

Mrs. W. L. Clarke entertained at a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Paul Jones. Other guests were Mesdames Henry A. Greene, Day, Connor, J. S. Wilson, Going, Murfit, Bading, Hughes, Hulme and Malcom. Col. and Mrs. Morris Chubb entertained on Monday at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Day, Col. and Mrs. W. L. Clarke, Colonel Baird, Major and Mrs. Pond and Col. and Mrs. C. G. Goe.

Col. Elmore F. Taggart had as luncheon guests on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Colonel Amos, Mrs. J. H. Neff and Major Spith. Colonel Going has been confined to quarters with the Spanish influenza, but is now convalescent. Major and Mrs. Wescott entertained on Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. F. Day, Col. and Mrs. W. L. Clarke, Colonels Taggart and Kendrick. Mrs. Root is leaving the first of the month for Camp John Hay and expects to be gone the entire month of January. Mrs. George Raymond has returned to Manila after a month spent in Baguio.

THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Sea Duty.

JAN. 24—Rear Admiral Carlo B. Brittain detached command Div. 1, Atlantic Fleet; to duty in command Div. A, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley detached command Div. A, Atlantic Fleet; to duty command Div. B, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral John A. Hoogewerf detached command Div. 4, Atlantic Fleet; to duty command Div. 1 and Squadron 1, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington detached command Div. 3, Atlantic Fleet; to duty command Div. 5, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman detached command Div. 9; to duty command Div. 6 and Squadron 3, Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Clarence S. Williams detached command Div. 8, Atlantic Fleet; to duty command Div. 5, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. A. G. Howe to command Chester.

Comdrs.: Edward C. Hammer (C.C.) to fleet naval constr., Atlantic Fleet; Rufus W. Mathewson to duty as exec. off. on Rochester.

Lieut. Comdrs.: George L. Greens to duty as gunnery off. on Missouri; Carl E. Hoard to duty as asst. engr., New York; Edward O. McDonnell unexpired portion leave revoked, to duty Texas.

Lieuts.: Donald A. Greene to duty Mississippi; Byron B. Ralston rejoin Mayflower; Julian B. Timberlake to duty as gunnery off. on Alabama; Constantine N. Perkins to duty Texas; Guy W. Clark to duty Wyoming; William H. Hartt to duty Nevada; Martin Griffin to duty Wilkes; Edward J. Damon to duty H-1; James F. Hooker (M.C.) to continue duty on Mississippi; Tracy T. Gately (M.C.) to duty Alabama; Bruno J. W. Glaubitz (M.C.) to duty Wilhelmnia; Harry B. Jablow (M.C.) to 3d Naval Dist. for further assignment to U.S.S. Santa Paula.

Lieuts. (j.g.): R. S. Dunn, Hqrs., London, report to Comdr. Naval Forces, Turkey, for assignment; Richard T. Guilbert to continue duty D-2; James D. Barner to North Dakota; Harry A. Rochester to Florida; Bayard H. Colyear to Wyoming; J. B. Sykes to New York; E. F. Bilson to Favorite.

Ensigns: James Leon Wisenbaker to rejoin vessel; Arnold Hanchett to continue duty 3d Naval Dist.; Henry L. Pitts to radio duty Wyoming; Harrison E. Small to treatment Naval Hosp., New York, N.Y.; Wendell T. Applebee to Nevada; Samuel N. Leiterman (P.C.) to Major Wheeler; Benjamin H. Redman (P.C.) to duty in conn. with Marne and as supply off. when ship is commissioned; Nelson L. Jones (P.C.) to Great Northern; E. Kauth to Noma.

Gunnery: Solomon E. Berkowitch to radio duty Arizona; Charles S. Range to Guantanamo, Cuba, on Columbia for radio duty; Frank McEllothen to duty as watch off. on Kilty; Emory Gabor to Vestal; M. Kenny, Hqrs., London, report to Comdr. Naval Forces, Turkey, for assignment.

Machinists: Adolph F. Ilg to duty in conn. f.o. Camden and on board when commissioned; Jay R. Critchfield to duty in conn. f.o. Shubrick and on board as engr. off. when commissioned; Clint Sullivan Martin to duty in conn. f.o. Hart and on board as engr. off. when commissioned.

Pharmacists: George C. Gilpin to report to Comdt. 3d Naval Dist. for further assignment to Liberator; Harry J. Ransom to 3d Naval Dist. for further assignment to Santa Olivia.

Carpenters: Albert H. Wirzburger to George Washington; Sterling C. Girardet to 3d Naval Dist. for duty under Naval Overseas Transportation Service.

Shore Orders.

JAN. 24—Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rogers detached command Div. 6, Atlantic Fleet; to Washington for duty as president of Naval Ex. and Ret. Board.

Capt. Frederick B. Bassett detached command Utah; to home and wait orders.

Comdrs.: David Worth Bagley to report to American Minister for duty as naval attaché at The Hague, Netherlands; J. T. Kenney (M.C.) to Rotterdam.

Lieut. Comdrs.: Eugene D. McCormick, retired, to duty as asst. to the naval attaché, The Hague, Netherlands; C. C. Clark, retired, to Portland, Ore., report to rep. of the off. Naval Intell. for duty as his relief.

Lieuts.: J. B. Waive (M.C.) to n.p.o. La Pallice; H. R. Coleman (M.C.) to Admiral Wilson for assignment; A. B.



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Clark (P.C.) to n.p.o. La Pallice; Philip A. Wilson to 6th Naval Dist. as radio material officer; Jacob Applebaum (M.C.) to home, acceptance of resignation; Charles T. McGregor (M.C.) to home, acceptance of resignation; Grady R. Roberts (M.C.) to continue treatment Naval Hosp., New York.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Clarence E. Jackson report to administrator of harbor floating equipment, Newport News, as engr. off.; Herbert Dumstreay (C.H.O.) to wait orders at Washington examination for appointment as captain with rank of lieut. (j.g.); Carl J. Koehler to home acceptance of resignation; F. O. Willenbucker to Admiral Benson, Paris.

Ensigns: Henry C. Shields to duty under supt. constr. of aircraft, U.S.N., 411 Fifth Ave., New York; C. Townsend Ludington to Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; C. G. Van Cleave to duty Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; Herman G. McMillan to duty Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; D. P. Spurrier to duty Naval Air Sta., Morehead City, N.C.; Ray P. Applegate to duty Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; Edmund A. Whiting to duty under supt. constr. of aircraft, U.S.N., 411 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.; William A. Busso to duty Snar, New York; Herbert M. Murray to duty Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; Frank C. Daley (P.C.) to duty 9th Naval Dist.; Wesley B. Johnson to duty 5th Naval Dist.; Lloyd N. May to duty 3d Naval Dist.; Joseph O. Jett to duty 5th Naval Dist.; Frederick W. Loewen (P.C.) to duty in disbursing office, 2d Naval Dist.; A. G. Crafts to Staff Base No. 7.

Gunnery: Roger J. Swint to report to Comdt. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, as officer in charge Naval Radio Station; Schuyler R. Ford to Sayville, Radio Sta., for duty.

Pharmacist L. W. Rider to command Med. Supply Depot, Liverpool.

Carpenter Helmer Schmidt to Naval Air Sta., Anacostia, for duty in charge of Construction and Repair Shop.

Orders to Sea Duty.

JAN. 22—Vice Admiral Albert W. Grant detached command Div. 5, Battleship Force 1, Atlantic Fleet; to command of Battleship Force 1, consisting of Divs. A and B, Squadrons 1 and 2, and for additional duty in command Div. 4 and Squadron 2.

Rear Admirals: Ashley H. Robertson detached command Destroyer Force, to duty in command Flotilla 2, Destroyer Force, when organized; Alexander E. Halstead detached comdr. Squadron 5, Patrol Force, Atlantic Fleet, to duty in command Naval Forces in France.

Comdrs.: Paul E. Dampman to Vestal as executive and repair officer; Percival S. Rossiter (M.C.) to Cruiser and Transport Force, Atlantic Fleet, for duty as force surgeon.

Lieut. Comdrs.: Joel W. Bunkley to duty as aid and flag lieut. to Rear Admiral Plankett, comdr. Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet; Alymer L. Morgan to duty as asst. engr. officer on Mississippi; Robert M. Hinckley to Iowa; Carl K. Martin to North Dakota.

Lieuts.: Robert B. Dashiell to duty conn. f.o. Blakely; Sifrein F. Maury to O-15; Benjamin F. Iden (M.C.) to Virginian; H. W. Engel to President Grant; Caleb Whitford (C.C.) to 3d Naval Dist. for duty in connection with the inspection of Naval Overseas Transp. Service vessels; Carl T. Wallace (M.C.) to Dakotan; H. O. Hunter to Nevada; H. E. MacLellan 1939 to Sigourney cancelled, to Monaghan; L. W. Becker detached command A-6, for duty in command A-3 when placed in full commission.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Francis H. Gilmer to Arizona; Willis W.

(Continued on page 802.)

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NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Sea Duty—Continued from page 801.

Pace to Mississippi; Morris M. Leonard (C.H.C.) to Utah; William F. Blackford (C.H.C.) to America; David Joseph (M.C.) to Black Arrow; E. F. Lundquist (M.C.) to Dakotan; Louis R. Melnikoff (M.C.) to Floridan; Louis R. Ayers to engineering duty Montana.

Ensigns: Tate Mayhall (P.C.) to duty as supply officer, Comfort; Rufus H. Knight to Leviathan; Harold D. Loskamp (P.C.) to Roepat; John Freeman Sheldon to Raleigh; Abram C. Joseph (P.C.) to Harrisburg; Clifton M. McAfee, D. G. O'Connor and Harry N. Paradise to duty as watch officers on Stringham; John B. McQuiver, Henry A. Lincoln, George C. Lindeberg and Julian T. Lett to Nevada.

Gunners: Percy A. Tracy to radio duty on Savannah; Henry T. Hausten to Monterey; Harold C. Auringer to duty as radio officer on Florida; Henry J. Schafer to Maine; Joseph Sitkus to Parana; John E. Reuschel to duty as radio officer on Buffalo; James G. Bennett to radio duty on Pennsylvania; James C. Fields to radio duty on Melville.

A.P. Clerk Richard A. Vollbrecht to continue duty on Iowa. Machinists: Robert H. Barlow to K-6; George Urry to duty in conn. f.o. Lake and on board as engr. officer when commissioned.

Shore Orders.

JAN. 22—Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden detached command Div. 2, Atlantic Fleet, to Washington and report to Chief of Naval Operations for temporary duty.

Capt. Edward L. Beach detached command New York, to duty as comd. navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Julian L. Latimer detached command Rhode Island, to home and wait orders.

Comdr. Henry N. Jensen to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.; Randolph P. Scudder to Naval Ammunition Depot, Ostreich Bay, Puget Sound, Wash.; Roger Williams to duty as insp. of ord. works, E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.; H. L. Pence attached Birmingham n.p.o., Trieste; Edward U. Reed (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., New York; John R. Sanford (P.C.) to treatment at Naval Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.

Lieut. Comdr. Wilson E. Madden, retired, to Oregon; J. O. Hoffman orders to sea cancelled.

Lieuts. W. M. Abmerty (M.C.) to Admiral Wilson for assignment; William H. Bell to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; Francis J. Rogers and Charles Fosse to duty under Snar, New York; Leonard Hays (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., New York, N.Y.; Lewis W. Johnson (M.C.) to 7th Naval Dist. for duty Naval Hosp.; Ramon A. Gilbert (M.C.) continue treatment Naval Hosp., Norfolk; C. J. Hutchinson (M.C.) to Radiatky; Collins B. Buchner to New Brunswick, Ga. for duty in charge of that station upon his detachment; Walter Collins to Naval Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo. for treatment.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Robert S. Crocker to duty Snar, New York; Thomas G. Prumbaum (Vega, S.P. 734) to duty Snar, New York; Arthur J. Baird to duty Snar, New York; R. H. McCann to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; Alden Kimball to R.S. San Francisco and await action of Navy Dept. on medical survey; Carl J. Koehler to home acceptance of resignation.

Ensigns: Lewis F. Kepple to duty as asst. insp. of navigational material Sperry Gyro. Co., New York, N.Y.; L. S. Peck to office of Naval Operations, Navy Dept.; Alfred M. Pride to Naval Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.; T. F. Holloway to Naval Air Sta., Cape May, N.J.; Frazier V. Sinclair to Naval Air Sta., Bay Shore, N.Y.; Roland F. Howe (P.C.) to navy yard, Washington, D.C.; Dewitt T. Page (P.C.) to duty as asst. to disb. officer, 5th Naval Dist.; Ivar Jacobson to duty under Snar, New York; Charles M. Wilson (P.C.) to duty 13th Naval Dist.; W. F. Thielmeyer to 12th Naval Dist.; Fred Havel to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; Robert F. Wright to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Hugh A. Mitchell to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; James A. Munro (P.C.) to Naval Supply Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; Ignatius C. Kernaghan (P.C.) to Naval Air Sta., Galveston, Texas; Andrew A. Jackson (P.C.) to duty under Danots, New York; Timothy J. Healy (P.C.) to Blue Ridge; Arthur J. Jankowski to Naval Air Sta., Bay Shore, Long Island, N.Y.; Paul E. Coone (P.C.) to navy yard, Philadelphia, for duty in the Supply Dept.; Ray W. Clark (P.C.) to Trieste for duty estab. n.p.o. at that place; Irving B. Trieben to Naval Air Sta., Bay Shore, N.Y.; Roy Childs to navy yard, New York; Anthony Faber to Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.

Gunners: Elwell K. Jett to Director of Naval Communications, Navy Dept., for duty; Lawrence Fasano to inspection duty at Baltimore, Md.

Boatswains: Henry Conrad Koopman to duty under Snar, New York; Kerna V. Wyomling to U.S. via Melville and report to nearest naval hospital for treatment and further disposition; Hubert George report to comd. Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty.

A.P. Clerk Charles W. Fox to duty with supply officer Naval Detention Camp, Deer Island, Mass.

Orders to Sea Duty.

JAN. 21—Comdr. F. S. Jones to Lake Sunapee.

Lieuts. Robert L. Mitten to Oklahoma; Millard G. Gamble to Nevada; Volney O. Clark to Florida; Harry K. Leventon and George C. Cummings to Oklahoma; John J. Ballentine and Edward B. Rogers to Arizona; Robert B. Matthews to Delaware; Donald W. Loomis to Mississippi; William A. Tassley to duty as executive officer Dent; Guy D. Townsend to Utah; Harry F. Webster to duty as engr. officer Dubuque; John T. Swift to Leviathan; Charles W. Chase (O.T.B. No. 1) to Annetion; John S. Fulton, Jr., to Indiana; Osmund Everson and C. D. Finn to Iowa; Earle McIntosh and Rudolph J. Joers to Massachusetts; Berkeley S. Ketcham to Huron; George E. Marchand (M.C.) to Manning; G. T. Stephens to command Piqua; J. Dooley (M.C.) to Carola; P. T. Johnson to Lake Conesus.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Bruce M. Parmenter to radio duty Supply; Louis M. Palmer to St. Louis; Henry C. Fengar to Pennsylvania; John W. Cullen to Florida; Carl J. Hallberg to Cushing; James I. Corbett to Montgomery; Axel E. Letterman to Chicago; Walter H. Lott to Wilhelmna; Charles M. Quinn (M.C.) to Kroonland; George S. Maynard (D.C.) to Indiana;

W. A. Anderson to Iowa; Frank W. Lanagan to Massachusetts; M. E. Snow to duty, wreckmaster 1st Salvage Div. aboard Favorite; G. M. Jones to Lake Traverse; S. Toehr to Lake Yahara.

Ensigns: Frederick M. Weigert to St. Louis; Austin E. Hill (P.C.) to Corral; Calvin W. Schaeffer (P.C.) to Arizona; Charles A. Cook (P.C.) to duty as supply officer Freedom; John H. Gallion (P.C.) to duty as supply officer Edgar F. Luckenbach; Ralph W. Flood, Kenneth F. Caldwell, Donald E. Brown, J. P. Wilson and Linwood Butterworth to Huron; Franklin Smith, 2d, to Massachusetts; Philip D. B. Perham, Gerard H. Nickerson and Stanford L. Miller to Huron; E. W. Kissick to Jupiter; R. E. Hunt to Hubbard; D. A. McKay assumed command S.C. 101; C. H. Heinsterman assumed command S.C. 200; C. E. Thayer assumed command S.C. 99; M. L. Wright to Lake Winico; P. A. D. Richardson tours to Bridgeport as aid to Staff Admiral Wilson; C. A. Peterson to command Nahent; J. H. Nelson and W. H. Sheldon to Lake Yahara; J. Modale to Lake Catherine; J. A. Gerkin to Lake Gasar; W. B. Merriam (P.C.) to Kerowlee; W. Kipp to Redetzky.

Gunners: J. L. McWeeny to Olympia; Raymond Cole to radio duty on Leviathan; Robert W. Overby to Seattle; Frederick C. Nantz to radio duty Kentucky; Edward Branning to New Mexico; Frederick S. Cobb to radio duty Georgia.

Pay Clerk J. P. Curtis to Velia.

Carpenters: Giles E. Quillin to Virginia; Jefferson D. King to Delaware.

Shore Orders.

JAN. 21—Comdr. Robert H. Orr (P.C.) to duty as dis-

dursing officer at Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Lieuts. A. McClintock to Bur. Navigation; Arthur B. Dorsey to navy yard, Washington, for duty as understudy of temporary Lieutenant Walsh, retired; Benjamin H. Bush (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Mare Island, Cal.; O. E. Piblack and H. Marley to Base 29; Vincent Benedict to navy yard, New York, for duty in conn. with gyro. compass work; James B. Waller to h.w.o. unexpired portion of leave revoked; Louis M. Wegat to navy yard, Boston, for duty in conn. with gyro. compass work.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Charles A. Winter to duty in conn. f.o. Kalk and on board as torp. officer when commissioned; H. C. Hamill to Bur. of Navigation; Joseph B. Earnest (C.H.C.) to continue treatment at Naval Hosp., Philadelphia; Jean B. La Perde (M.C.) to R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; Theodore J. Moore to duty as asst. naval insp. of ordnance, Mead Morrison Mfg. Co., Boston; Frank P. Gray to duty under Snar, New York; Ellis M. McGormick to duty under Snar, N.Y.; R. H. Kingsley, Hqrs., London, to report to Bur. Navigation.

Ensigns: S. S. Haues, Hqrs., London, report to Bur. Navigation; Franklin H. Swift to R.S., New York; Milford McQuillin to Mare Island, Cal.; Upton Sullivan, Bordaux, Northern Bombing Group, for U.S. H. L. Humphrey to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; William W. Davidson, Edwin M. Duval, Leon McKain Gilmore and R. B. Mead to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; Frederick O. Schultheis to Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; P. Pfaff report to Snar; W. N. Durham and J. Gould to Bur. Navigation; Winters Jones to 5th Naval Dist.; Alvin B. Weil (P.C.) relieved from active duty; Alexander D. Clark, Edward M. Schott and Albert J. M. Grant to duty under Snar, New York; William M. Grove (P.C.) to duty in office of disbursing officer, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; Robert B. Murray (P.C.) to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; Maurice F. Bert to duty under Snar, New York.

Pharmacist Thomas J. Boner detached Northern Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, for duty at the Hospital Corps School.

Chief Btm. William M. Morrissey, Btms. Clyde F. Frost and Charles C. McNamara to duty under Snar, New York, N.Y.

Orders to Sea Duty.

JAN. 19—Capt. Orin G. Murdin to command Missouri;

T. P. Magruder from McDonough to Piqua. Comdr. Rufus W. Mathewson to duty as executive officer Liberator; Bradford Barnette to Cruiser and Transport Force, Atlantic Fleet; Charles S. Kerick to Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet; L. M. Stevens from McDonough to Piqua.

Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Blasdel, retired, from McDonough to Piqua; James C. Byrnes to duty as asst. engr. officer Texas; Nathan G. Wombles to duty as asst. engr. officer Oklahoma; Carl E. Hoard to duty as asst. engr. officer New York; Herbert Butts (M.C.) to Huntington; William W. Turner to duty as engr. officer Oklahoma; Raymond E. Kerr to duty as asst. fire control officer Delaware; Lawrence P. Bischoff to duty as asst. engr. officer Utah; Wells E. Goodhue to command Beale; Harold H. Little to duty as asst. engr. officer Wyoming; Frank A. Branstet to duty in conn. f.o. Breckenridge and in command when commissioned.

Lieuts. (j.g.): E. Braine to Minnesota; Samuel M. Moore to Michigan; Franklin B. Conger, Jr., to duty as ex. off. Cheyenne; Ralph Martin to command Preble; Thomas F. Downey to duty as ex. off. Sacramento; Mark Strosk to Florida; Frederick R. Kalde to engr. off. Sacramento; Fred T. Rider to Lebanon; Hamilton Vose, Jr., to duty conn. f.o. Bush and on board when commissioned; Arthur J. Ela to duty port of flagship of comdr. Newport News Div. Transport Force may be report to off. for temporary duty; Harold L. Kennedy (M.C.) to Arcadia; Irving Gray (M.C.) to St. Paul; Gilbert H. Larson (M.C.) to Arcadia; Edward D. Clement to Slakley; Benjamin R. Belsey to Iroquois.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Lea B. Sartin (M.C.) to Hancock; Lansford F. Kengle to continue duty Taylor; Walter S. Mallory to submarine duty U.S.S. Fulton; Frank Dobie to Waters; Stuyvesant Wainwright to Leviathan; Lawrence J. Murphy to duty conn. f.o. Foote and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns: Harold A. Phillips to duty conn. f.o. Meredith and on board when commissioned; Carl T. Jacobson to duty conn. f.o. Buchanan and as watch officer when commissioned; Harry M. Hood to duty conn. f.o. Buchanan and on board as watch officer when commissioned; Joseph C. Newman to duty conn. f.o. Foote and as torpedo officer when commissioned; Clarence F. Eddy to Tallahassee; Albert K. Rumsey to Aramia; John F. Grimm continue treatment Naval Hosp., New York; Milton E. Earle and Oliver C. Morse to Sacramento; Hugh Y. Blodgett to submarine duty U.S.S. Beaver; Bernard C. Decker to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-21 and on board when commissioned; Charles J. Gorman to M-1; Robert L. Well to O-1; William O. Randall to submarine duty U.S.S. Alert; Francis D. H. Eaton to K-1; John W. Savage to R-18; Arthur P. Folts to duty conn. f.o. R-22 and on board when commissioned; Everett L. Cole to R-2; Erwin N. Darrin to Housatonic; Charles W. Gerhardt (P.C.) to duty as supply officer Naesmon; Fred W. Lynch (P.C.) to duty as supply officer Arcadia; Edward M. Hope to Manley; Phillip J. Bond to West Point; William D. Potter to Agamemnon; Harold J. Dowling to Maddox; Edward Craig, Jr., to West Point; William J. Armer to Leviathan; James L. Bright to Iroquois; Alvin L. Davis (P.C.) to Adams; George G. Melver to Lake Champlain; Arthur L. Lacy to Zealandia; Joseph M. Robertson to Aeolus; Conrad R. Bangh to DeKalb; Reginald C. Brummer to Great Northern; John M. Griffin to Aeolus.

Pay Clerk Bettice A. Garside to Carola.

A.P. Clerks: John P. Wilson to duty with supply officer DeKalb; Alois J. Pfannestiel to duty with supply officer San Francisco.

Gunner J. A. Perry to Piqua.

Btm. Coenraad Lichtendahl to South Dakota.

Shore Orders.

JAN. 18—Rear Admirals: William R. Shoemaker detached duty as member General Board, Navy Dept., to command Div. 3, Atlantic Fleet; Harry McL. P. Huse detached president Naval Exam. Board and Naval Retiring Board, Washington, to command Tra. Sta. and as Fleet; Charles P. Plunkett detached office Naval Operations, Navy Dept., to command Destroyer Force and Flotilla 1 when organized.

Capt. Edward Howe Watson to duty as naval attaché, American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, as relief of Comdr. F. J. Horne. Lieut. Comdr. Harry H. Lane (M.C.) to duty Bur. Med. and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington; Romuald P. Mclewsli to Annapolis Naval Academy for duty; Harry W. Lewis to duty under Snar, New York; Abraham H. Allen (M.C.) to navy yard, Philadelphia; Felix Holt (P.C.) to 5th Naval Dist.; Walter M. Falconer, retired, to home and relieved of all active duty.

Lieuts. Herbert C. Lassiter (P.C.) and George E. Dryden (P.C.) to duty as asst. to officer in charge Naval Supply Sta., 5th Naval Dist.; William E. Fitzgerald (C.C.) to duty conn. with inspection of Naval Overseas Transportation Service vessels, 3d Naval Dist.; Thomas E. Hipp and Harry A. Bellows (P.C.) to Bur. Supplies and Accts. for duty; John D. Milligan (M.C.), retired, to Naval Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I., for duty; James H. Royster (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., New York, N.Y.;



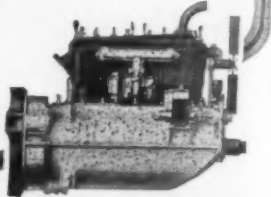
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Mercer C. Parrott (M.C.) to home, resignation accepted; Thomas S. Field (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; Harold O. Weatherbee to duty under Snar, New York; Joseph J. Duffy, retired, to 3d Naval Dist.; Paul E. McDonnell (M.C.), retired, to Naval Hosp., Puget Sound, for duty; James A. Martin to navy yard, Philadelphia, temporarily, thence to Bur. Ordnance, Navy Dept.; Morgan Adams to 12th Naval Dist.; John A. Joseph (P.C.) to office of Coast Guard, New York.

Lieuts. (j.g.): Junius H. Fulcher to duty under Snar, New York; Arthur B. Leonard to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Carl J. Robertson (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Great Lakes, Ill.; R. M. Stocker to Naval Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.; Philip A. Shinn (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Boston; Rudolph D. Watson (M.C.) to Hampton Roads, Va.; Henry H. Westcott (M.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; Joseph M. Rosenthal (M.C.) to Naval Disp., Washington; Joshua H. Heppburn to duty under Snar, New York; William W. Hoopes to duty under Snar, New York; L. L. Lee to Code and Signal Sec., Naval Comm. Office; Sigma V. Lewis (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; Charles J. Higley (M.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; D. C. Herrick to office of gen. inspr., Naval O.T.S., Baltimore; Virgil E. Holcomb (M.C.) to 8th Naval Dist.

Ensigns: James Tipton (P.C.) to duty under Danots, Norfolk, Va.; Austin S. Irmirie (P.C.) to duty under Danots, Norfolk, Va.; Frank O. Daley (P.C.) to Bur. Supplies and Accts.; Clarence N. Keyser to Bur. Yards and Docks; Frederick M. Harris to Naval Air Sta., Bay Shore, Long Island, N.Y.; Michael J. McDermott and George E. Crawell to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, Long Island, N.Y.; William K. Patterson to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; George E. Rumill to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Herbert Lasher to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; John D. Murphy to Naval Air Sta., Bay Shore, N.Y.; James S. Westbrook to 3d Naval Dist.; Paul A. Sweeney to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; Charles S. Barlow, Jr., to 3d Naval Dist.; Harry E. Eichler (P.C.) to Naval Tra. Camp, Puget Sound, Wash.; H. C. O'Sullivan to Naval Tra. Camp, Great Lakes, Ill.; I. R. Vanderberg (P.C.) to duty with supply officer, Fleet Supply Base, Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Herer, Jr., to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Charles R. Jackson to duty office of gen. inspr., Nots, Baltimore, Md.; Edward E. Crane to duty under salvage officer, Stapleton, N.Y.; Samuel M. Fox to duty as insp. of naval aircraft, Marblehead, Mass.; Edgar L. Pennington (P.C.) to navy yard, Philadelphia; Wallace H. Gregg to 3d Naval Dist.; Henry W. Tucker to duty under comdr. American Patrol Det., Atlantic Fleet; Charles Weldon Smith to R.S. at New York; Sumner D. Harrison to Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; W. E. Gibbon to duty in charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Ore.; Frank O. Lawton to duty under Snar, New York; George B. Hearne to duty under Danots, Norfolk, Va.; Clair J. Pardy to Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.

Machinists: Curtice W. Sloan to duty under Snar, New York; Harry J. Jaekel to Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; George H. Sherburne to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; Roger Hummewell to duty under Snar, New York.

Chief Carp. Oscar B. Smith to 3d Naval Dist. Carps. Garrison R. Arrey and Goldbrooks Sessions to duty under supervisor Naval Overseas Transp. Ser., 3d Naval Dist. A.P. Clerk Richard A. Vollbrecht to duty with supply officer South Carolina.

Gunr. George W. Diehl to 4th Naval Dist.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 17—Major J. A. Minnis to Naval Air Station, North Island, Cal.

Major A. E. King, Santo Domingo to U.S.

Capt. L. W. Putnam to Rect. Off., Chicago, Ill.

First Lieut. J. L. Gregson to home and await orders.

First Lieut. G. C. Wright to Rect. Off., Milwaukee, Wis.

Second Lieut. W. E. Atkinson, C. M. Birney, J. Cummins, and E. F. Dunk transferred to inactive service.

Second Lieut. J. Ascheim to Rect. Off., Missoula, Mont.

Second Lieut. J. H. Legendre dispatch to A.E.F., requesting that this officer be ordered home.

Pay Clerk I. C. Eppley appointment as temp. pay clerk revoked.

JAN. 18—Major J. C. Pierce to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. E. W. Jacobson resignation as prob. second lieut. and temp. captain accepted.

Capt. E. H. Jenkins to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. U. L. Ettinger, S. W. Purdy, M. J. Stinchfield, 2d Lieuts. J. B. Darby, G. R. Patten, F. D. Upchurch and B. J. Walters, resignation accepted.

Second Lieut. R. L. Mouton appointed second lieut. (Prov.), Marine Corps Res.

Q.M. Clerk M. Strawn appointed Q.M. clerk, temp., in Marine Corps; assigned duty Marine Barracks, Quantico.

Second Lieuts. W. H. McClure, R. E. Parker, J. F. Whitney, K. L. Simons, J. W. E. Warner and W. E. Atkinson discharged from Marine Corps Res.

Second Lieuts. J. G. Horan, G. P. Shafer, W. A. Hunter, J. K. Giffen, W. L. Ross, Jr., E. J. Keits, C. F. Harper and R. L. Mouton ordered to inactive service.

Following officers ordered to Marine Barracks, Quantico, upon arrival U.S.: Capt. S. Ladd, R. O. Sanderson, R. L. Duane, 1st Lieuts. H. A. Zischke, C. W. LeGette, J. H. Fellows, C. I. Smallman, 2d Lieuts. L. E. Battles, G. Ehrhart, E. G. Schwartzman, and Mar. Gun. R. W. McCarty.

JAN. 20—Major A. F. Howard to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. R. E. Williams, A.Q.M., to Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

Capt. James A. Conner to Marine Barracks, 3d Naval Dist., New York, upon arrival U.S.

First Lieut. A. G. Williams to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival U.S.

Capt. Walter R. Macatee, 1st Lieut. C. T. Langan, M. D.

McClure and V. Romaine honorably discharged from Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. W. F. Dummer to Marine Barracks, 3d Naval Dist., New York, upon arrival U.S.

Second Lieut. H. E. Kragh to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., with 1st Mar. Av. Force.

Second Lieuts. H. G. Hyde and D. N. Mohler discharged from Marine Corps Res.

Second Lieuts. A. C. Reed, T. L. Shackford and S. G. Fickes transferred to inactive service.

Q.M. Clerk J. F. Christenson temp. appointment as Q.M. clerk revoked.

Mar. Gun. C. A. Lloyd appointed mar. gun., temp., in M.C.; assigned duty Marine Corps School of Instructions, Utica, N.Y.

JAN. 21—Major A. A. Cunningham to Hdqrs., U.S.M.C.

Major J. F. Dyer to Washington, D.C., upon arrival U.S.

First Lieut. A. Healy to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival U.S.; authorized delay one month.

Second Lieuts. L. F. Zerfing and A. L. Smith appointed second lieutenants (Prov.), Marine Corps Res.; assigned duty Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. H. C. Wellborn to Marine Barracks, N.A.D., Dover, N.J.

Second Lieut. G. M. Hunter to Marine Barracks, N.P.G., Indian Head, Md.

Second Lieut. P. A. Elberhart, C. W. Thompson and J. K. Strubling discharged from Marine Corps Res.

Second Lieuts. J. W. Austin, B. N. Pulver, J. M. Jamieson, M. A. Whitehead, and Mar. Gun. B. E. Clary transferred to inactive service.

JAN. 22—Capt. J. B. McCormick to Marine Bks., Quantico.

Capt. Pedor A. Delvalle to Marine Barracks, Quantico.

Second Lieut. W. M. Radcliffe to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, upon arrival U.S.

Capt. D. T. Jackson to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., upon arrival U.S.

Second Lieut. G. W. Houghton to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Lieuts. F. Neuma, Jr., W. G. Bagley, B. M. McDuffie and Mar. Gun. H. C. Rea transferred to inactive service.

Pay Clerk C. J. McDonough appointed pay clerk in M.C. and directed carry out orders Jan. 11, 1919.

JAN. 23—Major R. Coyle detached Wyoming; to 7th Div.

Major S. N. Raynor to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, upon arrival U.S.

Capt. H. L. Hable appointed captain (Prov.), M.C. Res.

Capt. R. M. Johnson to Wyoming.

Second Lieut. M. L. Moore, Cavite to U.S.

Second Lieuts. H. A. Seymour and P. A. Thompson transferred to inactive service.

Second Lieuts. O. J. Gilcreest and G. C. Alder discharged from Marine Corps Res.

CASUALTIES.

Mar. Gun. C. B. Chase died of influenza.

Capt. J. Kearns died of wounds received in action.

AWARDS FOR SPECIAL SERVICE.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS.

G.O. 136, DEC. 20, 1918, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, the Distinguished Service Medal was awarded to the following officers:

Tasker H. Bliss, brevet general, retired. For his most exceptional services as Assistant Chief of Staff, acting Chief of Staff, and Chief of Staff of the United States Army, in which important positions his administrative ability and professional attainments were of great value to our armies. As chief of the American section of the Supreme War Council he has taken an important part in the shaping of the policies that have brought victory to our cause.

Robert L. Bullard, lieutenant general, U.S.A. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the 2d Army of the A.E.F. He commanded in turn the first American division to take its place in the front lines in France, the 3d Corps, and the 2d Army. He participated in operations in reduction of the Marne salient and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was in command of the 2d Army when the German resistance west of the Meuse was shattered.

Hunter Liggett, lieutenant general, U.S.A. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the 1st Army of the A.E.F. He commanded the 1st Corps and perfected its organization under difficult conditions of early service in France. Engaged in active operations in reduction of the Marne salient and of the St. Mihiel salient, and participated in the actions in the Forest of Argonne. In command of 1st Army when German resistance was shattered west of the Meuse.

Joseph T. Dickman, major general, U.S.A. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the 3d Army, A.E.F. Commanded the 3d Division and contributed in large measure to success in hurling back the final German general attack commencing July 14, 1918. He participated in offensive northward to Vesle River; commanded successfully the 1st Army Corps and the 3d Army Corps in the Argonne Forest operation. In command of 3d Army of occupation at Coblenz, Germany.

James G. Harbord, major general, U.S.A. For his most exceptional services as chief of staff of the A.E.F., and later as commanding general, Services of Supply, in both of which important positions his great ability and professional attainments have played an important part in the success obtained by our armies. Commanded Marine Brigade of 2d Division, Belleau Wood, and later ably commanded 2d Division during attack on Soissons, France, July 18, 1918.

James W. McAndrew, major general, U.S.A. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as chief of staff of the A.E.F. The development of the Army schools in France is largely due to his marked ability as an organizer and to his brilliant professional attainments. As chief of staff of the A.E.F. during the period of active operations, he has met every demand of his important position; by his advice and decisions he has materially contributed to the success of these forces; and he has, at all times, enjoyed in full the confidence of the commander-in-chief.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES.

By direction of the President, the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded by the commanding general, American Expeditionary Force, for extraordinary heroism in action in Europe to the following officers and men of the A.E.F., whose names appear in the general orders from the War Department given below:

G.O. 123, DEC. 11, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded in the A.E.F.

Carl Spatz, major, pilot Air Ser.

Hugh Brewster, 1st lieut., 49th Aero Sqdn., Air Ser.

Charles R. Dolive, 1st lieut., pilot, 93d Aero Sqdn., Air Ser.

J. D. Este, 1st lieut., 13th Aero Sqdn., Air Ser.

Hugh L. Fontaine, 1st lieut., 49th Aero Sqdn., Air Ser.

Bradley J. Gaylord, 1st lieut., pilot, 1st day bombardment group, Air Ser.

Clarence C. Kahle, 1st lieut., pilot, 99th Aero Sqdn., Air Ser.

Carl C. Payne, 1st lieut., 20th Aero Sqdn., Air Ser.

Cecil G. Sellers, 1st lieut., 20th Aero Sqdn., Air Ser.

Arthur R. Brooks, 2d lieut., Air Ser.

Howard G. Rath, 2d lieut., observer, 96th Aero Sqdn.

Harold Bailey, Pvt., Co. C, 308th Inf.

II.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in A.E.F.

Charles W. Drew, 1st lieut., 13th Aero Sqdn.

Raymond C. Hill, 1st lieut., 146th F.A., observer, 99th Aero Sqdn., Air Ser.

Fred W. Norton, 1st lieut., 27th Aero Sqdn.

Paul J. O'Donnell, 2d lieut., Inf., 96th Aero Sqdn.

I.—Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded in the A.E.F.

G.O. 132, DEC. 16, 1918, WAR DEPT.

LaRoy S. Upton, col., 9th Inf., George T. Fleet, captain, 26th Inf., Paul N. Starlings, captain, 26th Inf., Joseph W. P. Stephens, captain, Co. E, 26th Inf., John L. Taylor, captain,

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II.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in A.E.F.

Hamilton A. Smith, col., 26th Inf., Clark R. Elliot, lieut. col., 26th Inf., James M. McCloud, major, 26th Inf., Alfred A. Hamel, captain, 26th Inf., James H. Holmes, captain, 26th Inf., Julius A. Mood, captain, 26th Inf., J. N. C. Richards, captain, 26th Inf., William H. Eyer, first lieut., 166th Inf., Harry M. Keiser, first lieut., Co. H, 125th Inf., Ewing W. Boone, second lieut., 26th Inf., James C. Loder, second lieut., 26th Inf., George A. McKinloch, Jr., second lieut., 2d Brig., 1st Div., Francis W. Payne, second lieut., Co. M, 26th Inf., George

F. Watkins, second lieut., 165th Inf., Steve G. Danysch, sergt., 4th M.G.B., John Hilger, sergt., Co. M, 26th Inf., Fred Rogers, sergt., Co. D, 167th Inf., John Teicher, sergt., Co. L, 125th Inf., Earl Belfry, private, Co. H, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., William O. McConnell, private, Co. I, 26th Inf.

G.O. 133, DEC. 16, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded in the A.E.F.

George S. Patton, Jr., col., Tank Corps, Daniel D. Pullen, col., Tank Corps, Walter C. Carlson, second lieut., 117th Inf., Lawrence Stanfield, color sergt., Hqs. Co., 120th Inf., Bertha Wesley Brown, sergt., Co. M, 117th Inf., William Norton, sergt., Co. I, 18th Inf., Andrew J. Padgett, sergt., Co. M, 117th Inf., Callie A. Smith, Pvt., first class, Co. G, 118th Inf., George A. Bushing, Pvt., Co. G, 118th Inf., James K. Faison, Pvt., med. det., 118th Inf., Leonard B. Fritz, Pvt., Co. M, 117th Inf., Willie F. Jones, Pvt., med. det., 118th Inf., Ernest Morgan, Pvt., Co. L, 118th Inf., Rufus R. Phillips, Pvt., Co. F, 118th Inf., Otis E. Turner, Pvt., Co. M, 117th Inf.

II.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in A.E.F.

Ben F. Dixon, capt., 120th Inf., Philip R. Colebank, first lieut., 147th Inf., Robert H. Murdock, first lieut., Med. Corps, 47th Inf., Alfred B. Patterson, Jr., first lieut., pilot, Air Ser., 93d Aero Sqdn., Wilbur C. Suiter, first lieut., Air Ser., pilot, 135th Aero Sqdn., Guy E. Morse second lieut., observer, 135th Aero Sqdn., Andrew F. Connell, sergt., 101st Am. Co., Frederick O. Gaskins, corpl., Co. I, 118th Inf., James D. Heriot, corpl., Co. I, 118th Inf., Bedford B. Lunsford, corpl., Co. M, 117th Inf., Ralph L. Ramsdell, corpl., Co. D, 103d M.G.B., Hubert P. Terrell, corpl., Co. I, 118th Inf., Youaman Z. Weeks, corpl., Co. F, 118th Inf., Richard Butler, Pvt., Co. D, 102d M.G.B., Leon J. Cushion, Pvt., Co. D, 103d Inf., Oramell E. Hutton, Pvt., Sec. 606, U.S. Am. Ser.

G.O. 137, DEC. 21, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded in the A.E.F.

Kenneth S. Littlejohn, capt., 6th Engrs., David T. Burgh, first lieut., chaplain, 106th Inf., Jefferson B. Fletcher, first lieut., U.S. Am. Unit No. 517, Lynn H. Folsom, first lieut., 117th Inf., Gerald Courtney, second lieut., 102d M.G.B., Herbert B. Dutton, second lieut., 104th Inf., Matej Kosak, sergt., Co. C, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., Morton Osborn, sergt., Co. B, 48th

(Continued on page 804.)



No. 0010 No. 00150 Puttee No. L04—Spur Straps—Puttee No. L03 No. 0030 No. 0021

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No. 0030, French Officers' Trench Boot, 17 inches high.
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No. L04, Army Regulation Puttee.
No. L03, Spring Clasp Puttee.
Retail Puttee Prices: Mahogany, Cordovan, full lined, \$12. Genuine Pig, Mahogany or Black, \$12. English Tan Pig, \$20. Cowhide Pig Grain, Tan or Black, 6 oz., \$5.
Spur Straps, Set of 3 pieces, unlined \$1.00, lined \$1.25.
Officers Cordovan Maneuvering Shoes \$11.
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DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES.

G.O. 137—Continued from page 803.

Inf. John Doody, corpl., Co. H, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., Stephen Jona, jr., corpl., Co. B, 103d Inf., Walter H. Weichmann, corpl., Co. D, 103d Inf., Henry O. Harmon, pvt., Co. C, 102d Inf., George D. Holzman, pvt., 3d Batln., 362d Inf., William A. Justesen, pvt., Co. H, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., Herschel V. Lane, pvt., 77th Co., 6th M.G.B., U.S.M.C., Walter J. Raleigh, pvt., first class, Co. A, 107th Amm. Train, Ernest P. Runnels, pvt., 101st Amb. Co., 26th Div., Joel Thompson Boone, lieut., Med. Corps, U.S.N., attached to the 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., William Tignor Gill, jr., lieut., Med. Corps, U.S.N., attached to the 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., Ogden Doremus King, lieut., Med. Corps, U.S.N., attached to the 6th M.G.B., U.S.M.C.

G.O. 142, DEC. 27, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded in the A.E.F.

August F. Gearhard, first lieut., chaplain, 328th Inf., Earl M. McKinley, first lieut., 11th M.G.B., Thomas Armstrong, sergt., Co. H, 106th Inf., Stanley Beaton, sergt., 101st Amb. Co., Albert C. Brackett, sergt., Co. D, 103d Inf., John P. Digins, sergt., Co. D, 103d Inf., Frank W. Moehler, sergt., Bat. E, 42d Art., C.A.C., Perry T. Collinge, sergt., first class, Med. Det., 316th Engrs., Floyd W. Prescott, corpl., Hqs. Co., 120th Field Art., Thomas D. Saunders, corpl., Co. A, 2d Engrs.

II.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in A.E.F.

Knox B. Birney, first lieut., 6th Engrs., Edward Elsworth, jr., first lieut., 6th Engrs., Franklin J. Jackson, first lieut., 106th Inf., William H. Juras, first lieut., 103d Inf., Percy A. Rideout, first lieut., 1st Gas Regt., Afton E. Wheeler, Ord. sergt., Salvage Sqdn. No. 1, Job R. Harris, sergt., Co. B, 4th M.G.Batln., Cornelius J. O'Brien, sergt., Co. E, 2d Engrs., Jesse Marlin, corpl., Co. B, 127th Inf., Barney Bardman, pvt., first class, Co. B, 307th Inf., Willie J. Walker, pvt., first class, Salvage Sqdn. No. 1, Chester Seth Husted, pvt., Co. D, 6th M.G. Batln., U.S.M.C., James F. Kobersat, pvt., Co. M, 307th Inf., Robert Marshall Teachey, pvt., Co. B, 120th Inf., Jacob B. Teiseth, pvt., M.D., 6th Engrs.

G.O. 143, DEC. 27, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded in the A.E.F.

Hiram I. Bears, col., U.S.M.C., attached to 102d Inf., Charles E. Kilbourne, col., G.S., 89th Div., Robert H. Peck, col., 11th Inf., Robert John West, lieut. col., 11th Inf., Francis K. Newcomer, lieut. col., 4th Engrs., John N. Reynolds, major, Air Ser., C.O. 1st Army Observation Group, Charles L. McLain, capt., 110th Inf., Daniel J. Martin, capt., 128th Inf., Stephen H. Noyes, capt., Air Ser., pilot, 12th Aero Sqdn., Henry S. Blomberg, first lieut., 127th Inf., Willis A. Dickema, first lieut., Air Ser., pilot, 91st Aero Sqdn., Justin P. Follette, first lieut., Air Ser., observer, 12th Aero Sqdn., William W. Palmer, first lieut., Air Ser., pilot, 94th Aero Sqdn., Leslie J. Rummell, first lieut., Air Ser., 93d Aero Sqdn., Arthur F. Seaver, first lieut., Air Ser., pilot, 20th Aero Sqdn., Harold H. Tittman, jr., first lieut., 94th Aero Sqdn., Air Ser., Royal K. Tucker, first lieut., chaplain, 105th Inf., John F. William, jr., first lieut., 120th Inf., Richard W. Austernamm, second lieut., Co. E, 128th Inf., Valentine Joseph Burger, second lieut., Air Ser., observer, Frank B. Cook, jr., second lieut., 4th Engrs., Frank K. Hayes, second lieut., Air Ser., pilot, 13th Aero Sqdn., Francis A. Kelly, chaplain, 104th M.G. Batln., Van Horton, corpl., Co. E, 366th Inf., Ivor Grindle, pvt., Co. D, 103d Inf., John J. Kearney, pvt., Co. B, 102d Inf., Archie C. Nash, pvt., first class, Hqs. Co., 102d Inf., Howard C. Pulker, pvt., Baty. C, 42d Art., C.A.C., Harry P. Putnam, pvt., Co. H, 105th Inf., Raymond E. Reed, pvt., first class, Co. F, 108th Inf., Joe Williams, pvt., Co. E, 366th Inf.

G.O. 147, DEC. 28, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded in the A.E.F.

Evan E. Lewis, major, 102d Inf., Murray K. MacKall, captain, 4th Engrs., Frank O. D. Hunter, 1st lt., Air Ser., pilot, 103d Aero Sqdn., Aaron R. Fisher, 2d lieut., 366th Inf., George E. Burr, sergt., 1st class, Co. C, 107th F.S. Batln., Arthur J. Goetsch, sergt., Co. D, 4th Engrs., William J. Wood, sergt., Co. D, 4th Engrs., Louis Sorrow, corpl., Co. B, 307th Field Signal Batln., Christian Dogress, pvt., Co. A, 9th Inf., Stephen R. Faatz, pvt., Battery A, 120th Field Art., Herman C. Higgs, pvt., Med. Det., 1st Gas Regt., Columbus Whipple, pvt., Co. H, 47th Inf., William H. Michael, lieut. comdr., U.S.N., attached to 6th Regt., U.S.M.C.

II.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in A.E.F.

Frank Luke, jr., 2d lieut., 27th Aero Sqdn., Air Ser., Jacob Kreis, pvt., Co. I, 47th Inf.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 785-9.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.
Capt. F. W. Witwer, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)
Capt. R. F. Kimble, Q.M.C., assume duty as officer in charge of construction work at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C. (Jan. 23, War D.)
Officers of Q.M.C. to sail from San Francisco, Feb. 5, 1919, for Manila for assignment to duty: Capt. R. E. Murphy and 1st Lieut. W. G. McMurray. (Jan. 23, War D.)
Lieut. Col. W. B. Baker, Q.M.C. (major, U.S.A., retired), to his home and from active duty. Colonel Baker is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel, Q.M.C. only. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. L. Henwood to Pedrickton, N.J., and will turn over to his successor, Capt. H. D. Warren, all funds and records pertaining to construction work; Major W. S. Arnold from Hastings plant, Edgewood Arsenal, Hastings upon Hudson, N.Y.; Major J. L. Putnam will turn over to his successor, Capt. J. T. Johnson, Q.M.C., all funds and property and then to Washington, D.C.; Capt. R. S. Lanphear to Washington, D.C.; Major F. D. Stevens to Fort Snelling, Minn.; Capt. J. T. Johnson to Emporium, Pa.; Capt. F. L. Ackerson to Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; Capt. G. F. Stringer detailed as motor transport officer, Mays Landing, N.J.; Capt. H. J. Smith to Governors Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. E. F. Deane to France and report to commanding general, A.E.F., to turn over the confidential dispatches and material, and receive confidential dispatches and material for United States and return to Washington; 1st Lieut. R. B. Brooks to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. C. E. Cockefair to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. H. O. Zeigler to Colonia, N.J., General Hospital No. 3; 2d Lieut. L. B. Donough and W. N. McCary to Washington, D.C. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: First Lieut. L. Gilbert to Schenectady, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. W. D. Platner to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 2d Lieut. L. Godman to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 2d Lieut. T. H. Joyce to Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Jan. 23, War D.)
First Sergt. M. Mahoney, Co. B, 443d Reserve Labor Batln., Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Devens, Mass. (Jan. 23, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Brig. Gen. J. M. T. Finney to Washington, D.C.; Col. G. M. Watson to Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark., Hospital No. 33; Major J. A. Drew to Boston, Mass., Hospital No. 10, Parker Hill; Capt. H. L. Stick to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Hospital No. 30; Capt. C. C. Benedict to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; Capt. E. Le C. Cook to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Light to Fort Douglas, Utah, Hospital No. 27; 1st Lieut. R. H. Denham to Admiral, Md.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Mansfield to Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. S. Tripler to Long Beach, N.Y., Hospital No. 39; 1st Lieut. E. Sheldon to Erie Proving Ground, Ohio; 1st Lieut.

S. Kozowit to East Norfolk, Mass., Hospital No. 34; 1st Lieut. T. H. Sudduth to New Orleans, La., 46th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. H. McCutcheon to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; 1st Lieut. L. R. Burnett to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. F. Juennemann to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, as C.O. of Army General Hospital No. 26, relieving Major H. H. Frothingham, M.C., who will be assigned to duty at that hospital; Col. C. F. Craig to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. W. A. Fisher, jr., to Washington, D.C.; Majors A. E. Davis to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson, with 156th Depot Brigade; A. V. Hennessey to 4th, Western Dept.; G. E. Scrutcheff to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; Hospital No. 30; K. F. Rubert to Camp Upton, N.Y.; G. Hamilton to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; H. O. Bierhower to Houston, Texas, Camp Logan; E. F. Haines to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; Capt. W. J. Manning to New York, N.Y.; A. Trasoff to Waynesville, N.C., Hospital No. 18; A. H. Parks to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; E. E. Gillick to Butte, Mont., detachment 44th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Whiticar to Boston, Mass.; J. B. Couche to Hoboken, N.J.; R. K. Ensor to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; R. F. Fitch to Fort Liscomb, Alaska. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis, for duty: Capt. P. Gardner; 1st Lieut. K. Dedolph and H. H. Hugbart. (Jan. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. R. L. Aiguier, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Base Hospital No. 1, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 24, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. R. Bernheim to San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. W. D. Rush to Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. F. J. Marshall to Markleton, Pa., General Hospital No. 17. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Capt. C. A. Patterson, D.C., to Chicago, Ill., Hospital No. 32, for duty. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Capt. H. Van Blarcom, D.C., to Lakewood, N.J., Hospital No. 9, for duty. (Jan. 24, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. C. E. Richardson, V.C., to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. F. L. Holycross, V.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as post veterinarian. (Jan. 23, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major H. J. Weber, San. C., to Washington for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Capt. M. F. Cessna, San. C., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Capt. K. K. Owens, San. C., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Major H. B. Price about Feb. 1 to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Capt. F. S. Simmons to Hoboken, N.J.; 2d Lieut. G. E. Dill to Hospital No. 10, New Haven, Conn.; N. A. Jensen to Baltimore, N.C., Hospital No. 19; C. Henningsen to Walter Reed General Hospital, Tacoma Park, D.C.; J. A. Kennedy to Pittsburgh, Pa., Hospital No. 24, Parkview Station. (Jan. 24, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

First Lieut. W. A. Bean, Engrs., to Chief of Engineers for duty at Washington. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Capt. E. F. Gachler and A. M. Neilson. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Col. C. McD. Townsend, C.E., in addition to his other duties is detailed as superintendent of lighthouses in the 15th Lighthouse District, relieving Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, U.S.A., retired. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Col. M. C. Tyler, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Col. J. H. Poole, Engrs., is honorably discharged. (Jan. 24, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

First Lieut. E. Willis, O.D., to Sparta, Wis., Camp Robinson, for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major C. S. Demarest to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal; Capt. T. F. Geraghty to Baltimore, Md.; E. R. Neville to Washington, D.C.; G. E. Shultz to the Chief of Staff; 1st Lieut. T. E. Haist to Edgewood, Md.; H. E. Warren to the Chief of Staff; J. M. Hayes to Boston, Mass.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Kinsane to Sparta, Wis. (Jan. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. E. J. Marston, O.D., from duty as assistant to the military attaché, England, and to Washington for discharge. (Jan. 24, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.C.

Second Lieut. W. B. Scrimgeour, S.C., about Feb. 1, 1919, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty with 211th Field Signal Btl. (Jan. 23, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Col. C. R. Day, Air Ser., to Chief of Staff for duty with the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Major D. H. Crissy, Air Ser., to Air Ser., to C.O., Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Capt. J. G. Ayling, Air Ser., to Akron, Ohio, for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. B. Claggett, jr., Air Ser., to Dallas, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Col. W. N. Hensley to Akron, Ohio, and assume command of airship training and construction; Lieut. Col. J. E. Fickel to Washington, D.C.; Majors J. B. Brooks to Dayton Field, Dayton, Ohio; H. M. Hickam to Washington, D.C.; Capt. S. Anable to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. L. E. Hoover to Houston, Texas; S. L. Van Meter to Dayton, Ohio; 2d Lieut. F. L. Fulke to Houston, Texas; C. E. Archer to Austin, Texas; W. Van Pittman to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to supply depot, Middletown, Pa., for duty: First Lieut. M. H. O'Brien and 2d Lieut. B. L. Hamor. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to Barron Field, Everman, Texas, for duty: First Lieut. B. A. Doyle and 2d Lieut. J. Blaney. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to Akron, Ohio, for duty: Second Lieut. T. E. Faulk, R. H. Finley and G. D. Kingsland. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty: First Lieut. R. D. Taylor and J. B. Wilbur, 2d Lieut. S. C. Hyndshaw, G. M. Roup, J. A. Londrigan, H. C. Minter, H. A. Shovlin, N. L. Roddy and A. G. Watson. (Jan. 24, War D.)

CAVALRY.

16TH—Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. C. F. Palmer, 10th Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 23, War D.)

14TH—Provisional appointment in Regular Army of 1st Lieut. R. B. Trimble, 14th Cav., is made permanent. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. H. O. Willard, Cav., to the Chief of Staff for duty with the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. R. Taylor, Cav., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. L. A. Sprinkle, Cav. (now on duty with 384th Inf.), is made permanent. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of 1st Lieut. K. Thomas, Cav. (now on duty with 383d Inf.), is made permanent. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Capt. F. P. Stretton, Cav., to C.O., 5th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 24, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

1ST—Col. R. E. DeR. Hoyle, 1st F.A., is relieved from his present assignment to that regiment. (Jan. 24, War D.)

McCutcheon's Dress Linens and Cottons for Spring, 1919

Notwithstanding the difficulty in procuring Linen fabrics, we are in a position to offer for the coming season a most comprehensive range of weaves and colors suitable for all purposes.

"Non-Krush Linen" comes in White, Cream and upwards of thirty of the most fashionable plain shades. It will not crush or crease, and is by far the most satisfactory Linen fabric for all round use. 36 inches wide **\$1.50 yard**

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Linen Eponge, a heavy Linen in plain and heather mixture checks, etc. 45 inches wide **\$1.25 yard**

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Japanese Crepe, White and plain shades; every color represented; two qualities **50c and 85c yard**

Mercerized Poplin, White, Black, and all the wanted colors. 36 inches wide **50c yard**

Devonshire Cloth, White, Pink, Blue, Tan, Brown; also neat stripes and checks. The best fabric for children's garments, **50c yard**

Handkerchief Linens, White and a complete range of the new plain shades; fine sheer quality and soft finish. 36 inches wide, **\$1.25 yard**

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Reg. Trade Mark

2D—First Lieut. A. G. Wineman, 2d F.A., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

14TH—Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. A. B. Goodman, 14th F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 23, War D.)

56TH—Officers of 56th F.A. Brigade relieved from present assignment and to the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty: Capt. S. Richardson and D. O. Hickey, 1st Lieut. E. Y. Argo, J. H. Cato, jr., H. R. Cohen, W. R. Joyner, jr., and J. McDowell, 2d Lieut. T. L. Peyton and J. E. Pitts. (Jan. 23, War D.)

116TH—Second Lieut. H. T. Arthur, 116th F.A., to Camp Merritt, N.J., for duty not to exceed six months. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Franklin, F.A., attached to the Motor Transport Corps, appointed department motor transport officer, Central Department, in addition to present duties. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Capt. F. Buchenroth, F.A., to 51st F.A. and assigned to 4th F.A. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. A. Raborg to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Lieut. Col. H. W. Bunn to Camp McClellan, Ala.; 1st Lieut. B. N. Martin to Camp McClellan, Ala. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. M. M. Minton, jr., F.A. (temp. 1st Lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. E. Wilson, F.A., from duty with Field Artillery arm to Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Capt. K. C. Schwinn, F.A., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to Camp Knox, West Point, Ky., for duty with Air Service troops: Second Lieut. D. Johnston and A. H. J. Dumke. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty: Second Lieut. G. W. Lanier and J. B. Lord. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. J. H. Shelton, F.A. (temp. 1st Lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 24, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Coast Art. officers to report to C.O. of coast defenses indicated for duty: Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Worden,

Wash.—Major C. R. Finley, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, R.I.—Second Lieut. J. E. Robinson. (Jan. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. J. M. Gillespie, C.A.C., to Brig. Gen. H. Hatch, U.S.A., for appointment to duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. E. Johnston, C.A.C. (temp. capt.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Coast Art. officers to Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, R.I., for duty: First Lieut. B. B. Blair, 2d Lieut. P. C. Mann and R. A. Philpott. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. H. Birdseye, now in Washington, will report to the Chief of Coast Artillery; Major C. R. Wilson to Washington; Major W. E. Duval is detailed as professor at Delaware College, Newark, Del.; Capt. J. Collins to Fort Monroe, Va.; 1st Lieut. E. Rentfro to Fort Washington, Md. (Jan. 24, War D.)

INFANTRY.

12TH—Officers to Newport News, Va., and join regiment: Major H. M. Melaskey and Capt. L. L. Kahn, 12th Inf. (Jan. 24, War D.)

21ST—Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. L. W. Wilkin, 21st Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 24, War D.)

29TH—Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. R. R. Long, 29th Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 22, War D.)

32D—Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. F. P. Tuohy, 32d Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 22, War D.)

35TH—Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. C. L. Steel, 35th Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 23, War D.)

36TH—Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. G. Rom, 36th Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 24, War D.)

40TH—Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. H. F. Kramer, 40th Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 23, War D.)

50TH—First Lieut. F. R. Holmes, 50th Inf., is detailed for duty in the J.A.G. Dept. and to Hoboken, N.J., port of embarkation, as assistant to the advisor in matters pertaining to maritime law. (Jan. 23, War D.)

71ST—Col. F. S. L. Price, 71st Inf., from Camp Meade, Md., to New York, N.Y., as district military inspector of the R.O.T.C., District No. 2. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. G. M. Cralle, Inf., from assignment to 18th Division to Washington for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

(Continued on page 806.)



Demobilization

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PARKER

LUCKY CURVE

SAFETY-SEALED

FOUNTAIN PENS

New Parker Patent Clip held in place like a washer

Infantry, Unassigned—Continued from page 805.

Major R. W. Milburn, Inf., is detailed as professor at the College of the City of New York. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. K. D. Scott, Inf. (capt., Inf., U.S.A.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. W. H. Woolworth, Inf., is made permanent. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. L. MacH. Sharp, Inf. (temp. 1st lieut.), as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. I. H. Engleman, Inf. (now on duty with 53d Machine Gun Batln.), is made permanent. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. P. J. De Rohan, Inf. (now on duty with 54th Machine Gun Batln.), is made permanent. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. H. Andrus to Boston, Mass.; Lieut. Col. A. B. Dockery to Fort Ringgold, Texas, with 4th Cav.; Major B. G. Weir to Washington, D.C.;

Capt. W. W. Kraft to the Chief of Staff. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Officers to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty: Capt. R. M. Wilson and G. L. Allen. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Major R. P. Cook, Inf., is relieved from his present duties and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. L. A. Kuerzi, Inf., is accepted. (Jan. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. E. O. Peterson, Inf., now a patient at Camp Dodge, Iowa, is transferred to General Hospital No. 29, Fort Snelling, Minn., for further treatment. (Jan. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Le R. Lutes, Inf., unassigned, is attached to 24th Inf. and will join at Camp Furlong, N.M. (Jan. 24, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. M. C. Wilson, C.W.S., to France to command general, A.E.F., with confidential dispatches and material, and to receive confidential dispatches and material for United States and return to Washington. (Jan. 23, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

Major S. W. Cramer, jr., T.C., to Washington. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. H. Andrus, T.C., to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 24, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: First Lieuts. A. W. Hubbard to Camp MacArthur, Texas, as C.O. of Service Park Unit 324; H. C. Rice to the chief, Motor Transport Corps; W. E. Friebe to Camp Normoye, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; District F; 2d Lieuts. W. H. Lossman to Washington, D.C.; A. E. Shaw to Washington to the chief, Motor Transport Corps. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Capt. T. T. Long, M.T.C., to contract and purchasing agent for the District Motor Transport Office, District H, Chicago, Ill. (Jan. 23, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Major P. Weeks, O.D.; Capt. W. G. Fraser and F. E. Sutton, Tank Corps, is appointed to meet in Washington for recommending a full and complete equipment for shops to be installed wherever troops of the Tank Corps become permanently established. (Jan. 23, War D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Lehman, U.S.A., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for present emergency. (Jan. 24, War D.)

PLACED ON DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Officers hereinafter specified are placed on D.O.L.: Col. G. T. Langhorne, Cav.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Battle, O. Edwards and G. H. Estes, Inf.; Major G. W. England, Inf. (lieut. col. temp.); Capt. W. E. Buchly, Cav. (Jan. 24, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Retired officers from active duty to home: Col. C. J. Crane, W. Lassiter, J. A. Cole, W. P. Stone and J. A. Dapray, Major F. V. Krug, Capt. S. A. Purviance, G. E. Manning and C. Cecil. (Jan. 24, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Appointment of following candidates as second lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, with rank from Jan. 22, 1919, is announced: Sergt. (1st Class) E. Freeman, School for Bakers and Cooks; Corp. F. W. Wennerberg, Co. D, 44th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Edwards, Q.M.C. Each of the officers named will proceed to Manila, P.I., for duty. (Jan. 22, War D.)

First Lieut. J. A. O. Larsen is detailed as an assistant to the military attaché, Copenhagen, Denmark. (Jan. 23, War D.)

First Sergt. P. Dooze, Co. D, 29th Batln., U.S. Guards, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Grant, Ill., and will proceed to his home. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Following officers now at Camp Sevier, S.C., are transferred to hospitals specified for further treatment: Capt. H. Y. Benawa, Q.M.C., to Gen. Hosp. No. 27, Fort Douglas, Utah; 1st Lieut. P. Brady, Dental Corps, to Gen. Hosp. No. 39, Long Beach, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. E. L. Felfoldy, Inf., to Gen. Hosp. No. 24, Parkview, Pa.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Turner, Inf., to Gen. Hosp. No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga. (Jan. 24, War D.)

ARMY G.C.M.'S.

Lieut. Pedro A. Hernandez, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., was brought before a G.C.M. at Corozal, C.Z., on June 4, 1918, and convicted of having been disorderly while in uniform at Panama on March 23; of having drawn various checks on banks of Panama, although having no funds there; of having denied to Major John M. Field, Porto Rico Regt., on May 6, that he had issued any bad checks; of having given his promissory note to a bank at Panama and neglected to pay it when due, and of having refused to pay an indebtedness to the officers' mess of his regiment. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. President Wilson commuted the sentence to a reprimand, to be administered by the commanding general, Panama Canal Department. (G.C.M.O. 238, War Dept., Nov. 2, 1918.)

Capt. William J. Ergenzinger, Coast Art., National Guard, Cal., was convicted at Camp Walter R. Taliaferro, Cal., on March 18, of having fraudulently converted to his own use 390 pounds of soap, thirty-five pounds of corn meal, nine pounds of bacon and one quart of Mapleine, the property of the 18th Co., C.A.C., N.G., Cal., while at San Diego, Cal., on Dec. 8, 1917. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 241, War D., Nov. 13, 1918.)

Capt. Luther E. Goble, 310th Inf., was convicted at Camp Dix, N.J., on April 30, of having been drunk and disorderly while in uniform at Camp Dix on April 2. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 247, War D., Nov. 23, 1918.)

Lieut. James B. Croft, Inf., was convicted at Hoboken, N.J., on Oct. 22, of having been A.W.O.L. from Sept. 7 until Oct. 3. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. President Wilson commuted the sentence to a reprimand, to be administered by the commanding general, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., restriction to the camp at which he may be serving for six months and forfeiture of \$50 per month of his pay for a like period. (G.C.M.O. 258, War D., Dec. 6, 1918.)

Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene, U.S.A., commanding the Philippine Department, in O. 73, dated Nov. 13, 1918, published the proceedings in the case of Temporary 2d Lieut. John W. Schurr, 27th Inf., found guilty by a G.C.M. of dishonorable neglect to pay a lawful debt, and sentenced to dismissal. The sentence was approved by the Department Commander, but President Wilson commuted it to a reprimand to be administered by the Department Commander, and to restriction to the limits of his post for six months, and forfeiture of \$50 of his pay for the same period. General Greene in his reprimand said: "The misconduct of the accused consisting, in the main, of dishonorable neglect to pay just debts incurred under circumstances which denote reckless extravagance in personal expenditures, has brought discredit upon the officer himself and the military service as well, and deserves the severest possible reprobation as being in disregard of that basic standard of moral integrity without observance of which no man can be a gentleman and no soldier be or remain in the military service as a commissioned officer. That the sentence and reprimand in this case will serve to awaken Lieutenant Schurr to a proper sense of his duty and responsibility in the matter of general moral conduct as an officer of the United States Army is the hope of the reviewing authority in the interests of the Service whose good name Lieutenant Schurr, in common with all other Army officers, must henceforth keep uppermost in his mind at all times and on all occasions."

NAVY NEED OF MERCHANT SERVICE.

In an article on "Types of Merchant Skippers," in the December issue of United States Naval Institute Proceedings, Lieut. Comdr. Fitzhugh Green, U.S.N., says in part:

"The Navy is growing more cosmopolitan every day. Indeed, with its planes and subs and radio emanations one might almost accuse it of becoming cosmic. Either or both imply an intensity of development and progress hitherto undreamed. Wherefore, O younger generation, it behooves us to fall into stride with our profession lest we, too, earn the ungenerous epithet of 'Old Navy.'"

"One bold step of our present marvelous expansion has been the quick assimilation of foreign material—not foreign in race but in type, in speech, in customs, most of all in ideals. Officers drawn from the merchant service were, in the beginning, more alien to naval standards than the average immigrant is to the fearful strangeness of the country he enters."

"There is nothing to be gained by delineating this attitude, and it is an attitude, a conscious posing, almost. If the popular myth of naval aristocracy were responsible, all very well; we simply have to live it down so long as we desire genuine popular backing. If the reputation of our professional ability causes merchantmen to respect us, all very well indeed. But if they are standoffish—and they are, or were, because we, through

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AIRPLANES AND ABORIGINES.

Army pilots at France Field, Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama, are required to do much of their flying over water and along the coast. A flight to the Gulf of San Blas, consuming three and one-half hours, was recently made by two R-9 hydro-airplanes. The Gulf of San Blas is situated on the Atlantic coast about one hundred miles southeast of France Field. The mainland and numerous islands are inhabited by Indians who are suspicious and unfriendly and decline to trade with strangers. In view of this it was not contemplated stopping, but due to the overheating of one of the motors a landing was made on one of the most populous islands. None of those people had ever seen nor probably ever heard of a flying machine and great consternation was manifested when the ships "taxied" up to the village, while from all the neighboring islands there were sent numbers of small dugouts.

It is doubtful who was the most fearful on this occasion, for when the begoggled pilots stepped from their machines the entire population of the island was lined up on the beach armed to the teeth. The headman very reluctantly took his place in front of this aggregation and greeted the visitors with a scowl, and a machete in his left hand. One of the pilots was a new arrival in Panama and unfamiliar with the current yarns about the unfriendliness of the Indians. As soon as he stepped on the beach he rushed up and greeted the headman in a very effusive manner and fortunately his friendly smile was properly interpreted. The pilots were permitted to go through the village proper and by way of courtesy the chief was invited to come aboard one of the hydro-airplanes, which invitation was not accepted. Radiators were filled with salt water and after a stay of about two hours the return flight was accomplished without serious trouble.

THE NEW SUBMARINE CHASERS.

The U.S. submarine chasers which have proved so serviceable in the present war are 110 feet over all and measure 110 feet between perpendiculars. They have a breadth of 14 feet 9 inches outside of planking; draft 5 feet 11 inches; freeboard forward 9 feet 9 inches; freeboard aft 4 feet 1 inch. Power is furnished by three standard marine reversible motors, 10-inch bore, 11-inch stroke, developing 220 horsepower each. The auxiliary engine for running the air compressor and generating lights is a two-cylinder Standard, 4½-inch bore,

5¼-inch stroke, with a fuel capacity of 2,400 gallons. The cruising radius at 12 knots is 12,000 miles. Each boat is supplied with a 12-foot boat and one life raft. The armament consists of one 3.23 caliber gun, two machine guns and one depth charge projector. Each boat carries two officers and twenty-four men. They are heated throughout by hot water, lighted throughout by electricity and equipped with wireless outfit. They have a gross tonnage of 83.34.

RECRUITERS' BULLETIN SUCCEEDS MARINES' BULLETIN.

In The Marines' Bulletin for January appears the "swan song" of the publication, which has been in existence only three months, and during its brief life has been a very bright and interesting infant. The editor, who is Major Thomas G. Sterret, U.S.M.C., explains briefly: "We blush to tell it after our 'swan song' and foreword, but we are going back in February to our first love, the recruiting field. With this issue The Marines' Bulletin dies and in February The Recruiters' Bulletin will be reborn. We have always belonged, body and soul, to the recruiting service, and if we must confess it, we've been terribly unhappy these past three months that we've been wandering from the old fireside. We're going to write only about the recruiting service for the recruiting service, and if you want to know what's going on in general, why, you'll have to make different arrangements, that's all."

COURTESY TO U.S. BLUEJACKETS IN LONDON.

The Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, in London, says the Army and Navy Gazette, which have seen many memorable gatherings and processes, early in December were turned into a huge dormitory by sleeping some 800 each night of the thousands of American tars who were on a visit to London before crossing to their native shores. It was indeed a strange transformation to the usual litigant visitors. Preparatory to their coming van loads of mattresses and blankets arrived and were set out in the warm hall and side corridors ready for their reception—a mattress and blanket for each man. The American Red Cross also had a canteen to tend the comforts of those desiring coffee and buns. A little after midnight the hall presented a strange picture with its floor covered—except a single pathway—with a mass of men enshrouded in their grey blankets, who on awakening and after refreshment continued their sightseeing, while the courts resumed their majesty of the law.

"MANNERS MAKETH THE MAN."

"Who salutes first, the enlisted man or the officer?" is, of course, a foolish question to be asked in Army circles, because everybody learned the answer long ago. But "Who salutes first, a major or a major?" is something else, and has been the subject of heated debate in more officers' messes than one," says the Stars and

Stripes. "You cannot read in a man's face whether or not his commission antedates yours. He may be a fair-haired second lieutenant, you a gray-tressed one, but he may outrank you all the same. Therefore, as far as we can find out from official and non-official sources, the best rule to follow is to salute first, anyway—to give the officer of ostensibly the same rank as your own the benefit of the doubt, to err on the side of politeness."

USING UP ONE'S LUCK.

Two marvelous escapes from drowning are recorded as having taken place during the war. One was that of a sailor who was washed overboard from a patrol vessel during a storm at night, and was thought to be lost till he hailed the watch from under the stern. He had caught the log-line, which trailed for a couple of hundred feet behind, and hauled himself along it to safety. In another case a lad was washed overboard at night from one destroyer, and then heaved by a wave upon the deck of another vessel half a mile astern! When he was restored to his own ship at the end of the voyage, his amazed captain thus addressed him: "Young man, you have used up all the luck you will have in your life. The Navy is no safe place for you. Take my advice and get out of it as soon as Uncle Sam will let you!"—The Outlook.

It was inspection day at Camp Kearny. The recruits were lined up for the officer and the officer was there, bad temper and all. He stalked down the line, grimly eyeing each man's bundle of needles, soft soap, etc., and finally picked on Private Marino as the goat.

"Toothbrush?" he roared.

"Yes, sir."

"Razor?"

"Yes, sir."

"Housewife?"

"Fine, thanks," replied the recruit amiably, "how's yours?"—The Caducous.

A SEAT OF WAR.

The Swivel Chair—Wonder when I will be demobilized?—New York Sun.

Our notion of something really humorous is a Congressional committee investigating the strategy of the battle in the Argonne on the basis of information furnished by a Kansas politician who served with the Y.M.C.A.—The New York World.

He: "I've brought a lot of souvenirs home, dear. Would you like a German helmet?"

She: "A German helmet would be very nice, but I'd rather have a French hat."—London Opinion.

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